DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

J. W. POWELL IN CHARGE

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO

NORTH AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

VOLUME II

PART II

WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1890

26/9
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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THE KLAMATH INDIANS OF SOUTHWESTERN OREGON

BY

ALBERT SAMUEL GATSCHET

CANCELLED
MAR 14 1892

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1890

DICTIONARY OF THE KLAMATH LANGUAGE.

THE KLAMATH INDIANS OF OREGON.

By Albert S. Gatschet.

DICTIONARY OF THE KLAMATH LANGUAGE.

INTRODUCTION.

The present Dictionary, divided in two parts, contains the lexical portion of an Oregonian language never before reduced to writing. In view of the numerous obstacles and difficulties encountered in the preparation of such a work, a few hints upon its origin and tendencies will be of service in directing the studies of those who wish to acquire a more intimate knowledge of this energetic and well developed western language.

The Klamath or Máklaks language is spoken in two dialects, that of the Klamath Lake Indians, or É-ukshikni, and that of the Modocs. No obstacle prevented the gathering of the terms of both dialects into one and the same word-list, because the dialects differ but slightly, though more in their lexical than in their grammatic forms. The difference is so slight that the people of both chieftaincies understand each other readily in conversing about common subjects, and the few terms of which they fail to have a mutual understanding are entered below as belonging to only one of the two divisions of the Máklaks people. Generally speaking, the northern or É-ukshikni dialect has, where differences exist, preserved its words in a more original, archaic and uncontracted form, while the southern or Modoc dialect is apt to exhibit contractions and elisions instead, as well as other phonetic processes which tend to show a more advanced stage of linguistic decay. This dialect has also incorporated more foreign terms borrowed from English, Shasti, etc. than the northern dialect.

But aside from these minor discrepancies of speech, it would be wrong to suppose that the language of the Klamath Lake Indians, or that of the Modoc Indians is entirely homogeneous within itself. Every class or cluster, band or settlement of Indians has a few terms peculiar to itself, or some words used in other acceptations than observed among its neighbors; one band may use a derivative of some radix or base in a certain sense, and the nearest settlement may use another derivative of the same origin instead, or pronounce it in a different manner. Should, therefore, a traveler passing through the uplands bordering the lakes of the Klamath River basin not be able to identify at once some of the words given below, this would by no means prove that such words do or did not exist in the language. Besides the terms extracted from the foregoing Texts, there is perhaps not a single word in this voluminous Dictionary that has not been repeatedly verified through Indian informants, and what could not stand this test has been scrupulously eliminated.

Narratives and other texts, correctly worded, yield the most important contributions to a word-collector, and are in every way preferable to the gathering of disconnected terms from an unknown language. I have therefore availed myself fully of the lexical treasures stored up in the historic, ethnologic and poetic specimens obtained from the natives; but, since their interlinear translation cannot, in the narrow space allotted, give in every instance the full import of a term or phrase, a thorough understanding of my Klamath Texts, especially of the songs, implies the unremitting use of the Dictionary. To illustrate clearly and thoroughly the special functions of words, passages from the Texts contained in Part First of this work are adduced as evidence, with their quotation numbers giving the page and line where they occur. Quotation figures separated by commas refer to the Texts in prose; figures separated by semicolons, to the Poetic Texts. The *Notes* explaining portions of the Texts will, in many instances, supplement the definitions of the words as given in the Dictionary.

Before tracing the plan followed in composing this Dictionary, a remark of a more general import may be inserted to illustrate the phonetic character of the language.

The fact that languages of rude and primitive tribes are built up

more regularly and often show a closer observance of logical principles than those of peoples of ancient civilization has often been pointed out, and, so far as it relates to the contrast between inflective and agglutinative languages, can no longer be doubted. Agglutinative tongues are spoken by most of the savage races, and, as to their morphology, show more regularity in their inflections, because the affixes are not so much altered and ground down by phonetic wear and tear as the affixes of inflective languages. This is because in the former languages the mental force binding and fusing the affixes to the root has acted less powerfully than in the latter. The natives still retain in their minds the original meaning of each verbal or nominal affix, whereas this remembrance has been long since obliterated among the individuals speaking inflective tongues; and the regularity of inflections naturally results in the other group from the indiscriminate addition of these to each root or base of the language. A language rich in grammatic forms is usually simple in its syntax.

But in their phonology most agglutinative languages do not show the regularity observed in their grammatic forms. Physical agencies, hidden as yet from our mental eye, produce alternations of the sounds pronounced with the same organ of the vocal tube, which in some of the languages are profuse, in others less numerous. In most North American languages we notice the interchangeability of the surd and the sonant explosives, of the sounds of the labial, lingual, etc. series, of *o* and *u*, of *ä* and *e*, and in the language of the Máḵlaks the alternation of sounds, of which a table is given below, plays a very prominent part. When a word is pronounced in six or more different ways, as in this language, it evidently should not appear so often in the Dictionary, but on the other hand it would be most unscientific to apply a preconcerted, uniform phonetic representative to each of these words. This rule has often been adopted in the notation of other American languages, all terms with initial labial (b, p, m, v, w) having, for instance, been written either with b or m. I have in the Dictionary preferred the method of placing at the head of each item *that phonetic form of the word which is most frequently heard*, and of subjoining to it the other, or a few of the other phonetic forms, the order in which they follow suggesting the order of their frequency.

This method is applicable to the preparation of a dictionary; but in writing texts of the language, every word and sound must be laid down as it flows from the lips of the native informant, pure and unaltered. In these languages, every sound of the current speech is, or may be, significant; unchanged by imaginary phonetic rules derived from the study of *literary* languages, every word and syllable should be, as it were, photographed with its peculiar short, long and duplex, clear and obscure vowels, drawlings and stops of the voice, noises and clangs. The law of accentuation, as observed in the language of the Máḵlaks, sustains this principle in a singular manner; for in this western tongue accentuation is much more a syntactic than a morphologic feature, the position of the accent being very generally determined by the run of the sentence. There are but a few polysyllabic words that never shift their accent.

One of the manifold consequences of following fanciful phonetic rules, often engendered by the desire of using as few types as possible, is the arbitrary suppression in literary publications of sounds existing in a language. Thus the Mohawk dialect of Iroquois is represented to have twelve or thirteen sounds only, while in reality it has no less than twenty-six. Indian texts can convey their full meaning only by accurate phonetic transcription; and when they pass down to posterity in this shape, as a true and faithful monument of the tribe who produced them, others may discover phonetic or other laws of the language which our studies have failed to reveal to our own understanding.

After the absolute form of the word, the Dictionary gives in the majority of cases its distributive form, derived from it by what is called distributive reduplication. When the various phonetic modes of forming the distributive from the absolute form have been studied attentively in the Grammar, the absolute form will readily suggest itself when looked for in the Dictionary, though in some of the more difficult cases indications are given to help the reader in his search. Many *nomina actoris* and other terms occur in the distributive form alone, or are more frequent in this than in the absolute form.

The definitions are presented in their etymologic order, which is the order of their historic evolution. It is true that in many instances the form

or function of the radix is unknown, and then the meanings are presented in the order which seemed most plausible. Wherever it could be done, the radix or base of a derivative is pointed out (except when it is contained in the item just preceding), and comparisons of an etymologic or synonymic import are added at the end of the item, to aid further research.

The proper names found in the language, personal and local, were gathered with special care on account of their linguistic importance, and inserted into the Dictionary. Those among their number which can no longer be explained by the existing words of the language are likely to contain archaic forms, and archaic forms belong to the most valuable materials of which grammarians can avail themselves. American names given to Indian men and women were inserted into the Dictionary, but names of Americans were excluded from it, though mention is made of them in the Texts.

Animal and plant names are mostly derivatives, and the difficulty experienced in analyzing them etymologically proves their high antiquity. A large amount of both were furnished by the informants, though I was often left in the dark concerning their accurate equivalents in the English language. Many bird names have an onomatopoetic origin, and many beasts, especially those pursued by hunters, have several names, varying according to the color shade of their peltry as altered by the seasons, or possessed of one real name and various attributes or poetic epithets. Of a few animals the male bears another name than the female; of a few alimentary plants the eatable portion another than the stalk or tree. I took down as many characteristics of these nameless waifs of the Klamath fauna and flora from the Indians as they could recollect, and on returning to Washington submitted the notes on the animals to H. C. Yarrow, M. D., and to Mr. H. W. Henshaw, the well-known ornithologist; on the plants, to Mr. Lester Ward, and Dr. George Vasey, botanist of the U. S. Agricultural Department, these gentlemen having personally observed these objects during their extensive travels in the great interior Basin and on the Western Slope. The scientific names given in the Dictionary rest on their identification, and where the species could not possibly be identified, the name of the genus at least was entered in following their suggestions.

It is proper to state here that the ancient Modoc country on Lost River and vicinity has a milder climate than the settlements of the Klamath Lake people on Upper Klamath Lake, and that on this account the former country yields somewhat different and more abundant natural products than the latter.

LIST OF SOUNDS OCCURRING IN THE KLAMATH LANGUAGE.

a as in *alarm, wash;* German, *Mann, hat;* French, *pas, gras, flanc.*

ā longer sound of *a,* as in *far, father, smart, tart;* German, *schaden, lahm, Fahne.*

â as in *law, all, fall, tall, taught.*

ä as in *hat, man, fat, ass, slash.*

b as in *blab, bold;* German, *beben;* French, *barbe.*

d as in *dread, did;* German, *das, dürfen;* French, *de, darder.*

dsh as in *judge, julep, George, dudgeon.*

e as in *then, swell, met;* German, *schwebt;* French, *belle, selle.*

ĕ as in last syllable of *preacher, butler, tippler;* German, *Bücher;* French, *le, je, me.*

ē as in *they, fade, jade, shade;* German, *stehlen;* French, *chaire, maire.*

g as in *gig, gull;* German, *gross;* French, *gros, grand, orgueil.*

g̱ lingual guttural produced by bending the tip of the tongue backward, resting it against the palate, and when in this position trying to pronounce *g* in *gag, gamble, again.*

h as in *hag, haul, hoot;* German, *haben, Hals.* Written sometimes 'h in the midst of words.

i as in *marine;* German, *richten;* French, *ici, patrie.*

ī longer sound of *i,* as in *bee, glee, reef;* German, *spiegeln, Stiefel.*

î as in *still, rim, whim, split;* German, *finster, schlimm, Wille;* when *long,* it is *i* in German *ihn, schielen.*

y as in *year, yolk;* German, *Jahr;* French, *yeux;* not used as a vowel.

k as in *kick, kernel;* German, *Kamm, Kork;* French, *soc, coque, quand;* Spanish, *quedar, quizá.*

k̲ lingual guttural produced like g by bending the tip of the tongue backward, holding it against the palate, and then trying to pronounce *k*, *c*, in *kindness*, *killing*, *cool*, *craft*. The tongue must be placed more firmly against the fore portion of the palate than in the g, in order to allow less breath to escape.

χ the aspirate guttural in *lachen*, *trachten*, *Rachen*, *Sache*, as pronounced in Southern Germany; not occurring in English, French, or Italian; Spanish, *mujer*, *dejar;* Scotch, *loch*. It has nothing in common with the English *x*.

l as in *lull*, *loon*, *lot;* German, *Lilie;* French, *lance*.

m as in *madam*, *mill*, *mimic*, *mum;* German, *Memme*.

mb as in *ramble*, *gamble*, *nimble*.

mp as in *imp*, *sample*, *thumping*.

n as in *nun*, *net*, *noose;* German, *nein;* French, *nuire*.

nd as in *under*, *quandary;* German, *Stunde;* French, *lande*, *offrande*.

ng as in *ring*, *bang*, *singing;* German, *singen*, *hangen*.

nk as in *prank*, *rink*, *spunk;* German, *Schwank;* French, *cinquante*.

nk̲ the lingual guttural k̲ nasalized.

nχ the aspirate guttural χ nasalized.

nt as in *ant*, *internal;* German, *Tinte*, *Flinte;* French, *crainte*.

o short and clear, as in *oracle*, *proxy;* German, *Molken*, *rollen;* French, *monter*, *sotte;* Spanish, *oso*.

ō longer sound of *o*, as in *note*, *rope*, *coast*, *close;* German, *Floh*, *Boot*, *roth;* French, *sauter*.

ö as in *bird*, *burn*, *surd;* German, *blöde*, *Römer;* French, *deuil*, *cœur*.

p as in *pipe*, *papa;* German, *Puppe;* French, *pied*.

s as in *sad*, *sale*, *soul*, *smell;* German, *Seele*, *Sichel;* French, *sauce*, *seul*.

sh as in *shaft*, *shingle;* German, *Schale*, *schön;* French, *chercher*.

t as in *trot*, *tell*, *tiptop;* German, *Tafel;* French, *tour*.

tch as in *church*, *chaff*, *choke;* German, *hätscheln;* Italian, *cicerone;* Spanish, *chaparral*, *chicha*.

u as in *smooth*, *truth;* German, *Fuss;* French, *loup*, *poutre*, *outrage*.

ū longer sound of *u*, as in *crude*, *flume*, *fool;* German, *Stuhl*, *Ruhr*, *Blume;* French, *lourd*, *sourd.*

û as in *full*, *pull;* German, *Flucht*, *Kluft*, *Russland;* Italian, *lungo.*

ü not in English; German, *kühl*, *Gefühl;* French, *lune*, *puce.*

v as in *valve*, *veer*, *vestige;* German, *Wolke*, *Wasser*, *weben;* French, *vautour*, *veut.*

w the û before vowels; *water*, *waste*, *wolf*, *wish*, *wayward;* in German it corresponds nearest to short *u*, not to *w;* nearly as French *ou* in *oui*, *ouate.*

z as in *zeal*, *zone*, *frozen;* German, *Hase;* French, *zèle*, *rose.*

The English *x* is rendered by *gs* or *ks*, the German *z* by *ds* or *ts*, all being compound articulations. The two points on *a*, *o*, *u* (*ä*, *ö*, *ü*) are not signs of diæresis; they mark softened vowels.

The pronunciation of the *diphthongs* may be easily inferred from their component vowels; it is as follows:

ai as in *life*, *mine*, *sly*, *die*, *dye.*

au as in *loud*, *mouse*, *arouse.*

ei a combination of *e* and *i* resembling the vowel sounds in the word *greyish*, united into a diphthong.

yu *or* iu as in *pure*, *few*, *union.*

oi as in *loin*, *groin*, *alloy.*

wa *or* ua as in *watch*, *wash;* French, *oie*, *loi*, *roi.*

wi *or* ui as in *squid*, *win*, *switch.*

All the diphthongs being of an adulterine character, they can generally be separated into two vowels, and then are hyphenized, as in *i-u*, *o-i*, *á-i*, *a-ú.*

GRAPHIC SIGNS.

ˀ arrested sound: skóˀhs, *spring time;* tchúˀka, *to swim up stream.*

' apostrophe marking elision of a vowel, of ĕ or any other sound: heshuámp'li for heshuámpĕli, *to recover one's health.*

- hiatus, separating two vowels as belonging to two different syllables: pála-ash, *flour;* lĕmé-ish, *thunder;* or two consonants: tsiäls-hä'mi, *at salmon-time.*

= separates the parts of compound terms: skúks-kiä'm, *spirit-fish* or *letiferous fish.*

' acute; the only accent used for marking emphasized syllables

¯ vowel pronounced long: mū'ni, *large, great;* tchúlēks, *meat.*

˘ vowel pronounced short, except ĕ, to which a distinct sound is given: yúmăltkă, *to return from berry-harvest.*

ALTERNATING PROCESSES OBSERVED IN THE KLAMATH LANGUAGE.

(alt. means: "alternates with".)

ă	alt. ĕ, ŏ.	mp	alt. p (rare).
a	alt. ä; e (rare), o, or elided.	n	alt. l (rare and only dialectic).
â	alt. o.	nd	alt. t; d (rare).
ai	alt. ē, e.	ng	alt. g, nk.
au	alt. ō.	nk	alt. k, ng.
ä	alt. a (rare); e.	nk̲	alt. k̲.
b	alt. p.	nχ	alt. χ, k, k̲, nk.
d	alt. t; nd.	nt	alt. t, nd.
dsh	alt. ds, tch, ts; sh (rare).	ŏ	alt. ă.
e	alt. ä, i; ai (rare).	o	alt. u, a, â.
ĕ	alt. e, ă, ŏ, ĭ; or elided.	ō	alt. ū; ua; au.
ē	alt. ī (not often); e-i, a-i, ai.	p	alt. b; mp (rare).
g	alt. k; χ; seldom h, ɡ, k̲, ng.	s	alt. sh; ss, z (rare).
ɡ	alt. k̲; χ; g, k (rare).	sh	alt. s; tch (rare); ss.
h	alt. k; deciduous.	t	alt. d; nt, nd (rare).
i	alt. iy, yi; e.	tch	alt. dsh, ts, ds; sh.
ī	alt. iy, yi; ē (not often).	u	alt. o; vu.
y	alt. i in diphthongs.	ū	alt. ō; wu; ua.
k	alt. g, χ, k̲; h; ɡ (rare).	û	alt. a.
k̲	alt χ, k, g; ɡ.	ua	alt. ō, ū.
χ	alt. k, k̲, g; ɡ, h (rare).	vu	alt. u, wu.
l	alt. n (rare and only dialectic).	w	alt. u in diphthongs etc.
m	alt. mp, p (rare).	wu	alt. vu, u.
mb	alt. b (rare).	z	alt. s (rare).

The sounds d and t were kept strictly distinct from the palatals dsh and tch throughout the series of words in which they occur, but words containing the sounds m and n were left intermingled with those containing nχ and the nasalized explosives mb, mp, nd, ng, nk, nk̲, nt, of which they form components.

V occurs only in the combination vu. Words with initial wu- are all entered under vu-.

See remarks on the diphthongs, Texts, page 12.

Forms included in parenthesis (—) are very unfrequently met with.

The simple sounds susceptible of gemination are as follows: the vowels a, e, i, o, u; the consonants g, h, k, l, m, n, p, s, t.

From the alternating list of sounds and the rules submitted the finding of a Klamath word in the Dictionary will not, after a few hours of practice, meet with any difficulties. I subjoin a list of instances, which will prove useful to beginners, and have italicized the most frequent form of the word as the one occupying the first or only place in the list of words.

Gé-uni can be pronounced ké-uni, kä'-ûni, χä'-uni, gä'-uni, and will be found under *ké-uni.*

Nχílla can be pronounced kī'la, k̲ī'la, kílla, k̲ílla, nχī'la, and will be found under *kī'la*, though in this special instance it is difficult to state which is the pronunciation most frequently resorted to.

The term támno can be pronounced tám'nu, dáměnû, táměnû, and will be found under *táměnû.* Other instances are:

huáltoks, huáltaks, wáltaks, *wáltoks.*

Sá-ad, Sá-at, *Sā't*, Shát, Shā't.

p'lä'ntant, *p'léntant*, p'lē'ntant, plē'ntant.

í-amnash, íyamnash, yámnash.

penódsha, penō'tcha, *penō'dsa*, pinō'dsa, pinū'tcha, pinútsa.

gúka, guk̲á, kóka, kóga, kū'ka

udópka, vutópka, wudópka, *udúpka*, vudúpka, wútupka.

sawíga, *shawíga*, sawíka, shawíka, tchawíga, tcha-uíka.

uyésh, ú-iesh, *wiesh.*

těméshka, t'méska, *tméshka*, těmésga, t'méshga.

kókua, kúkua, *gúhua*, gû'kua, guhá etc.

tchaggáya, tchakáya, tchákai.
kaíka, k̲á-ika, k̲áya, *kaíha*, kaíhha.
kuhuáshgdsha, *guhuáshktcha*, guhuásktsa.
gû'li, *gulí*, gu'hlí
ntággal, ndággal, *ndákal*, ntákal.
ntúltchna, ntúnshna, ntúnsna, túnsna, túldshna etc.
gĕnálla, *genála*, genálla, k'nálla.

ABBREVIATIONS.

abbr.	abbreviated	fem.	feminine
adj.	adjective	fut.	future tense
adv.	adverb	imper.	imperative
anim.	animate	inan.	inanimate
apoc.	apocopated	indef.	indefinite
apher.	apheretically	intent.	intentional
caus.	causal	interj.	interjection
cf.	compare	interr.	interrogative
Chin. J.	Chinook Jargon	instr.	instrumental case
cond.	conditional mode	Kl.	Klamath Lake or northern dialect
conj.	conjunction		
contr.	contracted	lit.	literally
desid.	desiderative	loc.	local, referring to a locality
def.	definite		
dem.	demonstrative	locat.	locative case
der.	derivation, derived from	masc.	masculine
		met.	metathetically
d.	distributive form	Mod.	Modoc or southern dialect
dim.	diminutive		
dur.	durative	nom. pr.	proper noun
e. g.	for example	obj.	objective case
etc.	et cetera	obl.	oblique case or cases
encl.	enclitic form	onomatop.	onomatopoetic term
excl.	exclamation	partic.	participle
exh.	exhortative mode	pass.	passive signification

ABBREVIATIONS—Continued.

periphr.	periphrastic form
pers.	personal
pl.	plural
poss.	possessive
postp.	postposition
prep.	preposition
pres.	present tense or presential form
pret.	preterit form
procl.	proclitic form
pron.	pronoun
q. v.	quod vide; (reference to another term)
redupl.	reduplicated form
rel.	relative
sq.	and the line following
sqq.	and the lines following
subj.	subjective case
subst.	substantive
v.	verb
v. act.	active verb
v. impers.	impersonal verb
v. intr.	intransitive verb
v. med.	medial verb
v. recipr.	reciprocal verb
v. refl.	reflective verb
v. trans.	transitive verb.

DICTIONARY OF THE KLAMATH LANGUAGE.

KLAMATH—ENGLISH.

A.

A, when beginning a word, is usually pronounced clear, as in *barge, large;* it alternates at times, when in the middle of or at the end of words, with *ä, e* and other vowels. This vowel is a component of many radical syllables, as observed in páha, táměnu, taktákli, and when serving as a prefix is indicative of one long-shaped article; cf. adshága, atchíga, átpa; before a nasalized consonant in ámda, ánku.

a the enclitic particle of the declarative mode of the Klamath verb; it is appended to every verbal base not ending in another vowel or in -l, -n, as ktána *to sleep;* látcha *to build a house.* It then becomes frequently emphasized, especially in such verbs as indicate locomotion, removal, travel etc.: gúka, guká *to climb up;* médsha, medshá *to emigrate;* núta, nutá *to set on fire,* 89, 2. A occurs also often as a separate word, more frequently so in the Kl. than in the Mod. dialect, and then is usually placed before the verb: Títak a látcha *Titak is building a house.* It is not easily translatable in English, but indicates very frequently *custom* or *habit,* as will be seen by the following instances: Spû'klish a sha shû'ta kué-utch *they construct sweat-lodges from willows,* 82, 2; tatátaks a híshuaksh tchíměna *whenever a husband became a widower,* 82, 4; tiä'muk a hû'ntsna *hungry I fly around,* 177; 21; pä'p an a nû shä'shatk; nû a gátpa pä'p *I am called the marten; I, the marten, am coming,* 177; 10. Cf. 82, 6, 8. 12.; 84, 1.; 87, 4. 10.; 88, 4. In historic narrative *a* is almost as frequent; cf. 22, 19. 24, 21. 29, 21. 64, 9. 68, 4. 70, 9. 120, 11. 140, 2. 5. 6. 11. (an for a nû); 141, 3. 5. When coalescing with other words than verbs, it often changes into ă or ĕ: átĕnen for at a nen, 23, 5.; tánktĕ nat for tánkt a nat; tátatĕnat for tat at a nat, 24, 19.; átĕnish, átĕni, 90, 12. 13. and Note to 138, 6. 7.; or it becomes emphasized: tatá for tat á, tat há (this is also interrogative); tatátuk; aka, aká, for ak a, ak ha, ak há; uná for úna á; tidshá, 189; 5.

a? á? ha? há? Interrogative particle, often enclitic, inserted into questions, and mostly appended to them as the concluding word or standing after the first word. Being a particle of actuality, it refers to the present tense. Shaná-ul' î ámpo a? or simply: ámpu a? *do you want water?* at há pítcha lóloks? *is the fire out?* Mod; Plē'nkamkshî á? *at Frank's house?* 140, 4; ḵá-itak há î nîsh lóla? *do you not believe me?* Mod.; at há î múlua? *are you ready?* In tatá, 41, 5., it is combined with the adverb táta (táta há?).

a abbr. from at, *now, then*, q. v. 22, 2 21. 29, 19. 30, 3. 31, 13. 184; 37. It is pronounced long.

ā abbr. from the pronoun āt, *ye*, q. v., as nā is abbr. from nād, nāt.

a-ahahíya, a refrain frequently heard in shamanic and popular songs. Cf. hahi-íya. Occurs also in Iroquois and other Indian songs, and is of a lugubrious character. 156; 34.

á-ati, d. of áti, q. v.

ádak, átak, d. a-ádak *salt:* á. íta, shewána *to put salt on, to salt.* Kl. shūl, shû'l. Only Modoc; it is the Shasti term átak, átax, *salt.*

adshága, d. a-adshága *to play the violin, to fiddle.*

adshagō'tkish, d. a-adshagō'tkish *violin, fiddle.*

Agáwesh, Aká-ush, (1) nom. pr. of an Indian settlement and camping place on Lower Klamath Lake and on Hot Creek, Cal., which runs into that lake from the south. (2) nom. pr. of *Lower Klamath Lake.* The name is mentioned by Squire E Steele as Okkówish in Report of Indian Affairs 1864, p. 121, but it is given there a too wide signification. Cf. Aká-uskni.

Agency, agens', *the agency buildings* of the Klamath Reservation, Lake Co., Oregon: 36, 11. 66, 12. 14. Laḵí pēn géna agency lúldam *the chief went again to the agency in winter*, 35, 17.

agencî'ni, adj., *pertaining to the agency:* agencî'nîsh láḵiash hashashuákia *he spoke to the "agency-officer"*, viz. to the agent, 66, 15.

aggá-idsha, d. a-aggá-idsha *to go and stick up, to raise on a stick* or *pole, to suspend on a pole.* Speaking of more than one object: iggá-idsha, 119, 12.

aggá-idshna, d. a-aggá-idshna *to hang up, to suspend while going.* Speaking of many objects: iggá-idshna, 105, 2.

aggáya, d. a-aggáya (1) *to be hung, fixed,* or *suspended; to be stuck in at some elevated spot:* ládshashtat aggáyank *being hung up inside the lodge,* 122, 10. Refers to one long-shaped article; and as v. trans.: *to hang up, to suspend,* as clothing after washing: wákash pî'l sha yámtki ággaipksh *they forgot none except the bone-awl which was sticking* (in the upper part of wigwam), 120, 22. (2) *to hang up provisions, food* etc. in sacks upon trees. Speaking of many objects: iggáya, d. i-iggáya. Cf. ipmā'tsa, kshaggáya, laggáya.

aggédsha, d. a-aggédsha (1) v. trans. and intr., *to turn around in a circular motion, to describe a circle* or *segment of a circle.* (2) subst.: *hand of a clock-* or *watch-dial.* Cf. kshakídsha, niulgî'dsha.

aggídsha, d. a-aggídsha *to go up while sticking close to;* as weasels do when climbing trees, 168; 37.

aggî'ma, d. a-aggíma (1) *to go around, encircle;* said of inanimate objects. (2) subst: *rim encircling kettle* or *other vase.* Cf. takíma.

áha-ash, pl. túmi a., *small species of crows.* Onomatop.

aí, a-i. See hai.

aíshi, d. a-ī'shi *to secrete, to conceal; to keep secret, to keep as a secret,* 122, 20.

Aíshiamtch, "*Old Aíshish*", one of the many mythologic names composed with -amtch, q. v. See also Aíshish.

Aíshîsh, Aísis, nom. pr. of *Aíshish,* in whom some natural powers were deified in masculine shape by the Máklaks. He is reputed to be the son of the creator and ruler of the world and mankind, the tricky K'múkamtch: 94, 8. 9., 95, 20 He has five wives, whose names are given 99, 9. 10.: Túhûsh, Stókua, Klî'tish, Wä'ks, Tsî'ka; four of these are the names of birds, and three among them of water-fowls. He associates with men (máklaks), gambles with them, 99, 2–8; and rivalizes with them successfully when shooting at the mark, as reported in his "shashapkĕléash" or myth: 99, 4. 100, 20. To judge of his mythologic character correctly, it is important to observe that when he kindled his camp-fire the flames were purple-blue, while those of Silver Fox, K'múkamtch's companion, were yellow, and K'múkamtch's own fire emitted smoke only, 99, 3. 4. His father attempts to destroy him by inducing him to climb a pine-tree to obtain an eagle's nest: 100, 1 sqq., 94, 8 sqq. Famished and almost dead,

he is finally rescued by two butterflies, 95, 13–22., 101, 7–21. K'múkamtch had seduced one of his wives and attempted to seduce the others; Aíshish therefore revenges himself on him by causing his son to throw his (K'múkamtch's) tobacco-pipe into the fire; the death of K'múkamtch was the immediate consequence of this act: 96, 10–18. When K'múkamtch had returned to life, he attempted to wipe out Aísis and his entire family by a general conflagration of the country, 96, 19—97, 2. The Klamath folklore ascribes personal beauty to this deity. Two Aíshish-songs were obtained from a Modoc, 193; 10. 11 and Note. Der. aíshi.

aíshishtchi (1) *beautiful, pretty, handsome*, lit. "Aíshish-like". This epithet is sometimes ironically applied to ugly women. (2) subst.: *personal beauty*. Der. Aíshish, -ptchí.

Aísh=Tkalî'ks, nom. pr. of a locality on Upper Sprague River, above Yaíneks, called after a large standing rock. Der. tgalíga; Aísh is perhaps the abbreviated atínsh (*tall*).

á-iti, aitíni, Kl. dialectic or d. form for áti, atíni, q. v.

Aítinsh=Lák=Gítko, nom. pr. fem., Kl. "*Long-Haired*".

aitχámna, d. a-itχámna, *to grow smaller than;* said of plants only: páwash a k̲édsha aitχáměnash k̲ō'l *the páwash-root grows to less height than k̲ō'l;* 148, 7. Der. á-iti, d. of atí. Cf. eítakta.

ayulalóna, o-olalóna *to dry by the fire*, as berries; 75, 7. Cf. awála.

ak, ák a, aká, ka. Particle of suppositive and potential signification when placed before *verbs;* to be rendered by *perhaps, probably, possibly*, 60, 22. 93, 7. 105, 8. 141, 6., or by the verb *I can, I am able to:* 105, 8.: wákak. The verb connected with it stands either in the declarative mode: nû ak hûn shléa *I can see him;* hûn ak sha gé-u k̲'lépgî kekéwelχa *they have probably wasted my red paint*, 121, 2 3.; or it stands in the conditional mode: pî ak shuínt *he can sing;* ák a nû k̲á-i péwat *I cannot swim;* k̲á-i ákă nû k̲ók̲ant kō'shtat *I cannot climb the pine-tree.*

-ak, -hak are particles appended enclitically to nouns and pronouns. (1) appended to substantives or to other nouns used in the capacity of substantives, ak means: *only, but, merely:* sláyaksak lû'yäga *mere smoke arose from* (it), 100, 16. Cf. 99, 4. ndānnántak *only for three*, 142, 15.; hû'kak *the same*, lit. "none other but he"; nā'sh waítak *on a single day*, 56, 7.;

hissuáksûk (for híssuaks ak) *the husband only, the husband alone*, 83, 1.; shánks hak sha pán *they eat it just raw*, 148, 21.; tánkak *a few, not many;* péniak *nude, undressed;* lápiak *two only*, 107, 1. (2) appended to substantives, -ak, -ága, -ka, -ga etc. form dim. nouns: vúnak *son;* múkak *babe*, 109, 13; taltsiága *little arrow*, 107, 14. (3) appended to adjectives, ak often forms a degree of comparison, answering to our comparative: shkaíniak, skaínihak *stronger*, 112, 2. 5. 8. 13.; múak (for mû'ni ak) *larger, taller*, 109, 13. (4) appended to adjectives and adverbs, it becomes an enhancive particle, "*much, very, intensely*"; úna, *early*, unā'k *very early*, ketchkániak *very small.* Suffixed to adverbs, the meaning of *merely, only* predominates: tínāk *simultaneously*, mántsag *a short while*, tsússak *always*, pä'nak *once more*, wiggátak *at one spot, together*, níshtāk, psínāk *in the same night.* (5) appended to verbs or at least to their verbals, *just then, just only:* kélpokshtak *as soon as heated*, 113, 1.; nókshtak *as soon as cooked, stewed*, 113, 2. Cf. hak.

akátchga, d. a-akátchga *to break;* said of long articles only: a. mä'tchash *to strike matches.* Mod.

Aká-uskni, Agáweshkni, Agáweshni (1) *belonging to, native of, coming from Hot Creek* or *Agáwesh*, q v. Agáweshni é-ush *Little*, or *Lower Klamath Lake.* (2) nom. pr of a Klamath Lake man.

ákua; ánkua, d. a-ákua; ankuánkua *to lay across, to superpose crosswise, transversely.* Said of logs and other long-shaped objects, when space is left between them. Der ánku. Cf. ákuash, kshét'lēka, nákua.

ákuash, d. a-ákuash *accumulation of hard material, agglomeration, heap of débris, land-* or *snow-slide;* á. ktékuela *an avalanche* or *land-slide rushes downwards.* Mod.

aláhia, álaya, álahî, d. a-álahia, a-álaya, ā'lahî *to show, let see; to point out, exhibit;* 106, 6. (where kápka is omitted): á. mîsh ánku *I show you a tree;* álahî-uapk am'sh nû ánku *I shall show you that tree.* Der. láya.

alkĕtchík, the dentalium-shell or wampum-bead-shell of the Pacific Coast Indians, serving as an ornament and as a currency on the coast and in the interior. Name borrowed from the Alíkwa tribe on outlet and lower reaches of Klamath River, Cal., and called by other Indians: kúpkup, haíkwa, by the Máklaks: tútash, q. v.

Alkulä'na, nom. pr. of a Modoc woman; interpreted by "*Bright Eyes*".

Al'pa, nom. pr., corrupted from *Applegate;* 36, 9.

am, particle expressing potentiality and choice; tchélχāt am î kä'dshikuk *ye ought to sit down because ye are tired;* û'tch gíntak am nû gē'nt *I would like to go.* Cf. ámpka.

ámash, d. á-amash *doll.*

ámbutka, ámputka, d. a-ámputka, v. impers. *to be thirsty:* ámbutka a nû'sh, ámbutkan's *I am thirsty, I want to drink water;* partic., ámbutko (for ambutkátko) *thirsty.* Der. ámpu. Cf. lä-a-ámbotkish.

ámda, ámĕta, pl. túmi a. *tool for digging eatable roots* and *bulbs,* 190; 9. 10. It has the shape of a stick 2½' to 3' long, is bent or provided with a handle at one end and sharpened at the other. A straight stick charred in the fire at one end usually serves the purpose, though recently such tools, or "camass-sticks" have been manufactured of iron and steel. Also called meyō'tkish. Der. méa, méya.

ámnadsha, d. a-ámnadsha *to speak loud* or *cry on one's way,* 121, 17.

amníamna, d. a-amníamna *to go around speaking, crying,* or *vociferating among the people; to scream, weep* or *cry while walking in public,* 189; 1.

ámpka, ámbka *little water.* Der ámbu.

ámpka, ámka (1) conj.: *or.* This particle is used, when a choice is left between the things mentioned, and when a strict alternative is put; it stands for the Latin *vel* and *aut:* hä lō'k shiúka ámka táslatch *if he killed a grizzly bear* or *a cougar,* 90, 19. Cf. 87, 2. and géka. (2) conj.: *or else, unless, lest:* ampká ak î hishúkat *lest you may kill each other.*

Ampkä'nini kóke, nom. pr. of *Columbia River.* This is only one of its names, and is more specially intended for that portion running past the Dalles (Ampχä'ni) and the Cascades to its junction with the Willamet River, in northwestern Oregon.

Ámpkokni, A. máklaks, nom. pr. of the *Umpqua Indians;* early home in Umpqua Valley and in the upper portions of Willamet Valley, south of Eugene City, Oregon. These Indians belong to the Tinné race.

Ampχē'ni, Ámpχäni, nom. pr. of *the Dalles,* a series of swift rapids of the Columbia River, between Oregon and Washington Territory. Of the Wasco Indians, of the Chinook family, a portion lives there; the locality

was a meeting- and market-place for all the aboriginal tribes of Oregon, the Columbia River, and the Coast, 93, 3 4. Der. ámpu, -χē'ni.

Ámpχänkni, nom pr.: *Wasco Indian;* pl., *the tribe of Wasco Indians,* belonging to the Chinook family of Columbia River. A portion of them still inhabit their old homes at the Dalles (cf. Ampχē'ni), while the majority have been removed to the Warm Spring Agency on the Lower Des Chutes River, Oregon; 93, 1–10.

ámptchiksh, abbr. -amptch, -amtch, -amts. Same as ámtchiksh, q. v.

ámpu, ámbû, d. á-ambu *water; water of spring, river, lake or sea; drinking water.* Ámbu îsh tchíktchi! *go and get me some water!* á. púnua *to drink water,* 123, 2.; ámbu=tchipkō'tkish *water-pitcher;* shnekálpka nû ámbo *I am boiling water;* ámpuam lák, *see* lák; ámputat mpetlalóna *to float down on the water's surface;* kó-e a vudúmtchna ámbutat *the frog swims* (or lives) *in the water;* ámputala kayáhia *to drive off from the water,* 42, 20. (explained under kaíha); nû géna ámputka *I went through the water* (on my errand), 174; 9.

ámpuala, d. a-ámpuala (1) *to be in the water; to lie in deep water.* (2) *to increase, rise;* said of water and liquids only.

ámtch, d. á-amtch, abbr. from ámtchiksh, q. v.

ámtchiksh, abbr. ámtch, -amtch, d. á-amtchiksh, abbr. á-amtch. (1) *belonging to the past, old, ancient, primeval, by-gone:* a. käíla *the country formerly inhabited;* ámtch tchī'shtat gä'mpĕle *he returned to his former home,* 36, 5. Appended, usually in the abbreviated form -amtch, to all mythic beings mentioned in Klamath Lake and Modoc folklore: K'mukámtchiksh, or K'múkamtch "*the Old Man of the Ancients*", Aíshiamtch "*Old Aíshish*", Lúk̲amtch or Sháshapamtch "*Old She-Grizzly*", Tchéwamtch "*Old Antelope*", Skélamtch and a host of others. (2) *old fashioned, out of use now; worn out; used up, good for nothing:* ámptchiksh kaíliu=skútash *worn out rabbit-skin garment,* 126, 12. and Note; sháplamtch *old seed-paddle.* (3) *ugly, unseemly, hideous, unattractive; unsightly through age:* tchílluyamtch *old bachelor;* shíwamptch *old maid,* 185; 40. Occurs also in some personal names: Kilúamtch "*Fighting Bully*", Kíukamtch, "*Old Conjurer*" etc.; -amtch is here applied contemptuously. Der. ámtch, gísh.

ána, d. á-ana *to carry away, to take off with* or *without permission,* as food, provisions etc.; *to help oneself to.* Cf. éna.

á n i g a, ánika *to order* or *advise somebody to take* (provisions) *away with* or *without permission:* 75, 9. nû íwam á. Díbash *I told you to go to David for berries;* ánika shash pála-ash Díbash *I tell them to go where David has his flour;* ánshat ánika shash íwam *I advise them: "ye may go there for berries,"* 75, 8. Causative of ána; cf. ánsha.

á n k u, d. a-ánku (1) *tree, shrub:* tuítchχsam á. *wild cherry-tree;* ä'pl'sam á. *apple-tree.* Ánku is usually omitted in names of trees and shrubs, the possessive case in -am standing instead of a subjective case: k̲äíluam *juniper-tree;* kpû'kam *gooseberry bush.* (2) *forest, bush, shrubbery, woodland:* ánkuam tchíkass, ánkuti tchíkass *the bird of the forest.* (3) *wood; piece of wood.* Cf. 120, 18. 19. (4) *stick,* 122, 3. *club, block, log, limb of tree,* 118, 11. 120, 4., *splinter,* 126, 4.: á.-látchash *log-house;* téwa á. *they drive a stick into the ground* 80, 8.; atíni a. *a long pole.*

á n k u a, see ákua and nákua.

á n k u a l a, d. a-ánkuala *to cut sticks, tree-limbs, trees,* 89, 1. Der. ánku.

á n s h a, ántcha, d. á-ansha *to start out for taking* or *carrying away for oneself,* as provisions, 75, 8. Der. ána; cf. éna, anulípka.

a n t l é y a. The song-line where this word occurs, 185; 46., is said to mean: *"you have a large penis".* Not Klamath.

a n ú l i p k a, d. a-anúlipka *to take away without asking for; to abstract, filch.* Cf. ána, ánsha.

a n u l í p k u i s h *object formerly abstracted from others.* Cf. Note to 121, 3.

a t; apoc. a (pronounced long), *at the time being: now, presently, from this moment; then, at that period, epoch, time; after.* This particle refers to the time actually mentioned in the context. (1) *now, presently, at this time:* at gä'tak! *that all! that's the end of it* (cf. gétak)! 89, 7.; at nû k̲'léwi *I quit, I have enough of it now;* at átpa, *the time is up;* at nápal haspópke *now the egg is hatched,* Mod.; at há î mû'lua? *are you ready?* tû'm at ngä'-isha *many are wounded already,* 22, 9.; átûnk at *up, above there now,* 100, 9.; tchá at *now, presently,* 87, 14.; at! Mod átui! *enough!* tchítchiks a hû't gî! *stop that matter now!* 96, 15. (2) *then, at that time, or epoch.* When used in this signification, *at* generally refers to the past, not to the future: tánkt at *suddenly, at once,* 23, 11.; at mák̲laks hemkanktámpka *the Indians then began to discuss;* at nî hō'tsnan at *then I ran towards* (them),

22, 10.; at vushá E-ukskî'shash *then they were afraid of the Lake Indians*, 28, 12.; át toks hûk Aíshish shúisha *but now Aishish became emaciated*, 95, 13. In historic and other narratives, *at* serves to introduce new events changing the situation, to mark antitheses and contrasts, or to quote the words spoken by a new speaker; cf. 100, 1–17. 101, 2. 6. 7. 19–21. (3) *after, afterward, hereupon, finally;* stands either in the incident, or in the principal clause (apodosis), or in both: tchúi at *hereupon*, 23, 4. 12. 24, 11. 95, 4.; tsúi î'pka mā'nts, at wä'mpĕle *he lay sick for a long time, and finally recovered*, 101, 21.; k̲'läʼwi at *after this they quit*, 89, 7. cf. 90, 19.; k̲'lékuish at *just after his death*, 65, 8.; at gátpa at shlō'kla *when they had arrived, they shot at the mark*, 100, 20. When *at* stands in the incident clause, the verb connected with it can usually be rendered by our pluperfect tense: tû' géna Móatuąsh k̲'läwísham at *away went the Pit River Indians, after shooting had come to an end*, 20, 5. Cf. 74, 6. 7. 95, 4. 122, 14. Cf. at a, átu, átui, átutu.

at a *just now, just then, presently:* at a sha î wókash híwi-uapk *at this time they will transport home the wókash-seed*, 74, 14.; átĕnen *presently, as they say*, 23, 5.; at a nā'lsh hû'ktakag pinū'dsha *now "she" has caught up with us*, 121, 22. Cf. 121, 6. 10.

āt, apoc. ā; obj. mā'lash, mā'lsh, Mod. māl; poss. málam: *you, ye*, personal pron. of second person plural: āt shtínā'shtat gatpántak! *come (ye) to the house!* tát āt géna? *where do ye go?* k̲á-i ā samtchátka *ye do not understand*, 34, 11.; cf. 20, 14. 15. 118, 10–12. 120, 10–13. In the imperative, āt is suffixed to the verbal basis: tchélχat! *sit down!* from tchélχa; shlā't îsh! *shoot ye at me!* from shlín. I, ik *thou* often stands instead of āt; *see* î.

átak, átaχ, see ádak.

átĕnen *just now, as they say;* at connected with nen by the declarative particle a (ĕ), 23, 5. Cf. at a; atĕni 138, 6. 7. and Note.

áti, atí, atî', d. á-ati, á-iti, adj. (1) *far, distant, remote:* áti käíla *into a far-off land*, for atí käílatala, 44, 7. 9. (2) *high, tall, large; deep* (of rivers, water): áti ánku *a large tree;* tchélash nā'sh pétch atí *the stalk is one foot high*, 147, 20. (3) *long:* atí lû'ldam *a long winter*, 105, 9. Abbr. of atíni, but differing somewhat in signification from it.

atî', áti, d. á-ati, adv. (1) *distantly, remotely, afar:* atí tcheléwa *to ripple the*

water far and wide, 162; 6.; á-ati kĕlá-ush éhu *the sand is deep here;* á-ati ámpû e-éwa *the water* (of this pond) *is deep;* tû' vúnsh a. géna *the boat sails far out from the shore;* a. hû'nk kakî''hha *they missed their aim by a wide distance*, 31, 10; tû'nep pē'tch a. gintégatk *going into the ground five feet deep*, 87, 8.; tútaks atí *far away*, 141, 12.; a. kédsha *high it grew*, 95, 3. 4.; a. ídshna *to bring from a long distance*, 85, 17. (2) *by far, much, a great deal:* atî' nā'lsh wíniχitko *a great deal stronger than we are*, 112, 1.

atíni, d. a-atíni, a-itíni *long, long-stretching, long and tall, high, lofty:* a. kí-întch *libellula;* a. tû't *long tooth, tusk;* a. ánku, *a long stick, pole;* a. kshū'n *a tall grass*, 149, 4.; atî'nsh lák gîtk *wearing the hair long*, 23, 8. 90, 6. Cf. áti.

atíkni, d. a-atíkni (1) *coming from afar*, 87, 10. (2) *stranger, foreigner, alien.* Der. áti.

átpa, d. a-átpa (1) *to carry away* or *to fetch for oneself; to go for something, to bring* or *carry home.* (2) *to take somebody along with.* (3) *to wear*, as clothing. (4) v. intr., *to pass by, to be gone:* at átpa *the time is up.* Refers usually to *one* long-shaped object; when many of them are spoken of: ítpa, q. v.

átû *just now, presently, at the present moment:* átu hátakt gî *now is the time;* átu lulalkshē'mi gî *it is time to go to bed.* Mod. Der. at, hû.

átu *high up, above, up there*, 100, 7.: átûnk at *up there now*, for átu hûnk at, 100, 9. Contr. from áti-u (for hû).

átui *now, just now, presently* Often found in imperative locutions: átui génat! *let us go!* átui pátchat! *let us eat now!* Mod. átui shlā't! or simply átui! *shoot off! fire!* átui tû, same as átutu. Mod. for átiu Kl.

átûtû, adódû *presently, just now, already;* emphatic form of átu, átui: a. pä'χtgî *the morn is dawning already*, 182; 5: a. huggídsha *now I am getting better*, 175; 18.

atchíga, atchíka, d. a-atchíga (1) *to twist, to wring out*, as cloth. (2) *to detract, to slander, to misrepresent, to tell lies about.*

Á-ushme, Á-usmi, nom. pr. of *A-ushmi*, an island situated in Upper Klamath Lake, off Modoc Point, and about two miles from the east shore, 142, 11. No other trees grow on it but juniper-trees. K'múkamtch created it from a game-stick thrown by him into the lake, as the myth relates. Cf. Uχótuash.

awála, awâ'la, awō'la, d. a-ū-ála *to bake* or *roast* provisions by burying them about one foot deep in the ground and then burning a pile of wood on their top: 74, 9. Cf. ayulalóna.

awálĕsh, pl. túmi a., *thigh of a quadruped's hind leg, beef's foot:* lásham a. *quill, feather-quill.* Cf. wákaluish.

awalóga, d. a-awalóga *little island.* Contr. from awalúaga. Der. áwaluash.

Awalokáksaksi, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Williamson River; lit. "*Little Island-there*". Der. awalóga.

Awalókat, nom. pr. of a locality on Sprague River; lit. "*at Little Island*".

áwaluash, d. a-áwaluash *island:* áwalues sk̲éna *they row over to the Island* (in Klamath Marsh) 74, 14.

Awaluashχē'ni, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; "*at the Island*"; probably the one mentioned 74, 14.

Ä.

Interchangeable throughout with *e;* in a few cases with *a.* For words not found here look under E.

ä'-alχa, d. ä-ä'-alχa *to give names; to read,* d. of élχa, q. v.

äkĕlä'kĕla *to be long and slim,* as foxes and some kinds of dogs, 154; 7.

Ämmä'ri, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake woman called White Cynthia. The name is taken from the Shasti language and means, according to her own statement, "*Neatly-Dressed*".

ä'mpĕle, ä'na, äníya, see émpĕle, éna, enía.

ä'-oho, ä-óho, interj.; a war-cry of the Mák̲laks, shouted alternatingly with í-uhu, 194; 8. This war-cry was often heard from the Modocs during the lava-bed fights in 1873.

ä-ohóa, d. ä-ohohóa *to emit the ä'-oh̲o=cry, to shout a war-whoop.* Some Indians call this: "to cry like goats". Cf. i-uhúa.

ä-oho=û'tchna, d. ä-oho=uátchna, ä-oho=huhátchna *to run while hallooing ä'-oh̲o; to halloo í-uhuhu while running,* 23, 15. Der. ä'-oho, húdshna.

ä'plĕsh, ä'puls, pl. túmi ä., *apple:* ä'puls=háshuash *orchard;* ä'p'lsam ánku, or: ä'p'lsam *apple-tree.* From the English.

Ä'shlin, nom. pr. of the town of *Ashland*, Jackson County, Oregon; about one hundred miles from Fort Klamath.

Ä-uksi, Ä'-uks, see É-uksi.

Ä-ukskni, Ä-ukshkni. Same as É-ukshikni, q. v.

ä'-una *to fill oneself with food.* Der. éwa. Cf. ewísi.

ä-unóla *to deplete oneself, defecate; to discharge fecal matter* 144, 5.

ä-ushéltkala, v. intr. *to turn into a large pond, lake, or sea; to be changed into a lake:* stî'ya ä'-usheltkal nánukash käíla *the pitch was changed into a lake all over the earth,* 96, 22. Der. é-ush.

B.

B, as initial and medial sound, alternates with *p*, and does not occur at the end of words. Words not found here to be looked for under P.

bámbam, (d. babámbam) *drum.* Onomatop. term; cf. Uinta-Uta: tímbuimbámban: "*iron-kettle*".

báhalka, see páhalka.

Bā'ntcho, nom. pr. of a Modoc warrior, who died as a state prisoner at the fortress of Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal., in 1875 Cf. 44, 7. He received the above name, as alleged, by being compared with Sancho Panza on account of his exterior.

bĕla, bĕlat, see pî'la.

Ben, nom. pr. of a subchief or headman of Klamath Lake Indians settled at Yáneks; 58, 5. Abbr. from Benjamin.

bī, pl. túmi bī *bee;* bī'sam wax *beeswax.* From the English.

Bīn, nom. pr. of a Modoc man living on Upper Sprague River, 190; 19.

Black Jim, nom. pr. of a Modoc warrior; he coöperated in the assassination of the Peace Commissioners, and was executed on that account Oct. 4, 1873; cf. 44, 6. and Notes to 37, 12. 42, 1.

Bogus Charley, nom pr. of a young Modoc warrior, 40, 12–22. and Note. He is called so because his father lived on Bogus Creek, Cal. For some time he was a chief of the Modocs in the Indian Territory, where he was exiled with the other Modoc captives.

Bóshtîn, pl. túmi B. (1) *American, inhabitant* or *citizen of the United States of America:* B. la<u>k</u>í *American agent, Indian agent of the federal gov-*

ernment, 35, 9. 12. 14. 36, 2. 11.; nā'sh nā'ds B. tû'la *an American was with us*, 19, 7.; Óreginkni B. *the American settlers in Oregon*, 40, 17., cf. 36, 18. 21.; B. käíla *the United States*, or: *the city of Boston;* Bóshtinash túla *on the American side*, 28, 13. (title); Bóshtinam-shítko *in American style*, 87, 3. (2) *white man* or *woman; white people*, 35, 7.: B. yálank *like white people*, 59, 20.; Bóshtinash shûtólank *after creating the white people*, 103, 3. 5. Term adopted from Chin. J.; the first American traders in furs and other articles having come in ships to the Pacific Coast and Columbia River from Boston, Mass.

Boshtinága (1) *half-American by descent*, one of the parents being of the white race. (2) nom. pr. masc. Mod., of Boston Charley: "*Little American*", 44, 7.

Bóstîn Charley *Boston Charley*, nom. pr. of a Modoc warrior, also called Boshtinága, q. v He participated in the assassination of the Peace Commissioners by mortally wounding Dr. Thomas, 42, 10.; and was hanged with three of his accomplices on Oct. 3, 1873. Cf. 44, 5–8.

bóx *box, coffin*, 87, 3.: bóxtka î'sha *they bury in a coffin*, 87, 1. From Eng.

bunō'kish, punō'kish, d. pupanō'kish *drink, beverage, potion.* Der. búnua.

búnua, pû'nûa, d. búbanua, pû'panûa (1) *to drink:* nánuk b. *to drink out;* túměni b. *to drink often;* wátch a púnua *the horse is drinking;* bû'nuapka tchä'kěle î'wam *they will drink the red juice of berries*, 75, 7.; hût a pû'nuashtka ámbu *he wants to drink water.* (2) *to be a drinker.* Cf. pópo-i.

bunúdsha, d. pupanúdsha *to go and drink, to start out after drinking:* kópē bunû'tchatko *going to drink coffee*, 186; 56.

búnuish, d. bubánuish, pupánuish *drinker, drunkard:* kétcha b. *tippler.*

bunuō'tkish, d. pupanuō'tkish *bottle.* Mod. for wákoksh Kl.

D.

In the few words in which d is heard as initial sound, it is interchangeable with *t.* It does not occur but exceptionally at the end of Kl. words, but when final or medial it also alternates with *t.* The palatal *dsh* is not found as an *initial* sound in genuine Kl. words, being replaced there by the surd palatal *tch.*

Dave Hill, nom. pr. of the subchief and interpreter at the Klamath

agency, 58, 1. His Indian names are Lúldatkish, Wawáliksh (from Wawalígish), Wawáliksh-Skaítatko, q. v. Dávîsh lakí tapítan *the chief ranking just after Dave*, 58, 2. In the texts obtained from him he gave lively sketchings of the feats of war performed by him against the Pit River and Snake Indians, pp. 19–31. Cf. Introduction, pp. 6, 7.

Doctor John, the American or "Boston" name of the conjurer Kákash, tried and imprisoned for manslaughter, q. v.

Dö'tchmal, pl. túmi D., *German, German settler;* corruption of the popular term "Dutchman". Some German settlers near the reservation have married Indian women.

Dshiēp, Dshēp, nom. pr. masc., *Jefferson;* from the English.

E.

This vowel occurs as initial, medial, and final sound of words. Short *e* alternates with *ä*, sometimes with *i*. Long *e* (ē) originated from, and therefore alternates with, *i*, *e-i*, *a-i*, *ai*. E and the vowel *i* represent a prefix indicative of a plurality of long-shaped objects in words like élχa, éna, épka, etlē'χi.

ē, ē-ē, é-é *yes, yea;* see ī, ī-ī.

édsha, d. é-adsha, é-edsha, v. trans., *to suck, to extract by suction.* Said of milk and blood only; object not always added to the verb

édshash, d. é-edshash (1) *milk:* é. púnua *to drink milk;* cf. ndópa. (2) *female breast, mamma, teats, udder:* édsham lawálash *nipple.* (3) *butter, cheese.*

éhu; same as éwa, q. v.

éika, eíχa, d. é-ika *to advance the head; to put the head out:* eíχa Múash *the South Wind put his head out of his lodge*, 111, 9.

eíkana, aíkana, d. e-í'kana (1) *to put, stick the head out.* (2) *to nod*, as lizards do, 155; 19. and Note.

eílaka, d. e-ílaka *to lay the head down upon*, as upon a table, pillow etc.

eítakta, d. e-ítakta *to hide the head under something.*

eitaktnúla, d. e-itaktnúla *to stick out the head from under*, as from a den or cavity, 156; 36. Der. eítakta.

élhuish, d. e-álhuish *backbone, vertebral column; back of quadrupeds.* Der. ílhi, ilía.

élktcha, d. e-élktcha *to leave while going, to leave behind;* long-shaped articles only, as hair, thread, ropes, poles.

élχa, élk̲a, ílχa, d. é-alχa, ä'-alχa, i-álχa (1) *to lower, let down, to prostrate, to deposit,* said of long-shaped articles: nû' hímpoks e. *I am lowering a log;* ktchálχishtat, máhieshtat ílχa *he exposed them to the sunheat, he put them in the shade,* 103, 3. 4.; *to lay down, put down on the ground:* lóloksgîsh mi élk̲! *lay down your gun!* 37, 6. 9.; cf. 34, 14.; (kshū'n) lápash î'lχat! *make ye two stacks* (of this hay)! 75, 13. (2) *to deposit in the ground; to keep, preserve in cachés* or *other places of safety,* as food, provisions, seeds etc., 146, 10. 148, 10. (3) *to bury, to inter,* said of dead bodies 87, 11. (4) *to give name, to call by name, to name, to call*—the term shéshash *name,* to be supplied to the verb; 142, 3–12: é-alχa, ä'alχa *to give a name to each object,* 142, 1.; *to read,* lit. "to give a name to each word": see ä'-alχa. (5) *to state the price, to price, to value:* túm haí î nen é. *you charge too much for it,* viz: "you call it too high"; mû i é., tû'ma î é. *you sell dear, too dear;* kétcha nû é. *I sell at low figures, cheap* Cf. ílχi, ílks, shéalχa.—Except in No. 4 and 5, Kl. prefers ílχa to élχa, ä'lχa.

ē'mpěli, ä'mpěle *to bring, carry, lead, convey back; to convey home:* kíuksas ä'mpěle tchī'shtal *they brought the* (dead) *conjurer to his wigwam,* 69, 3.; cf. 96, 7. 119, 13. Der. éna, -pělí.

émtchna, d. e-ámtchna *to carry;* said of an infant tied to its board. Der. éna.

éna, ä'na, d. é-ena (1) *to carry, bring, transport,* mainly used of bulky, heavy objects transported by horses: 111, 1. 2.; nánuk nat éna! *all of us help in carrying* (wókash-seed)! 75, 2.; ngä'-isapksh ä'nok ndánna *because we carried* (with us) *three wounded men,* 24, 7.; wátchatka énank *bringing* (them) *out on a horse* or *on horses,* 87, 6. (2) *to take along with, remove, make go;* said of persons: lápksapt wéwanuish äná nāt hûnk *we took with us the seven women,* 31, 6.; cf. 31, 15. 134, 12. (3) *to carry by mail;* Kl.—Speaking of many objects: ídsha, ídshna, q. v., are used, though more in Mod. than in Kl. Cf. ána, ánsha.

ē'ni, d. ē'-ēni *spirit-land, abode of the deceased:* é-eni nû wítka *I blew out from me in the abode of the deceased,* 174; 11.

enía, d. e-enía *to carry to somebody; to bring* or *transport in somebody's interest:* pásh äníyuk *in order to bring him victuals,* 66, 8. Der. éna.

é p a t, d. ē'pat, ä'pat (1) species of *tall grass* found in the Klamath Highlands. (2) *ornament* made of it; portions of its stalk are braided around buckskin strings and appended to the dress.

é p k a, ä'pka, d. ē'pka *to fetch, to bring, to bring along;* said of persons and objects of long shape. Mîsh nû ä'pkolatkik (for ä'pkolatki gî) *I told you to bring from there* (said of women), 107, 10.; cf. ibid. 4. 8. 11.; tsíalsh káwi tchîsh épkuapk (sa) *they would bring home salmon and lamprey-eels,* 93, 5.; wikánsh, atínsh ánku îsh épkî! *bring me a short, a long stick!* Kl. for átpa, ítpa Mod.

é t ĕ s h u a, ét'shua, d. e-átshua *to sneeze.*

e t l ē' χ i, d. ītlē'χi. Cf. kshét'lēka.

e t c h m û' n a, d. i-atchmû'na *purple salmon,* 3–4 feet long, coming up the Klamath River into the Lake Region in the latter part of November. Shasti term adopted by Modocs; unknown to Klamath Lakes.

é - u k ī k *broken, rotten canoe* or *dug-out; wreck of a canoe, leaking canoe:* é-ukīk pî'la éwank *nothing but a leaking, water-filled canoe,* 182; 8. Cf. í-ukak.

É - u k s h i, Ä'-uksi, Ä'-uks (1) nom. pr. loc. of the whole district including the eastern shore of Upper Klamath Lake from Nilaks and Modoc Point to Kohâshti, a few miles up the Williamson and Sprague rivers, the agency, Fort Klamath, and the country up to and along Klamath Marsh. Lit. "*in the Lake country*". Ä'-uksi nā'dsant shiû'lgishtat *on one and the same reservation on the Upper Klamath Lake,* 58, 9.; É-ukshitala *to Upper Klamath Lake country,* 34, 2. Cf. 58, 4. 147, 18. (2) nom. pr. loc. of *Klamath Marsh,* an extensive swampy and marshy tract, with sheets of open water, in northern part of the reservation. Williamson River (K̲óḵe) takes its origin in it; the Marsh is visited annually by the Lake People for gathering wókash-seed, berries, and for hunting, and its shores were formerly inhabited throughout the year. É-uksi (for É-uksitala) gén-uapka *they will repair to Klamath Marsh,* 74, 6.; wakáptch É. nē'pka *how Klamath Marsh appears, looks,* 192; 4. The Marsh is mentioned 16, 17. 20, 17. 24, 12. 28, 1., referring to a time when the wigwams of the Klamath People were still surrounding it. The name for the Upper Klamath Lake country is distinguished by these Indians from that of

Klamath Marsh by a very slight difference in the pronunciation of É-ukshi, which I was unable to represent. Der. é-ush.

É-ukshikni, É-ukskni, É-ushkni, Ä'-ukskni, Ä'-ushkni, nom. pr., (1) adj., *belonging to the Klamath Lake tribe:* É. wéwanuish *the Lake females*, 28, 1. 80, 1–7.; E. máklaks, 131, 1. 13.; E. tenuyá-ash *a maiden from Upper Klamath Lake*, 190; 21. (2) subst., the tribal name of the *Klamath Lake People* in its phonetic variations. It includes only the Máklaks living on the banks of Williamson River and the shores of Upper Klamath Lake, not those inhabiting Sprague River Valley (P'laíkni), nor the Modocs (Móatokni) or Snake Indians (Shā't), both of whom are P'laíkni also. The regular form of the name is É-ukshikni, 13, 1. 2. 79, 1. 103, 3. É-ukskni, Ä'-ukskni, the form most frequently heard among the Klamath Lakes, occurs 16, 3. 9. 20, 2. 9. 28, 8. 12. 35, 5–21. 36, 1–3 É-ukskni nā'd tchí tchía *we Lake Indians live in this way*, 58, 1.; Ä'ukskni is found 18, 2.; É-ushkni, 16, 1. 18, 3. Der. É-ukshi No. 1.

É-ukshiwash (1) adj. *coming, hailing from Klamath Marsh* 190; 13. (2) subst., *inhabitant of the shores and surroundings of Klamath Marsh.* Der. É-ukshi No. 2.

É-ukalkshi, nom pr. of a locality on Wood River, between Fort Klamath and the agency buildings. A myth relates, that the ancient, mortuary sweat-lodge there was built by K'múkamtch and given by him to the Indians at the Lake, 142, 12.

E-ukalksíni kóke, nom. pr. of *Wood River*, a rivulet flowing west of Fort Klamath and entering Upper Klamath Lake near Koháshti, almost at the same spot as Crooked River: túnsna tû'sh íwûtit Kóhashti shutándank.

E-ühéseltko, nom. pr. masc., Kl.; the man lives at Yáneks.

é-ush, é-us, ä'-ûsh, d. e-é-ush (1) *lake, stagnant water; fresh-water lake*, 122, 13. 148, 1. 167; 34.: Agawéshni é. *Little Klamath Lake;* é-us, meaning *Warner Lake*, 29, 7–9.; é. tchiwá *the lake is brimful of water*, 122, 12.; é-usam ámbu, é-ushti ámbu *the water* or *waters of the lake;* mû'ni é. *sea, ocean*, 127, 14.; simply é-ush in 103, 5. Conjurer's songs, in which lakes are mentioned: 162; 6. 164; 1. 165; 15. 167; 34. 179; 4. (2) É-ush, nom. pr. of *Upper Klamath Lake;* cf. É-ukshi, É-ushtat, 144, 6 10.

É-ushtat, (1) nom. pr. of the *location of the Old Agency buildings at*

Koháshti, northeast corner of Upper Klamath Lake, three miles from Yá-aga, 78, 13. (2) "*at the Lake*", 90, 2. The main settlement of the Indians on Lower Williamson River is meant, and É-ushtat stands for É-ukshi No. 1 It may be used for sites on any other lake also, as on Tule Lake, Clear Lake etc.

éwa, íwa, éhua, éhu, d. e-éwa, e-éhu, (1) v. intr, *to be contained within, to fill, to fill up:* éwank *full of water*, 182; 8 (2) v. intr. *to be stagnant; to be deep:* uyúga hátokt éwa *it is not deep here;* á-ati súpĕn kĕlá-ush éhua *the sand lies deep;* ḵá-i á-ati kĕlá-ush éhu *the sand is not deep.* (3) v. intr., *to be frozen, ice-covered:* ḵóḵe a éwa *the river is frozen over.* Cf wē'n. (4) v. impers., *to be satiated, replenished, satisfied:* ád an tû'm pán ewá nîsh, púnua ewá nîsh *I have eaten, drunken enough;* átĕnish ewá shuî'sh *I had songs enough, I am tired of songs*, 90, 12. Cf. ä'-una. (5) v. trans., *to place, put upon, empty upon* (mainly in use with collective nouns): tchípash éwa pálatka *they put the* (ground-up) *tchípash-seed upon a matted dish*, 149, 9.

éwaga, d. e-éwaga *pond, spring of water, lagoon, small lake* or *body of water*, 82, 10. Dim. é-ush.

ewísi, ä-uî'shî, d. e-ewísi *to digest.* Cf. ä'-una, ä-unóla.

G.

Words with initial guttural not found under G to be sought under K or Ḵ. On initial gutturals representing abbreviated prefixes, cf. introductory words to letter K. Some verbs in ga-, ge- are used only when more than one subject or object is spoken of.

ga, gá; gá-ag; see ka; gáhak.

gá-asht, gá-ash, ká-asht *thus, so, in this manner*, 103, 12.; gá-ash, 103, 9.; g. hémkanka *thus he said; so she said.* Cf. ná-asht.

gádaktish, d. gaggádaktish *quilt* for beds or wagons.

gáhak, gá-ag, ká-ag *long time hence; many years ago* (indicates a more remote *past* than mā'ntch in Kl.), 65, 11.; gá-ag, 94, 1.: shiúlka nā'lsh ká-ag *he brought us together long ago*, 28, 13. Der. kaá, hak.

gáhîpa, gá-ipa, d. gaggī'pa *to catch air with a grunt* after weeping or crying.

gaikánka, d. gaigaikánka *to go around sobbing, whining*, 190; 18 Cf. gáhîpa.

gaíkanka, d. gaggíkanka, 182; 11. See ká-ikanka.

gáyaha, káya-a, d. gaggiáha, v. intr., (1) *to run away from.* (2) *to hide, to conceal, secrete oneself:* gayá-a nā'ts (for nálash) *they hid themselves on seeing us,* 31, 11.; nánka gaggiáha penō'dsasam *some secreted themselves before the pursuers,* 17, 14. Said of many subjects only; cf. húyaha, íha.

gayá-idsha, d. gaggiá-idsha *to pass* or *advance before, in front of somebody:* nā'ts (for nā'lash) gayá-itsampk shū'ldshash huk *the soldiers had already advanced in front of us,* unseen by us, 29, 17. Der. gayáya.

gayáya, d. gaggiáya (1) *to go in front of, to pass ahead of.* (2) *to go in front scouting* or *spying; to be on the lookout.* (3) *to head off, surround, cut off from retreat,* as enemies, wild horses etc.

gayatgóla, d. gaggiatgóla (1) *to retire from, to get away from.* (2) *to lack, to miss; to be deprived of.*

gayúe, d. gaggi-úe, v. trans., *to scatter about, to disperse.* Refers to many objects only. Cf. skúyui, uláyue.

gáka, gaká, gäká, d. of géna, q. v.

gaka-ípka, contr. from gakayápka; see gakáya.

gakáya, d. gagakáya *to go, to enter into woods, bushes, recesses, marshes,* or other hiding places: gakáyapguk Móatuash i-ō'ta *the Pit River men disappeared in the woods and shot* (at us), 21, 15.; wásh padsháyămat gakayápkan kä'kin *the coyote went into the manzanita-thicket and disappeared,* 128, 5. Mod.; also contr. into gaka-ípka.—Said of many subjects in Kl. Cf. hukáya.

gakayō'la, gakayū'la, d. gag'kayúla *to come out from woods, bushes,* or *recesses:* átĕnen gakáyōluapka *as they say, they will leave now* their position in the bush, 23, 5. Speaking of *one* only, hukayō'la. Cf. skuyokayō'la.

gakátpna, 131, 7., d. of gátpna, q. v.

gakē'mi, d. gag'kē'mi, v. intr., *to make a turn, to turn around, to describe a turn,* or *bend:* stû' sχä'tigshtant g. gä'kshtantal *the road turns to the left.* Kl.

gakiámna, d. gag'kiámna (1) *to approach close to, to go near, to go around.* (2) *to encircle, surround,* as an enemy: tsúi gákiamna látchas *then they surrounded* (our) *lodges,* 16, 17.; *to form a circle around,* 87, 12. Cf. 16, 4. 21, 14. 42, 19. This verb stands without object in 37, 4. Cf. i-ukakiámna.

gakī'ma, d. gag'kī'ma, v. intr., *to move around, to move in a circle, to encircle:* g. sá-atchûk *they performed a circular dance around the scalp-pole,* 16, 11. Cf. aggíma, gakē'mi, takíma.

gáktchui, d. gagáktchui *to go into cliffs* or *rocks, woods* or inaccessible places: nánuk hûk Sā't gáktsui walî'shtat *all the Snake Indians retired into rock-cliffs*, 30, 7.—Said of many subjects only.

gákua, kákua, d. gagákua (1) *to cross, to cross over;* said of waters, rivers, lakes etc.: kókaitat gagákua *to cross rivers*, Mod.; *to cross a brook* or *river on a foot-log, bridge,* or *ferry:* tátχĕlampani gággūtk(o) *having crossed the river halfways*, 123, 2. (2) *to approach, come over, go over towards:* Lĕmé-ish gákua shlē'dshuk *the Thunders went over* (to Skē'l's couch) *to look* (after him), 113, 15.

gakála, kakála, d gag'kála *to walk* or *go around, to go* or *march in a round, circular line:* käíla nû gakála *I run in circles over the ground*, 174; 10.

gakî'dsha, d. gaggagī'dsha; same as kakî'dsha, q v.

galála, d. gaggĕlála *to go around in the camp, settlement.*

galalína, d. gakalalína *to walk around the water's edge, to follow the shore-line:* kû'tagsh stû'kapksh galalinóta *while* (the Crane) *walked around the waters gigging minnow-fish*, 122, 6.

gálampaga, d. gakálampaga *to follow in a file, to form a file in marching behind:* tâpî' g. *to follow in a file after*, 85, 5.

galdsháwia, d. gaggaldsháwia *to come close to, to approach* in a friendly or hostile intention: lä' nat wák galdsawiá-a! *we do not know in which manner to approach!* 22, 2.; wikátant galtcháwiank *when approaching close to*, 121, 3.; cf. gáldsha-uyank, 131, 8. Der. gáldshui.

gáldshui, d. gaggáldshui (1) *to approach, to meet, to come close to somebody* in a friendly or hostile intention, 139, 10.: tapî'tankni g. Tchíkash *from behind he approached Tchíka*, 96, 2.; Sháshapamtch g. Tchéwash *Old Grizzly went to meet Old Antelope*, 119, 3.; galdshúyank *approaching* 96, 6. (2) *to rejoin, unite to somebody:* Aíshishash hûn g. *unite yourself to Aíshish*, 193; 11.; hû'nkĕsh haí nû galdshui-uápka *I will attach, unite myself to him.*

gáma, kā'ma, d. gaggā'ma *to grind, to crush, to pound, to mash fine;* said of seeds, dried fish etc.: 147, 16. 148, 10

gáma-palá-ash *flour-mill, grist-mill;* lit. "grind-flour".

gámĕni, d. gagám'ni (1) *to wind around; to dodge* (a missile). (2) *to climb up by going around* (a tree, log, mountain etc.).

gámkish, gā'mkish, d. gagámkish *mortar*, made of stone or any other

material: skátka gáma gā'mkishtat *they pound in a mortar by means of a pestle*, 147, 16. Der. gáma.

gamnî'kish, d. gaggamníkish *stairs, staircase, flight of stairs:* î' hûnk bubánuish yilokuéla gamnîgíshtat *you kicked that drunkard down stairs.* Der. gáměni.

gamō'tkish, d. gaggamō'tkish *grinding, crushing* or *mashing apparatus, mill; grist-mill, coffee-mill* etc. Der gáma.

gánkanka, d gagánkanka *to hunt game*, 107, 6.: vû'n g. (or vûnáldsha) *to hunt elks;* paχō'les, tchä'-u g. *to hunt the mule-deer, antelope*, 74, 13.

gankánkish, d. gagankánkish *hunter, huntsman:* nánka gakankánkish shíshăla *some of the hunters became sick*, 128, 7.

gánkanktka, d. gagánkanktka *to return from the chase; to come home from game-hunting*, 111, 21.

gankánktcha, d gagganká́nktcha *to hunt while going about, to be on a hunting trip*, 144, 7.

gánodsha, d. gaggánodsha *to go hunting on the water, lake* etc.; *to be on a duck-* or *geese-hunt.*

gánta, d gagánta *to approach on the sly, to slip up to, to sneak* or *move slowly towards;* said of men and animals, 110, 8. 12.

gánta-pápalish, d gagánta-pápalish *sneak-thief.*

gantíla, gandī'la, d. gagandī'la *to creep up to; to observe secretly*, 185; 40.

ga-óleka; see ga-úlχa

gapneága, d. gagapneága *young louse, young headlouse.* Cf. kútash.

gaptóga, d gagaptóga *to join, rejoin*, 37, 18. Cf. káptcha.

gáptcha, gáptche; see káptcha.

gápû, gápo, gapû'tko etc.; see kápo etc.

gashá́ktchna, gasáktsina, d. gakshá́ktchna (1) *to follow, to march behind;* used, for instance, of mourners following a corpse to the burying-ground, 87, 7. 17. (2) *to pursue; to follow* or *hunt in pursuit*, 28, 7.

gáshtish *doorflap; door.* Shorter form of kaíshtish, q. v.

gă't, kă't, pl. túmi g *sage-brush: Artemisia tridentata*, a shrub of spongy growth attaining a height of 3–6 feet and covering extensive arid regions in Western North America The plant furnishes an excellent fuel and the stems are used by Indians as the turning part of the aboriginal fire-drill.

gatámlʼχa, d. gagtámlʼχa *to go, travel around*, 154; 15.

gatîʼtana, d. gakatîʼtana, gaggatítana *to walk around a house, lodge* or *other structure on its outside.* Cf. luyéna.

gátka, gátχa, d gáktχa *to reach, attain, arrive, come to.*

gátkapsha, d. gagátkapsha *to reach while walking* or *traveling in the distance,* or *unseen by others:* gátχapshank k̲ók̲ĕtat *reaching the river's bank,* 122, 18. 20. Contr. from gátkapktcha; same suffix as in géluipktcha.

gátkta, d. gaggátkta *to enter, go into, invade:* pákshtat g. *to enter into a cañon* or *deep valley;* gûʼshuash k̲ó-idshi shkûʼksh g. *wicked spirits, "devils", went into the hogs,* 128, 1.

gátpa, d. gagátpa *to arrive; to come, go, proceed towards;* refers to arrivals not seen by the one speaking or to movements of distant animate beings: g. tumîʼ mák̲laks *many Indians arrived* (in our country), 16, 16. 28, 12.; nat sash g. *we reached them,* 29, 20.; shuldshámkshi g. *he came to the camp,* 40, 13.; cf. 109, 8. 122, 16.; g. mák̲laks ktaklīʼsh *men arrive clad in armor,* 88, 7 ; g. ktûʼtpnuk pāʼsh *he came to bring him food,* 66, 7.; hûʼdshatoks atíkni g., wátchatka g. *but those who come from a distance, come there on horseback,* 87, 10.; nû a g. päʼp *I the marten am coming,* 177; 10.; at gátpîsht vûlá *after her arrival they asked her,* 41, 1.; gétpa mûʼns (or: mûʼn) *comes out a large object,* 68, 5. Cf. 28, 3. 29, 3. 127, 10. Cf. gépka.

gátpamna, d. gagátpamna *to come around; to come near,* 128, 6.; *to arrive in the vicinity of, to come to the lodge, lodges* or *camp:* gátpamnan nánuk ktchínksh papálla *they came to the* (Modoc) *camp and stole all their rails,* 35, 15.; gátpamnan käílatat *arriving on the ground,* 85, 2.; Yámatkni gatpamʼnóka *on account of the arrival of the Northerners* in our land, 192; 1.; tuá gatpamnóka *for what object he had come* where they were, 34, 1.

gátpampĕli, d. gagátpampĕli *to return to one's own home, to come back home;* used in the sense of gátpna, sometimes with the addition of tchīʼshtat "*to the lodge*", 95, 9. 100, 11.: sa g. látsastat *they returned to their wigwams,* 101, 1., but much more frequently without these locatives: lupîʼ g. *to be the first in returning home,* 20, 14.; shûshotankishámgshî gatpámpĕlan *having returned to the Peace Commissioners* (where she dwelt at that time), 40, 6.; Ké-utchiamtch g. *Old Wolf came home,* 112, 15.; gatpampĕlíssa *they came home,* 101, 8. Cf. 20, 16. 17. 82, 12. 105, 13. 110, 20. Der. gátpna, -pĕlí; cf. gépgapĕle, gémpĕle.

gatpánkshka, d gagatpánkska *to come near reaching, to arrive almost up to:* gatpánkshkshi (for gatpánkshkash-î) hûʼnk wáts *after he had almost reached the horse,* 30, 5. Der. gátpna, -kshka.

gatpanúla d. gatgatpʼnúla *to come and leave again; to arrive and depart,* 105, 14. Der. gátpna, -ūʼla.

gatpĕnóta, d. gagatpʼnóta *to arrive, to come near with somebody* or *something:* mʼna únakam gatpĕnótash *having come there with his son,* 66, 14.

gátpna, gatpĕna, d. gagátpʼna *to arrive; to come, go, proceed towards;* used in the same manner as gátpa, but with the idea of contemporaneous occurrence, one or several acts being performed during or just after the arrivals or comings: gátpanank tchélχa *he arrived and sat down,* 96, 12.; gátpnank îʼtχa shash *when he reached there he took from them,* 109, 4.; káyak tchīʼsh gátpĕnunk *not having reached his home yet,* 131, 6.; túla tchîsh huk gákatpantk *those who had arrived in his company,* 131, 7.; hátokt gátpantk *going there,* 140, 6 Cf. 66, 15. 71, 3. and: hû gatpámpka (met. for gatpʼnápka) *he has arrived* (far out there). Der. gátpa.

gátchesh, d. gáktchesh *thicket, shrubbery, woods, underbrush, forest:* gatchéshtka géna *to go through the woods.* Cf. gáktchui.

gatchétko, d. gaktchétko (1) *wooded, overgrown with bushes.* (2) *tract* or *land overgrown with shrubbery, scrubs, scrub-thickets, bushes.*

ga-úla, ga-ōʼla, d. gakūʼla, v. intr., *to ascend, to go* or *move upwards.*

ga-úlakpka, d. gaggúlakpka, kakólakpka *to ascend, mount repeatedly, to climb up by repeated attempts:* yaínatala kakólakpka *we again climbed up the hill-ridge,* 29, 8. Frequentative of ga-úlχa, q. v.

gá-ulapka, d. gaggûʼlapka, kakólapka (1) *to ascend, mount, climb in the distance* or *unseen by others;* as a hill, eminence, roof of house etc. (2) g., or ga-ulópka, v. impers., when referring to the course of the sun: *it is noon, midday,* lit.: the sun has ascended. Mod. for shewátχa Kl.

ga-ulapgápĕle, d. gaggûlapkápĕle (1) *to climb up again,* or *a second time; to reclimb.* (2) *to climb the outside ladder* of one's own winter-lodge or mud-house, usually without the indirect object luldamalákshtat, 112, 3. 6. 9. 11. 17. Der. ga-ulápka, -pĕlí.

ga-ûʼlχa, gá-ûlĕka, d. gagga-úlχa *to climb up, to ascend, to scale:* yaína g. *to climb an eminence;* tûʼ atí g. *we climbed high hills,* 30, 7.; nánuk ga-

óléka *all went up hill*, 29, 21.; gá-ulakuapk shkúyui shash *he sent them to ascend* in the air, 101, 11. Der. ga-úla. Cf. gékuēla, kínualχa.

g a - u l ō' l a, d. gaggulō'la (1) *to descend, to go down hill* or *down stairs;* lit. to cease to ascend; Kl. and Mod. (2) when said of the sun or day-time: "*it is mid-afternoon*" Mod. for tinolóla Kl. Der. ga-úla, -ō'la.

g a - u l û' l k i s h, d. gaggulû'lkish *outside ladder of an Indian winter-lodge;* the inside ladder being called wákish: ga-ulû'lkishtala shnátkual *they fastened it to,* or *against the outside ladder,* 120, 19 Der ga-ulóla.

g á w a l, gáwăla, d. gákual, gágguăla *to find, to fall in with, to discover accidentally,* 24, 13.: shúhankptchak an g kō'sh *I have discovered, I found by chance a similar tree*

g a w a l i ä' g a, d. gakualiä'ga (1) *to begin coming up* (2) *to mount, ascend, go up hill,* 29, 15. 16.—Said of many subjects; cf. huwaliéga.

g a w á l p ĕ l i, d. gakuálpĕli *to find, find out again; to recover, to rediscover,* 110, 21.; partic.: gáwalpălank, 110, 22.

g á w i *a black bird* not specified Its incantation, 163; 10.

g a w í n a, d. gakuína, gagguí'na *to join, rejoin; to meet again, to meet a second time,* 23, 12.; *to meet for surrendering,* 44, 2. and Note to 43, 22.

g ä' - i s h, Kl. for ngé-ish, q. v.

g ä' k a, gä'tak, gä'lχalga; see géka, gétak, gélχalka.

g ä' t s a, gä'dsha, gä'dsa; see kítcha

g ē, gē'g, gégsha; see kē, kē'k, kē'ksha.

g e' h l á p k a *to ascend, mount, step upon by using hands;* g. wátchat *to mount on horseback by a grip of the hands;* g. shnû'lashtat *he helped himself over the rim of the nest and climbed into it,* 95, 5. Der. gelápka.

g é' h l a p t c h a p k a, 66, 13. See geláptcha.

g é k a, geká, gä'ka, d. gékga, kē'kga *to go out of, to leave, to set out from* the place, spot or dwelling habitually occupied: shtinā'sh nû gékish shaná-uli *I want to leave the house,* Mod.; súmat g. tchákĕle *the blood rises to the throat,* 83, 5.; kē'kga mbû'shan kû'mĕtat *next morning they left the rock-cave,* 43, 3. When g. refers to dwellings, it is used by or in reference to those who stay inside: géka ámpka, gûlí ámpka! *get out or come in!* geká shtinā'sh! *go out of the house!* Mod. Cf. 82, 9. 113, 21.

g e k á m p ĕ l i (1) *to leave, to go out again:* g. pásh *the food passes through the body,* is ejected. (2) *to return by going through* or *out,* 87, 13. Der. gékna.

gekánkish, d. gegakánkish *aperture for going out, outlet, passage-way:* kíttiam g *cat-hole*, Mod. Der. gékna. Cf. gutékuish.

gékansha, d. gegákansha *to go out of, to loave;* refers to the leaving of one's own dwelling in: 105, 2. 112, 3. 10. Der. gékna.

gékanshna, d. gegákanshna *to go out* or *start out of at the time being;* refers to one's own lodge in: 112, 5. For gekanshĕnû'nk see Note to 112, 9.

gékna, gä'kna, d. gegákna (1) *to set out from; to march, proceed, start from* the place or spot habitually occupied: gäkán a nā't! *let us march* (against them)! 17, 9.; gékantgî tpä'wa *he told him to leave* (the lodge), 113, 21.; tchä'kĕli gékanuapka *the blood will come up* (to the throat), 83, 5.; gekuánapka mĕt. for gekná-uapka, 17, 9.; géknan, gegáknat stínā'sh! *get out of the house!* Mod.; géknat! *ye go out!* Kl., both said by those who remain within. (2) *to come out of* (a place occupied): géknank shlû'lûshtat *coming out of the reed-whistle*, 123, 5.; géknan heméχe *coming out he said*, 37, 5.

geknō'la, d. gegaknō'la *to set out to a distance, to walk* or *travel far off*, 141, 9 Der. gékna.

gē'kshta, kē'kshta, adv., *on this part* or *side;* correl. gē'kshta . . . . . gē'kshta *on this side . . . . . on the opposite side*, 88, 9. 10.; gē'kshtantala *in yonder direction.* Abbr. from gē'kshtana. Der. kē'k.

gekuánapka; 17, 9. See gékna.

gékuēla, gä'kuēla, d. gegákuēla *to descend, go down hill;* also: yaína g.

gelápka, d. geklápka (1) *to step on, tread upon:* g. tchû'kshtat *he stepped upon the leg*, 123, 1. (2) *to ascend, mount:* g. wátchat (or simply gelápka) *to mount on a horse.* (3) *to ride on horseback.*

gelapkápĕle, d geklapkápĕle (1) *to tread upon again.* (2) *to reascend:* g. wátchat *to mount again on horseback.* (3) *to ride back, to ride homeward:* nat gä'lapgapĕle shtilshampĕli-uápkuk *we rode back to report again*, 29, 17. Der. gelápka, -pĕlí.

geláptcha, d. gekláptcha *to mount a horse while abroad*, on a trip or journey: wátch hátokt gé'hlaptchapka *there he mounted on horseback by a grip of hands* (-'h-), *while unseen by others*, 66, 13. and Note. Cf. gelápka.

gélash, 186; 58.; see käílash.

gelídanka, d. geglídanka (1) *to meet somebody at the home* or *stopping place of that person.* (2) *to meet as friends, to bid welcome.* Cf. hushtánka.

gelidánktsa, kĕlitánktcha, d. geglídanktsa (1) *to go to meet somebody at his* or *her home.* (2) *to go to meet in the distance,* or *away from home:* gĕledánktsuk Yámakisas *in order to bid welcome to the Warm Spring Indians,* 17, 1. This passage refers to a march of about 30 miles made by the Klamath Lake Indians to receive their friends.

gelkáya, apoc. gélkai, d. geggalkáya *to erect a platform on a scaffold.*

gélχa, kélχa, d. geggálχa, (1) v. intr., *to come down, to drop; to fall accidentally, to happen to fall,* 80, 3.: lálaḵiak (túť) takanî'lχuk gélχa, hû'nkant a nā'sh wí-uka kshē'sh *when the upper* (two teeth) *fall right side up, they win one game-check on this account,* 80, 4. (2) v. impers. *it is the habit of, it is customary with:* ḵélχa a n'sh û'nak gé-u pátkalsh *I am in the habit of rising early;* partic. gélχatko *used to, accustomed to.*

gélχalgî, d. geggálχalgi *to reach the ground when climbing down,* 112, 11.: gälχalgípka *to have descended a hill in the direction towards somebody,* 29, 18. Der. gélχa. Cf. lúpiak.

gélχalka, d. gegálχalka *to proceed further after going down hill; to march on after a descent.* Der. gélχa.

gelō'la, d. geklō'la *to dismount from horse, wagon,* or other conveyance, 20, 13. 29, 12.: wátch g. *to dismount from horse;* nād gelō'la pá-uk *we dismounted for eating,* 19, 7.; gelō'lank for gelō'lan gî *they dismounted,* 19, 10.

géluantcha, kéluandsa, d. kekáluandsha *to go, march* or *pass around* (lakes, rivers, prairies etc.): nat é-ushtat géluandsa *we marched around a lake,* 29, 7.

geluípka, d. gekluípka *to be at home after having returned; to arrive home.*

geluipkápĕle, d. gékluipkapĕle *to have returned home again,* 85, 13.

géluipktcha, d. géggaluipktcha *to visit, to make a call, to go to see;* 111, 12.; géluiptcha is incorrect, though often used. Der. geluípka.

gémpĕle, gä'mpĕli, d. gegámpĕle *to return, to come back; to go* or *come home;* the generic term for returning, coming home, but mostly referring to places distant from the person speaking, 28, 10.: maḵlăkshámkshî gä'mpĕlĕ *he returned to the* (Modoc) *camp,* 40, 22.; gä'mpĕle ládsashtat *he returns to his lodge,* 83, 3.; cf. 36, 4. 5.; gä'mpĕle Sā't *the Snake Indians returned* (to their camp), 28, 6.; gémpĕlîn *retreating,* 37, 22.; g. an *I come back,* 176; 7. Der. géna, -pĕlí.

gémpka, d. gegámpka *to go to, to proceed to:* tát' né g.? *where did she go to* (after leaving her home)? 105, 4. Contr. from génapka.

gémptchi, gémtchi, adj., *shaped, formed in this mode; like this* or *these: constituted alike, looking alike:* gémtchi tsélas *so looks the stalk,* 147, 5.; gén géntch (for gémtcha) *in this manner,* 95, 20.; nû a gémptcha pshe-utíwa-shash gî'tki gî: gû'ggamtchishash! *I vote, that men be created such, as to grow old!* 103, 11. 12. Cf. 103, 8. and húmtchi. Der. gén, -ptchi.

gén, gen, in compounds: gen- and gin-, gîn-: pron. dem., *this, this here,* referring to objects in close proximity, like Latin *hoc, hocce.* (1) It generally applies to inanimate and abstract things, as in: g. käíla *the country before you,* 34, 5.; g. mbû'shant *this morning,* 140, 6.; g. waítash *this day,* 87, 15.; génta (for géntat) *into this* (basket), 95, 18.; géntka páta *this summer;* génu *this thing right before me.* It refers to a dead person in 64, 2. Géntala *in this direction, over there,* 182; 11.; gén géntch *in this manner,* 95, 20. (2) Refers to persons and animate beings in a few instances only: to the person last named in the context, 94, 3. 113, 20. 114, 2.; génu o-ólka *this little gray pigeon here,* 182; 4.; gén said of a male, 100, 19.; of a female, 107, 9.

gén, gî'n, encl. gen, gîn, local adv., *here, right here, here before you, at this spot here,* 121, 15.: yéna nû gen géna *here I go,* or *went down hill;* gîn wawálkan *sitting down here on ground,* 34, 13.; gîn *at those places,* 37, 17.; gî (for gîn) *here,* 75, 2.; wak î gén gîtk? *what are you doing here?* 101, 14.; úna gî'n, únagin *long ago;* gén nánuk káluat *all over the sky up there,* 96, 20. Combined with *a* in giná: giná tchálχ'! *sit here!* Kl.; giná tchélχĕ, gépke! *come here and sit close to me* (for gîn á tchélχî, gépk' î)!

géna, d. gáka (1) *to go away, to depart, to leave, to set out, to travel:* tsúi g. kíllikankank *and he went speeding off,* 30, 4.; g. an atí, gémpĕle an *I go far away, and then return,* 176; 7.; g. mî at hukî'sh! *now your life has departed!* 87, 15. Cf. 121, 17. 19. Refers to long travels, 36, 14. 93, 2–10.; cf. 111, 4. 8.: kekó-uya gē'shtka giúga *he tried to reach, to enter into,* 55, 11.; gémpktch (for genápkash) *who has gone, who went,* 140, 9. (2) *to go, to walk, to march, to proceed;* generic term for all modes of going and moving from place to place: wátch g. *the horse marches,* 85, 5.; hû kaí at g. *he is going now,* Mod.; shá-amoks hádaktna genóga *when some relative*

passes this spot, 85, 15.; gē'ntko käflatat *walking on the earth,* 125, 1.; pápkash wálta gé-u a gé-ish *lumber-boards are rattling while I walk on them,* 178; 7. Cf. 165; 13. 14 and Note to 164; 4.—Speaking of more than one subject, géna has almost entirely superseded the d. form gáka.

genála, genálla, d. geknála, (1) v. intr.: *to start off, to set out, to leave:* klípa nû genálla *I the mink I am starting* (on my errand), 174; 12. (2) v. trans.: *to approach to, to touch,* 184; 36. Der. géna.

genáli, g'náli, d. g'nag'náli *after-birth, placental matter.* Der. géna.

génana, d. geknána *to go uninterruptedly, to travel without stoppage:* nāt a génanuapk! *let us travel right along!* 75, 1. Der. géna.

génasha, d. géknasha *to follow pell-mell,* not in file. Cf. gálampaga.

géntch, 95, 20.; same as gémptchi, q. v.

génu for gén û, gén hû; see gén.

genuála, genō'la, d. geknū'la *to be gone, to depart and be away:* gēt genō'la *that way he has started off,* 189; 2.; gē't a genû'la *in this direction she has left,* 105, 4.; k̲ó-idshi wátch g. *a wicked steed has disappeared,* 184; 35.; genû'l a hûk uná *they have gone, they left long ago,* 121, 12.; at genū'la *now he is gone.* Der. géna.—Same word as gínuala, but differently pronounced.

génuish, génhuish *tread, march.* In the Incantations, pp. 164–178, g. can often be translated by these terms; but being the verbal preterit of géna, other renderings are also admissible: kû'ltam at hûk génuish *I the otter have passed here,* 177; 9.; kámtilagam gé-u génhuîsh *I the black snake have started off,* 165; 8. Cf. 166; 24. 169; 55. 176; 4. 177; 13. and Note to 164; 4.; also, gé-ish, under géna

genúta *to go* or *walk all the time; to go at the time being,* 141, 3. Der. géna.

gepgápĕle, d. gegapgápĕle (1) *to come back, to return;* refers to the spot where the speaker is or the object just spoken of: tû'kni g. *from there they returned* (to the place where we sat), 29, 14.; léwitchta sha gepgápĕlish *they did not want to return,* or: *they tarried, loitered on their return trip.* Cf. 20, 5. (2) *to return home,* 20, 7. 24, 12. 141, 11. 144, 8.; *to withdraw for home,* 16, 9. Der. gépka, -pĕlí. Cf. gátpampĕli.

gépka, gépke, d. gegápka *to come to, to proceed towards* the one speaking or the object just spoken of, 28, 2. 4. 95, 14.: shû'ldshăsh gépka! *soldiers are coming!* 42, 16.; î la k̲í gépkî! *chief! come out of your lodge!* 37, 4.;

gépk'î! *come here!* āt gépkat! āt gegápkat! *come ye! come ye all!* î gépkuapk lakiámksi *you must come to the chief's lodge*, 60, 7.; agency gépksht shash *after they had arrived at the agency* (the relator being there), 66, 12.; tchékĕl' a g. *the blood comes up* (to the throat), 84, 1.

gét, gä't, kä't (vowel long) (1) pron., *so great, so large;* the Latin *tantus:* Títak gē't hû t'shín *Titak has grown so tall*, to that size; gét pi tchuá *so thick* or *so large is the wápatu-root*, 149, 12. (2) pron., *so much, that much, so many as that;* the Latin *tot, tantum:* gä't î n's skû'ktanuapk *so much you have to pay me*, 60, 10. (3) adv. loc., *so far as that; this way out, out there:* gē't a genû'la *through there she went away*, 105, 4., cf. 189; 2.; gä't *out there*, 140, 7. 141, 3.; gä'tant, see gétant; gētχéni *at this end* (of a log, for instance).

gétak, gä'tak, adv., *just so far, not further than that;* most frequently connected with at: at gä'tak Kl., corresponding to kánktak Mod. (1) *just this thing*, 39, 9 : hûn g *this one only*, 97, 1. (2) *enough of it, sufficiently:* at gä'tak *no more, now it is enough;* frequently involving the idea of surfeit, of tediousness, or of being tired: at g. nî sáyuakta *that's all I know of it*, 17, 18.; at g. *that's the end*, 89, 7.; gä'tak *finally*, 16, 12. Cf. 62, 6. (3) g. and at g. are used as verbs, though not inflected, in the sense of: *to quit, stop, cease:* at kétak *he quits*, 133, 10.; gä'tak pála-ash ktetégî! *do not cut any more bread!* tsúi nat at gä'tak *then we ceased fighting* (supply: shenótanka), 24, 3. Compare herewith: at gä'tak Sátas shläá *we found no longer any Snake Indians*, 31, 12.; at sa gä'tak sákla *they became tired of gambling and quit it*, 101, 2. Der. gét, ak. Cf. kĕléwi.

gétant, gä'tant *to the opposite side, to the other side* or *end of:* nákosh gä'tant *to the other end of the dam* (across the river), 132, 4.

gétkala, kē'tkal, d. gē'ktkala, kē'ktkal *to go out of again, to leave again; to vacate*, 43, 3. Der. géna.

gétpa; 68, 5. Same as gátpa, q. v.

gétui, adv. loc., *at some distance out there, over yonder.* Cf. gúni.

gé-u, ké-u, pron. poss., *my, mine:* g. híshuaksh, g. lakí *my husband*, 183; 19. 20. 21.; g. snáwedsh *my wife;* kä'gi g. vû'nsh *I have no canoe*, 122, 21.; ké-u tála *belonging to me alone;* gé-utala steínash *to my heart's content*, 136, 8. Cf. 39, 6. 22. 65, 7. 9. 125, 3. 168; 43. and gélχa No. 2.

gé-upka, gé-upga *to arise, ascend, come up;* said of celestial bodies: lálap

(shápash) gé-upkatki gíug *through the apparition of two* (moons) *at a time*, 105, 2. Der. géna, hû.

g é - u p k a, gä'-upka, d. gékupka (1) *to wade in, to wade through:* é-ushtat gä'-upkapk *they waded through the lake*, 29, 8.; gé-upgan mû'ni é-ushtat wéngga *going into the sea they were drowned*, 127, 14. (2) *to swim; to cross by swimming.* Der. géwa.

g é w a, d. gékua *to go, to jump* or *leap into the water;* said of many subjects: kokä'tat gewá sha *they leaped into the river*, 17, 12. Cf. húwa.

g î, gi, cond. gî't, gī't, partic. gíank, gînk; gítko, gîtk; verbals: gîsh, gîsht, gítki, gíug, gíula; d. form not in use. (1) *to exist, to stay, remain;* corresponding to the Spanish estar, *to be accidentally;* 22, 1.: kaní gî, kanî'g *he is outside, outdoors;* nî nánukash shlä'sh kî *I can see into every corner, I can see all of them, of it*, 22, 17.; tídsh gî *to feel comfortably, to feel at ease*, 136, 6.; kú-i gî *to be in bad health; to be sick, unwell;* lápîk *there were two*, 20, 2.; yutetámpka ktáyat gípkash *they began to fire at them while they were in the rocks*, 38, 18.; kû'mmĕtat gíank *staying in a cave* or *in caves;* tuá kî nû kóga? *which is the thing I suck out?* 155; 17. cf. 60, 17. 105, 11. 153; 4. 155; 21. 159; 58.; hátokt nî'sh a gishî' *when* or *while I was there*, 22, 2. 3.; né-ulχa páplishash gî'tki gíug *he caused a dam to come into existence*, 94, 5.; gé-uga, 141, 11. Mod.; see wakaítch; gíula, completive form of gî: *to elapse, to be past:* tína súndē kíulan *after more than a week*, 44, 3. (2) *to become, to begin to be:* nû gî'tki gî *I say that* (they) *must become*, 103, 8. 9. 12. 13; tsúi kíllitk tsulä'ks gí-uapk *then your body will become vigorous*, 142, 9.; ká-i nî a kúkamtchîsh gí-uapk *I would never become an old man*, 64, 13.; kú-i gî *to become worse*, 68, 8. 9.; tidshî' ûn gé-u skû'tash gítak *it will become a good robe for me*, 125, 3. (3) the substantive verb *to be*, corresponding to the Spanish ser *to be really:* kaní hû't gî? *who is that man?* tchélash pálpali gî *the stalk is white*, 148, 3. cf ibid., 5.; a nû hûn gîtk gi! *thus I say it should be!* 139, 8; nû tchísh a Mō'doknî gî *I am a Modoc also; myself I am a Modoc*, 41, 4. Cf. 55, 8. 9. 105, 9. 140, 5. 167; 29. 35. 36. 168; 40. 45. 169; 53. 57. etc. 185; 44. With the verbals and participles of every verb, gî makes up periphrastic conjugational forms: nánuktua nû papî'sh gî *I am devouring*, or: *I can devour all sorts of food*, 158; 53. Cf. 22, 17. 55, 11. 60, 13. 135, 3. 182; 7. (4) *to be possessed by,*

to be the property of; takes the owner or proprietor in its poss. case, the poss. pron. in its subj. case; gítko is construed with the obj. case of the thing possessed: kánam kēk i-ámnash gî? *whose are these beads?* tunépni gé-u wélwash gî *I have five water-springs,* 157; 46.; tmélhak g. *possessed of a tmélhak-squirrel,* 134, 5.; ka-ilalápsh-kitko *dressed in leggings,* 90, 17; lápa wewéash g., 118, 2.; *to be provided, endowed with:* ka-á kalkálish lúlp g. *having too rounded eyes,* 91, 5.; kókuapkash lû'lp gípkash *having swollen eyes,* 186; 54.; stíya pîl nûsh gî'pksh *having pitch on her bare head,* 96, 6.; gî'tkiug (for gî'tki giug) *when having,* 60, 13. Cf. Note to 146, 7. 14. (5) *to do, to act, to perform:* ká-i gî! *don't do it!* 22, 7.; tídsh gî *to act well, to do one's duty, to do right,* 59, 19. 20. 21.; kú-i gî *to act wickedly, to do evil, wrong,* 59, 17. 139, 5.; wák î gén gîtk? *what are you doing here?* 101, 14.; wák āt nû'sh gî'-uapk? *what do you intend to do with me?* 95, 18.; wák gíug? *why?* lit. "for doing what?" 184; 26.; húmasht and wák gîsht, w. gî'tk, w. gî, see húmasht gî, wák. (6) *to say, to speak;* the spoken words being quoted verbally: nû ná-asht gî *I spoke thus;* ná-asht gî, nā'shtk, nā'shtg *I, he, they said so;* tchín hátaktk *so there I said,* 22, 9.; tchî' nî kî' *so I said,* 22, 8., cf 78, 4. 61, 3–5. and Note; ká-i ná-asht gî! *don't say so!* epexegesis to the preceding tchî'tchiks, 119, 15.; húmasht gî, gînk, gíug, gîsht, see húmasht gî.

-gíanggin, -gínggi, -kinki, -kink, suffix forming reflective pronouns, when appended to personal pronouns, the syllable -ta- intervening: mulínank ítaginggi *cutting hay for yourself* Occurs also as a suffix in shiúlagien, tidshkiánki, q. v. Der. gíank, partic. of gî No. 5.

gílhua, d. giggálhua (1) *to slope down on two sides, to slant, to be roof-shaped, to extend in a ridge.* Cf. gî'nshka. (2) *to form a level top, to be flat-topped:* gílhuantko slánkosh *bridge crossing the river;* atí ka-á g. slánkosh hûk *this bridge is very long,* lit. "quite far that bridge extends in a level plane". Cf. gî'nshka.

gílhuapksh, d. giggálhuapksh (1) *ridge, roof-shaped body;* pshî'sham g. *ridge of nose.* (2) *table land, plateau; flat, wide mountain-top.* Der. gílhua.

gílχi, d. giggálχi, v. intr., *to pass through, to go out from, to be removed from:* ká-i gî'lχisht pásh *since the food was not passing off from the bowels,* 68, 9.

gímpka d. giggámpka *to be empty:* gíta g. *this place is empty, vacant; nothing is there;* same as ká-i a kaítua.

ginágshtant, ginágshtan, Mod ginágshta; d. gigganā'gshtant, prep. and postp., *this side of, on this side.* Der. gén, a, -kshí.

ginā'la; in ginála hólăkank, 182; 5.; identical with genála No. 2,q. v.

gî'nat, for gín at, *here now,* 121, 6. 10.

gínatani, d gígĕnatani, adj., (1) *situated* or *being on this side of, in front of:* g. yaína *being on this side of the mountain.* (2) *next, nearest, proximate, vicinal.* Der. gén.

ginátant, ginátan, d. gigĕnátant, prep. and postp., *this side of, on this side, in front of:* gínatan kō'sh *in front of the pine-tree;* gé-u wakálak látsas g., látsas wakálaχ gunítant *my corral lies on this side of the house, the house on the other side of the corral.* Der. gén.

ginhiéna, d. gigganhiéna (1) v. intr., *to be within, inside,* as in a lodge, house, 182; 4. (2) prep. and postp., *inside, indoor, within.*

ginhienólatko, d. gigganhienólatko *being comprised within; staying inside:* kä'gi g. *there is nothing inside.*

gínk, gî'nka, gî'nkak; see kínka, kínkak.

gínka, gî'nχa, d. giggánka, giggánχa (1) *to be hollow,* as a reed; *to be perforated in its length, to be tubiform:* ginkátko *perforated as a tube.* (2) *to pierce, perforate:* psî'sh g. *to pierce the septum of the nose;* gínχantko *orifice, opening,* of an inkstand or bottle, e. g.

ginkáyatko, d gigganká yatko *clearing in the woods.*

ginkakiámna, d. giganka kiámna (1) v. intr, *to encircle in the form of a hollow body, to surround in the shape of a concave body* or *half globe.* (2) prep. and postp., *all around,* in the horizontal dimension: kálo nánuktua g. *horizon;* lit. "sky encircling everything."

gínkaksh, d. giggánkaksh *intervening space, vacant space between:* népam giggánkaksh *space between fingers.* Der. gínka

gínkanka, d giggánkanka *to bring there, to make come, to take along with;* said of a plurality of persons, quadrupeds, and other tall or long-shaped objects, as poles, fish-lines: wátch a lúluagsh tchî'sh ká-i g. luélkish *they take no horses* or *slaves* (to the grave) *for immolating them,* 88, 4.

gínkiamnish, d. giganki ámnish *midriff, diaphragm.* Der. ginkiámna.

gínχish, d. giggánχish (1) *passage-way of tubular shape, hole pierced through.* (2) *smoke-hole of lodge; aperture on lodge-top.* Der. gínka.

ginshasχántko, d. gigganshasχántko *tubiform, hollow, perforated in its length;* Mod for ginkátko Kl.

gínshka, d. giggánshka, (1) v. intr., *to slope, to slope down, to form declivity;* more frequently used than gílhua; ginshkátko *hillside, mountain side.* (2) subst., *slope, declivity:* yaínatat g. *slope of mountain.*

gínsχa, d. giggánsχa, (1) v intr., *to be hollow, vacant, empty, opened up;* gíta a g. *there is empty space here; the place is unoccupied.* (2) *to be practicable, passable, to be open for passage.*

ginsχántko, d. gigganssχántko (1) adj., *passable, open for passage.* (2) subst, *passage-way, thoroughfare; aperture:* tá-uni-g. *street of a city* or *town;* pshísham g. *nostril.*

gínsχish, d. giggánsχish *street, roadway, thoroughfare in town* or *city:* tû'pen ginsχíshtat *there is mud in the street.* Der. gínsχa.

gínt, gént, encl. gint, gent: *thereabout, around there:* g. tíwîsh *the waters rushing, falling there,* 94, 5.; tû'sh gint málash nû shléta? *where in the world shall I find ye?* 121, 18.

gíntak, conj. almost always postpositive: (1) *upon this, thereupon, afterwards, hereafter:* mā'ntch g. *long afterwards,* 148, 14.; k̲ák̲o g. *after this, a bone,* 71, 7.; g. k̲'lē'ksht *upon the death of,* 87, 1.; cf. 103, 10.; nû'sh g. î wítchnoka *because you love me,* lit. "after you have taken a liking to me", 183; 16. (2) *though, although, in spite of:* k̲lä'χatk g. î, *although you be dead,* 110, 6.; tsutî'sh g. k̲ú-i gî *she gets worse, though treated by a conjurer,* 68, 8.; shkáyent g. *although he is strong,* 112, 3.; cf. 185; 44. Cf. û'tch.

gíntala, kíntala, d. gigántala, v. intr., *to go* or *stroll around; to circulate,* 186; 52. Cf. gatáml'χa.

gíntana, d. gigántana, v. intr., *to stick on the surface of, to be on something,* as paint, blood, stains, spots etc., 139, 4.: gēk a tuá g *something sticks to it;* gintanátko *adhering, adhesive; sticking to,* 39, 1. Cf gúta.

gintátka, d. giggantátka, v. intr., *to be torn, to have a hole* or *holes;* said of clothing etc.: gintatkátko stéginsh *a stocking with a hole in it*

gintéga, d giggantéga, v. intr., *to have an opening, to open out, to be open:* mumû'atch g. *the ear has a hole, passage;* tû'nep pē'tch atí gintégatk *a hole sunk to the depth of five feet,* 87, 8.

gintíla *to lie underneath, to lie under* or *below;* fut.: gintíltak *they will lie under* (me), 40, 5.

gî'ntχi, d. giggántχi, v. intr. (1) *to open out above.* (2) *to slope down, to be sloping* or *precipitous;* said of valleys, cañons, abysses, precipices: atí, wiggá g *there is a long, short slope.*

gíntχish, d. giggántχish (1) *aperture, opening,* as of the ear. (2) *abyss, precipice, mountain slope* or *gorge.*

gíntlanshna, d. giggántlanshna *to go straight, to run in a straight direction;* said of anim. and inan. subjects, sometimes adding tála-ak, *straight.*

gíntchχish, d. gigántchχish *orifice, aperture, opening:* pshísham g. *nostril.*

gínuala, gî'nual, d. gígganuala *to be empty, vacant:* gíta at g. *there is space, room here; it is vacant, empty; nothing is in.* Same as genuála, q. v. Cf. gínsχa, gímpka.

gîsh, gísh, verbal indef. of gî, q. v.

gî'shăla, kíshla, d. gîggáshla *to handle, to have to do with:* wák gíshla î hûn? *what are you doing with this?* Kl.; híshuaks túma nánuktuan gisháltko *a man engaged in various kinds of trade* or *commerce,* Mod.

gishápa; see kshápa.

gísht, gîsht, verbal cond of gî, q. v.

gî'ta, gíta, gitá, abbr gît, (1) loc. adv., *at this place* or *spot, here; near by, close to:* gitá *in this district,* 58, 1; g. hushótpa agency *he rode up to the agency here,* 66, 14.: cf. 149, 10.; g. E-ukák *to Fort Klamath near by,* 31, 14.; í gît' *here to my lodge,* 182; 4.; gítatoks *but right here,* 147, 10. 18.; gît ktaíksi *where the rocks lie,* 142, 3.; gît, gitá *here,* 142, 3–15. 143, 4. Cf. 22, 13. 40, 3. 4. (2) temp adv., *then, that time.*

gitákni, adj., *coming from there, from this place; inhabitant, native of that locality,* 30, 18.

gítaks, apoc. from gíta-kshi *at that place,* 19, 12. Cf. gíta.

gítala, gétala, abbr. gítal, gétal, adv., *in that direction, towards that spot, thereto;* also used as a rel. adv.: *whereto:* g. *this way, right ahead,* 185; 39.; lés'ma gē'tal tā'ds *he did not discover* (me) *in that direction,* 30, 15.; gî'tal a sha gutéktcha *here they have crawled through,* 121, 14.

gî'tata, adv., *right here, just here.*

gítko, gîtk, partic. of gî, q. v.

gí-udshna, d. giggū'dshna *to go out, to start off:* pípa g. *the letter is mailed.*

gíuga, gíug, gé-uga, the verbal caus. of gî, q. v.

gí-ula, kí-ula, v. intr., *to elapse; to be over, to be past;* the completive form of gî, No. 1 and 3, q. v.

gî'ulχa, gî'ulĕka, d. gíggûlχa (1) *to go out, to come out of; to leave.* (2) *to be born,* 109, 13.; hishuákga g. tapíta *the second born boy;* tapíni g. *the last born child;* tát î gé-ulĕχatk? *where are you born?* Cf. Note to 54, 1.

Gī'wash, Gē'wash, nom. pr. of *Crater Mountain,* 20 miles north of Fort Klamath; an extinct volcano, height about 8000 feet.

Gī'wash É-ush, nom. pr. of *Crater Lake,* a volcanic basin filled with water, having an island with a high peak in its southwestern part and no visible outlet; a short distance west of Crater Mountain.

gî'wash, d. gíkwash (*i* short, ⏑ ⏑) *bluish-gray squirrel,* of the size of the marten: *Sciurus Douglassii.* 177; 14. 180; 1. In this term the *g* is differently pronounced from the *g* in the word preceding.

gó-itak, pl. túmi g., *house snake;* a reptile with beautiful skin, about three feet long. Mod.

goyéna, kuéna *to walk around within, to go about inside of:* púmam nû wásh g. *I walk around in the beaver's den,* 185; 42.

gsh-, gs-; see ksh-, ks-.

gû, gú; gúi; see kú, kúi.

gû'ggamtchish, 64, 13. 103, 7. 12., d. of k'mútchish, q. v.

guháshktcha, other form for guhuáshktcha, q. v.

gúhia, kúhia, d. kúk'hia, kúkia *to have a permanent swelling on a part of body,* e. g of the neck-glands. Mostly used in the d. form Der. gúhua.

gû'hlí, gû''hli, *to enter, come in, go into; to help oneself into;* same as gulí, gulhî', but implying the use of the hands or extremities of the body while entering: gû'hlî', 105, 3., refers to entering a winter-lodge. Cf. gû'l'hi, 71, 1. and ge'hlápka.

gu'hlî'pĕli, *to go into again, to re-enter; to go into one's own house* or *lodge:* nû' ak ya hûn shkáyent gíntak gu'hlî'plît *I can certainly enter my lodge, although he* (who is in it) *is quite strong,* 112, 3 Cf. gû'hlí.

gúhua, kóhua, gúha, guhá, d. gúk'hua, kókua, gúkua, gúk'ha, kúk'hua *to swell, to swell up, to be in a swollen state:* guhátko *swollen;* kokuápkash lû'lp gítko *having swollen eyes,* 186; 54.; used as v. impers: guhuá nîsh *I am swollen,* 138, 3. Cf. gúhia, gúsh.

guhuáshka, d. guk'huáshka *to depart, leave, quit.* Der. kú, húa.

guhuáshktcha, kuhuáshgdsha, d. guk'huáshktcha *to start off, to set out, to go traveling; to walk away, to leave, quit.* Refers to all modes of locomotion, as going on foot, on horseback, on wagons or canoes: 20, 13. 41, 23. 111, 12. 119, 21. 126, 5. 141, 1. 7.; guháshktcha is a defective pronunciation of the word: 24, 6. 29, 10. 110, 11. 21. Cf. Koháshti.

gúi; same as kúish, q. v.

gúihua *level, fertile ground.*

gúikaka, kó-iχaga, d. guggíkaka (1) *to leave home* or *camp,* as for collecting wókash, roots, berries etc., 74, 3. Cf. guíkaksh (2) *to run off, run away; to escape, skedaddle:* gúikak lû'gs *a slave ran away,* 20, 17.; hátokt gûkî'kak lû'luags *there* (some female) *captives ran away, escaped,* 20, 12.; húdsha a guíkakshtka gî *these persons are on the point of running off; they want to escape.* Der kúi.

guíkaksh, guíχaksh, d. gukíkaksh (1) *the starting-out from home* for the chase, for fishing, collecting roots and berries: guiχakshä'mi *at the time of the general exodus* of the tribe in May, June, and July; also guiχakshä'-migshta, 148, 19. and Note. (2) *act of running away; escape, flight.*

guikáktcha, guiχáktcha, d. guggiχáktcha (1) *to leave one's home* or *camp habitually.* (2) *to start out from home* for gathering provisions: at sa kóiχaktchuapka *now they will* (soon) *leave home,* 74, 2. Der. gúikaka.

guikínsha, d. guggikínsha *to start away from;* generally refers to the leaving of open places, waters, prairies, clearings etc. and retreating into the bush or timber. Der. kúi. Cf. huikíni.

guikídsha, d gukikídsha *to cross, to cross over, to pass,* as an eminence; lit. "to cross by making turns". Der. kúi.

gúiχi, gúiχin, d. guggî'χi, guggíχin *to cross, cross over:* (1) *to cross a mountain, mountain pass, eminence.* (2) *to arrive at the top of a mountain.* (3) *to cross waters by swimming,* 174; 9., or *by wading.* Der. kúi.

guyántcha, guyánsa, kuyándsha, d. gukiántcha *to go* or *fly to a great distance:* píshash guyántsa nû *I the humming-bird I am flying* along a mountain side, 177; 26. Der. kúi.

guyásχatko, d. kukiásχatko *afflicted with gonorrhœa.*

gúka, gû'ka, kóka, d. gû'kaka, gúg'ka *to climb, to climb up;* as on trees, ladders etc.,: g. kapkágatat *he climbed up the small pine-tree,* 95, 2. 101, 15.; kokî'sh gé-u *during my ascent by climbing,* 101, 16.

gukĕnō'tkish, d gugakĕnō'tkish *ladder;* a movable ladder, not the ladder fastened to the Indian winter-houses. Der. gúkna. Cf. wakísh.

gû'kna, gû'kĕna, d. gugákna, kukákna *to climb, to climb up,* 100, 8.: shataldî'ldamna gûkĕnû'ta *while climbing up he persistently looked downwards,* 95, 3.; álahia kokántki giúg *he showed him where to climb up,* 100, 6.

gulí, gúli, gû'li, gulhî', gúlhi, d (irregular) gílhi, kílhi *to go into, to pass into, to enter:* kû'me g. *to enter a cave,* 30, 8.; nû g. stinā'sh, látchash *I go into the house* or *lodge;* g. (without látchash) *to go into a lodge,* and said of more than one person, 84, 1.; g. látchashtat *to enter the lodge,* 84, 2.; g. *to enter a house* to live in it, 189; 7.; ya-uksmĕnámksh g. *he went into the physician's house,* 66, 15.; nû kaishnúla gúlhi *I open the door and enter;* kû'lsh kuleótank *while the badger enters his den,* 185; 43. Cf. kilíbli.

gulî'ndsa, d. guklíndsa (1) *to go down into, to descend into:* tsúi nat g. lápi *we two went down into the valley* or *cañon,* 29, 11. (2) *to depart, go away, leave:* wátsak wáwa a gulíndshîsham *dogs are whining when they are left behind,* 144, 4.

gulípĕli, gulhî'pĕle, d. gilhípĕli *to go into again, to re-enter; to enter one's own dwelling:* gûlhî'pĕlank *re-entering,* 112, 13 19 ; nánuk gulhî'bĕle *all went in again,* 112, 20. Der. gulí.

gúlkash, d. guggálkash; see kúlχash.

gû'lki, gû'lgi, d. guggálki *to charge, to attack:* tsúi g. nād Móatuashash *hereupon we attacked the Pit River Indians,* 19, 15.; pshî'n g. *at night they made an attack,* 54, 10. Cf. 21, 14. 28, 9. 54, 7. Der. gulí. Cf táshui.

gúlkmaks, d. guggálkmaks, species of *wild flax;* stalks 2–3 feet high, the fibers of which serve the Indians as thread.

gû'lks, d. gúggalks, species of large *brown-spotted duck;* different from kúlla.

gúlu, kúlo, k̲û'lu, gúlo, nkû'lu, d. gû'ggalu, k̲úk̲alo, ngû'kalu, subst. and adj.: *female, of the female sex;* said of certain animals only: deer, wolf, bear, dog, cat etc. and of all the birds: tchíkîn g. *hen-chicken, hen,* 133, 5.; k̲álsam kû'lo *the female k̲áls-bird,* 166; 23 ; gúlo púshish *female cat;* witä'm k̲úlo *female black bear,* 177; 1. Cf. lak̲í, ndsílo and their dim. forms.

gû'luaga, d. gû'ggaluaga, adj. *little female;* used of smaller female animals only, or of young animals, especially of hen-chickens: shaiχî'sh g *the female of a little forest bird,* 163; 16.; witä'm k̲úluak *the young female off-*

spring of the black bear, 177; 1.; kû'kaluak pû'mam tút *both female* or *lower teeth of beaver* used in the sk̲û'shash-game, 80, 3. Dim. of gúlu, q. v.

g ú l u y a, kúluya, d. gúggĕluya *tadpole.* Der. kóe.

G û' m b a t, Gúmbatkni, Gúmpatuash; see Kúmbat etc.

g û n, kûn; see gúni.

g ú n i, gûní, gûn, köní, koné, kö'n, kûn, (1) pron., *the one there, over there; the one yonder;* refers to distance rather than to close contiguity: gúnitok sákta *the nail over there;* k̲á-i a hûn koné tashtánt a! *do not touch that!* k̲á-i kûn pēn käíla *no other land besides this*, 39, 6 (2) adv., same as gétui; tám î shíwaksh shläá g.? *did you see the girl out there?* 140, 9. Kl.: guní kánktak! *you there, stop!* Mod. Der. ku, kúi.

g u n í g s h t a n t, gunígshta, adv., prep. and postp., *on the other side of, on opposite side, opposite*, 31, 15.: g. sákta *the nail on the opposite side;* hátakt g. *opposite that locality*, 22, 6.; K̲ó̲ke gunígshta *on the other side of Lost River*, 37, 16.; é-ush gunî'gshta *beyond the ocean*, 103, 5. Cf gúnitana

g ú n i t a n a, gúnitan, kunítan, gunî'ta, prep. and postp., (1) *on the other side of, opposite*, relatively to the speaker: gúnitan ámpu *beyond the water.* (2) *beyond, further than, behind:* gunî'ta mîsh *beyond you*, or *beyond your house*, 183; 17.; lupí nálam séllaluish gunî'ta *further than the spot where we had fought previously*, 21, 12.; gúnitan kō'sh *behind the pine-tree* Cf. ginátant

g û' p a l, pl túmi g *black substance*, 158; 56.; represents an object sucked out of the patient's body, and supposed to have caused his disease.

g û' p a s h t i s h *northwest wind*

g u p é l i s h, pl. túmi g., *huckleberry.* Mod. Cf. íwam.

g ú s h (u short), d gúggûsh *swelling on body.* Contr. fr. gúhuash. Der. gúhua.

g û' s h k a, d. guggáshka *to leave, abandon, to part from:* hä tchi m's snawä'dsh gû'skuapk *and if your wife should run away from you*, 60, 14. 16.

g ú s h u, pl. túmi g (d. guggáshu), *swine, hog;* Mod.: g. átak itántko *salt pork.* Cf. 127, 13–128, 3. From Chin. J. kósho, this from French cochon.

g u s h u á g a, pl. túmi g. *pig, young hog.* Dim. gúshu.

g û' s h u p t c h i *hoglike, hoggish, resembling hogs, swine:* pî a kaknégatk g. *he, she is as dirty as a hog.*

g û' t a, d gû'gta, gû'kta (1) *to come towards; to go on the outside* or *surface of; to take hold of:* g. nā'lsh *come to us*, 139, 2.; shíllalsh hû't g. *a disease*

took hold of his body; lit "came on him", 64, 1.; ἐποίχομαι is used in same sense, Hom. Il. I, 50. 383. (2) *to stick to,* as dirt on cloth.

gû'talχa, d. gû'gtalχa, gû'ktalka *to go into, pass into, enter:* g. hû'k ngä'-ish tókstala *that bullet entered his body at* or *near the navel,* 23, 19.

gutámpka, d. guktámpka *to charge, attack, assail;* lit. "to come towards from a distance", 37, 21. 38, 17. Cf gúlki.

gutédsha, gutä'dsha, d. guktédsha, *to start out,* as on the war-path; *to wage war, to march out for warfare:* Móatuashχēni gutä'dsha hû *he started out to the Pit River country on a raid.*

gutéga, kutéga, d guktéga *to make one's way into, to crawl through; to enter, to slide into;* subject of verb anim. and inan.: gutä'ga tsulä'kshtat *it enters the body,* 73, 5. Cf. 121, 16. and kiatéga

gutéktcha, d. guktéktcha *to enter, go into; to crawl into, to crawl through,* 120, 20. 121, 15. See gítala.

gutékuish, d guktékuish *aperture, orifice, opening, place of exit, issue; hole to crawl through,* 121, 15 Der gutéga. Cf. gekánkish.

gû'tgapěli, gutkápěli, d guggatgápěli *to climb back* (to the former place): kä'shgug gû'tgapělish *being unable to return by climbing,* 95, 6. Der. gútχa.

gutíla, gudíla, d. guktíla (1) *to descend into, to go down into:* käíla nû g. nû *I descend into the ground,* 154; 5 (2) *to go under something, to take shelter, to go for shelter.* (3) *to enter below, to pass underneath:* ánku shtékshtat nû'sh g. *I have run a splinter under the finger-nail.*

gutílapkapěli, d. guktílapkapěli *to descend while making turns* or *rounding a distant hill,* 29, 15.

gutitgúlash, gudítkūls d. guktitgúlash *belly-ache,* 166; 27. 167; 28 179; 8.

gû'tkga, d. guggátkga *to be sick with the small-pox; to be afflicted with the measles.* Der. gúta.

gû'tχa, gû'tke, d. guggátχa *to climb down, to descend,* as a ladder: gû'tχitko *one who has climbed down,* 112, 9 and Note. Der. gúka

gútχaksh, d. guggátχaksh (1) *small-pox,* 70, 7 166; 24. 179; 8.: kû'tkaks shilála *to fall sick with the small-pox,* 70, 5. (2) any other *eruption of the skin,* as measles etc. Der gúta.

gû'tchala, d kúktchala *to bite in the hair* or *fur;* contr from kuátchala, 119, 5 Cf. kuátchaka.

H.

This laryngeal sound, when initial, can be dropped in many words beginning in hi-, hl-, hu- and in a few words beginning in ha-, ho-. When medial, -h- is often dropped, when standing between two vowels; or it stands there to preclude hiatus, as in shanahō'li. When pronounced with emphasis, it becomes geminated, as in kaíhha, kaí'hha *to miss.* Prefixed or suffixed to the radix, -'h- sometimes means that an act is performed with the hands or extremities (há *by hand*), cf. ge'hlápka, gu'hlí, p'hû'shka, pû'l'hka, wa'htákia.

h a, há, interrogative particle equivalent to aʔ áʔ, q. v.

h a, há, other form of the declarative particle a, q. v., but occurring very unfrequently. Cf. ak há for aká, tát ha for táta, and áti ha shuíshuk (for áti a shuísh hû'k) *far away are these songs,* 68, 4.

h á, adv., *in one's hand, with the hand, by hand:* há lúyam'na, nû lúyam'na *I hold it in my hand, I hold it,* 154; 14. Also used as prefix and suffix, cf. introductory words to letter H; and Note to 66, 13.

h á d a k, hádakt, hádaktok; see hátak, hátakt, hátaktok.

h á g g î, hágga, pl. hággat, interj. serving to call somebody's attention: *look here! lo! behold! halloo!* 22, 12.: hágga ta, shlé-ek! *well! let me see!* 127, 3.; haggát! *look here!* 120, 2. 4. 7. When introducing a verb, h. can be rendered by *let me, let us:* hágga shlä'k! *let me fire!* 22, 19. Cf. 127, 2.

h a h a y í - í a; 157; 38. variation of a-ahahíya, q. v.

h a i, haí, ai, a-i, a-í, á-i; Mod. hai, aí, kaí, χai, adverbial particle pointing to acts visibly performed before oneself or others, or which everybody can take notice of or verify personally; not always translatable, sometimes corresponding to our *positively, certainly, evidently, of course, as you see, as you hear.* It is the second word in the sentence. I a-i táwi! *evidently you have bewitched* (her)! 68, 2.; génta a-i mí'sh hîshtchaχû'gank *placing you into this* (basket before you), 95, 18.; nû haí hû'kshi! *I surrender myself!* tû'sh hai at tatáksni wawatáwa *where the children were now sitting in the sun,* as she positively thought, 121, 7. cf. ai *certainly,* 121, 10.; ká-a pĕlák ai hemē'χe *he speaks too fast,* as you hear. Hai, ai is frequent in the incantations, where it points to the supposed travels of the animals sent out to discover the patient's disease within, upon, or above the ground

or in the water, cf. pp. 164–171; 176–178. Wélwash kaí nîsh palálla *I see that the water spring has become dry* to my disadvantage, 173; 4. Mod. cf. 174; 9. 193; 10.; Meacham kaí hû pípa ítpa *Meacham brought the document itself* to use it as an evidence, 34, 6. Mod.; kóe kaí hû ámputat wá *the frog lives in the water*, as you can see yourself and as everybody knows; Mod.; shéshätuish χaí nû kî *I am a trader, merchant;* said in reply to inquiry, Mod Cf. haítch, wákai.

haítch, adv., composed of hai, haí and the additive and emphatic -tch, -ts, q. v., by which hai is brought in connection with preceding words, phrases or sentences: tám hak haítch î hû'nk shläátk? *did you perhaps see him personally?* refers to a man called Frank mentioned just before, 140, 5.; nû haítch lókanka *evidently I ran astray;* tû'sh haítch tchä'lχa? *where did ye see him sit?* 105, 14., cf. ibid. 5. Frequently connected with wak: wák haítch i gî? *how do things look down there?* 22, 17. Cf hai, wakaítch.

haítchna, d. hahī'tchna (1) *to pursue, prosecute; to hunt, to hunt up, to follow up:* Mō'dokni wátch h. *the Modocs went after their* (stolen) *horses*, 54, 6.; wíwalag h., kueísh h. *to pursue the young antelopes, to follow up tracks*, 122, 17.; said of enemies, 17, 5. 13. 14.; ḵá-i sa hû'nk haítchant lúluags *they did not hunt for the* (runaway) *captives*, 20, 12. (2) *to search, to look out for:* nē'gsh málam p'gî'sha haítchnuk *in order to look out for your absent mother*, 119, 19.

hak, -hak, (1) other form of ak, -ak *only, but, merely:* tû'hak *on this side of* a distant object, lit. "not quite out there", 29, 19. and Note; wikáhak *not far from there*, 24, 15. 125, 6. (2) other form of the potential ak: *probably, perhaps*, 140, 4. (3) shorter form of pron. hûk, hû'k, *this, this one, this here:* tchóḵat ak hûk lû'ldam hak *they would perish in this* (in so long a) *winter*, 105, 8 (4) other form of the adv. hûk: pásh hak shéwana *there he handed food*, 66, 9.; hak *this time*, 41, 14. Cf. ak, tû'hak.

hakshaktchui, d hahakshaktchui *to carry about oneself;* to carry in the pocket, under the dress, blanket: hakshaktchuítko *carrying in his pocket*, 111, 13. Cf. kshéna, kshéwa, shitíla.

hakshgáya, d. hahakshgáya *to hang oneself, to commit suicide by hanging.* Der. kshaggáya.

haktch, particle composed of hak, q. v., and the connective -tch, -ts, q. v.: tû'm haktch shápĕsh *too many moons altogether*, 105, 7.

haktchámptchi, adj., *one who looks* or *behaves that way, in the same manner:* Î haktchámpesh wénni tchikólalχa, klítisham wéash w. tch. *strangely you are taking strides just like the young crane,* 190; 12.

hála, d. hahála *to swallow,* 190; 13. 21. The form halá-a has the declarative particle *a* added to it. Cf. hlá-a.

hamĕkúpka, d. hah'mĕkúpka *to speak to, to halloo at a distant person,* 122, 6. Der. heméχe.

hámĕni, hámĕne, d. hahám'ni (1) *to wish, to desire, to want; to express a wish* or *desire:* kuatchágash h. *she wanted to bite the fur,* 119, 7.; shū'tanksh hamĕniúga *wishing to come to an understanding,* 34, 6.; *to prefer,* (with verbal intentional), 36, 16. (2) *to be intent upon, to attempt, to try:* luélsh h. *they tried to kill,* 128, 9.; híshtchish hamĕniúga *trying to save him,* 42, 14. Kl. prefers shanahō'li to h., q. v.

hamóasha, d. hah'móasha *to call, to shout; to shout at somebody,* 121, 5. Der. hä'ma.

handkerchīp *handkerchief;* 87, 14. From the English.

hánshish, hántchish, d. hahánshish *the substance* or *small-sized object* which the conjurer feigns to suck out of a patient's body, 68, 7. It is supposed to have been the material cause of his sickness. Der. hánsha.

hánshna, hántchna, d. hahánshna *to suck, to suck at;* said of the conjurer, 68, 5.: h. mā'shish *he sucks at the patient,* 71, 5.; summátka hántchna *to suck with the mouth, into the mouth,* 68, 6. and Note. Cf. édsha, hanuípka.

hantíla, d. hahantíla *to excavate, to dig a hole* or *cavity under something:* hantílatko *person who lost the lower range of teeth;* shtinā'shtat hantílatko *a cellar.* Cf. hanuípka, i-utíla.

Hantchatchía-ash, nom. pr. fem. Kl.: "*Wide-Mouthed*".

hántchipka, d. hahántchipka *to suck out of,* lit. "to suck towards oneself", 71, 6. Cf. 68, 6. and Note. Der. hánsha.

hanuípka, d. hahanuípka (1) *to have a gap* or *hole in a limb; to have an open wound* or *sore.* (2) *to keep* or *hold open:* shû'm h. *to hold the mouth open.*

hápa, hába, d. hahápa *upper end of a cone; upper part, top* of a tree, mountain, hill etc.: yaúχal húntchna kósham hába p'laítana *a white-headed eagle flies above the pine-top.*

hápush, d. hahápush *wood-rat, field-rat.* Mod. for kmúmutch Kl., q. v.; adopted from the Shasti language.

hashámpka, d. hahashámpka *to form a ring; to surround, encircle, form a circle around:* shtá É-ukskni h. *the Lake men formed a full ring around* (them), 23, 12. Cf. gakī'ma, sá-atcha.

hashashuákia, d. háh'shashuákia (1) *to speak to, to talk, converse with; to discuss,* 34, 15. 66, 7. 15 16.: h. p'laikíshash *to pray to God.* (2) when connected with pípa: *to read, peruse;* lit "to speak to the paper, document, letter, book". Cf. ä'-alχa, élχa.

hashashuakiō'tkish *speaking tool, instrument for transmission of speech:* wátiti h. *electric telegraph.*

hashashuakitámpka *to commence conversing; to begin negotiations,* 38, 12.

hashatuáya, d. hah'shatuáya (1) *to assist each other, to afford mutual help.* (2) *to assist, help somebody.* Der. shatuáya.

hashíuga, d hahashíuga *to teach, instruct, make learn, inform, educate, train:* udúdamtchnish nû h. hû't wátchag *I taught that dog swimming;* tχá-ush, wátch nî h. *I break a colt, a horse for work.* Der shayúga.

hashíugish, d. hahashíugish *teacher, educator, instructor; trainer.*

hashíwaktcha, d. hahashiwáktcha *to start out for the purpose of showing* or *informing; to show, exhibit, inform of:* h. nû stû' *I come to show you the trail* or *road.* Der. hashíuga.

hashkemólsham, d. hahashkemólsham *shrub* about 3 to 5 feet in height, producing a round, hollow, black, sweet fruit not unlike a small cherry; 75, 4.; it is rather scarce in the Klamath Highlands.

hashχámmish, d. hahashχámmish (1) *brushwood inserted in walls* to prevent drafts of air. (2) *lodge open at the top.*

hashχámnash, d. hahashχámnash *small lodge* or *dwelling open at the top;* Mod. for hashχámmish No. 2 Kl.

hashlá-iχa, d hahashlá-iχa *to expose to the smoke:* h tchû'leks *to smoke meat.* Der. shlä'-ika.

hashlántchuipĕle d. hahashlántchuipĕle *to get back, to reobtain, to receive the same thing again;* said of garments and other articles enveloping the body. Cf. shlátpampĕli.

háshpa, d. haháshpa (1) *to feed, give food* to children, cattle etc.: h. nû hû'nk hishuákga *I feed that boy.* (2) *to hand over, tender the food,* with double obj. case, 113, 3. Der. pán.

hashpáχpěli, d. hahashpáχpěli *to rub oneself dry after bathing:* nî h. péniäni *I rub my face dry after washing* Der. spáha, -pělí.

hashpánkua, d. hahashpánkua *to ford a river on horseback.* Der. pánkua.

hashpápka, d. hahashpápka *to hatch,* said of eggs: at tchíkĕn nápal h. *the chicken has hatched the eggs,* lit. "the eggs were fed by the chicken"; hashpapχnō'la *to come to an end with hatching; to hatch out.*

hashpátchka, (for hashtpátchka) d. hahashpátchka *to wash another's face:* kitchkayä'n'sh hashpátskī! *wash this child's face!* Der shtapátchka.

háshpkish, d. haháshpkish *feed, fodder for animals:* wátcham h. *horse-feed; oats* Der. háshpa.

hashpō'tkish, d. hahashpō'tkish (1) *feed-trough, manger.* (2) *dish, plate, cup.* Kl.: h shápělash *assortment for dinner-* or *supper-table.* Der háshpa

háshtaksh, d. haháshtaksh *perforation of nose-septum, earlobe.* Der. háshtka.

hashtáltala, d. hahashtáltala (1) *to converse, to speak to each other* (2) *to dispute, to discuss, to speak pro and contra, to debate:* pā't hashtáltal *they disputed among themselves,* 104, 3. (3) *to quarrel.* Der. shátěla

hashtaltámpka, d. hahashtaltámpka (1) *to give orders, manage, control.* (2) *to own, possess; to be proprietor, to lord it over:* hû hun h. stinā'sh *he owns the house;* hashtaltampátko *owner of property, houses* or *land; boss, employer, principal in business;* Mod. for hashtaltampkátko. Der. shátěla.

hashtaltělámpka, d. hahashtaltělámpka *to live in contiguous houses, lodges; to be neighbors,* lit. "to converse at a distance". Der. hashtáltala

háshtamna, d. haháshtamna (1) *to fasten by inserting in perforations.* (2) *to wear on oneself in perforated parts of body:* snéwedsh tû'tash haháshtamnipksh (for: hahashtamnípkash) *a woman who wore dentalium-shells in her ears,* 111, 14. Cf. háshtka, shtashtámnish.

hashtatchmáya, d. hahashtatchmáya *to fasten* or *pin together:* ánkûtka h. *to fasten together with small sticks of wood,* 126, 4.

hashtáwa, d hahashtáwa *to starve out, to let perish by hunger:* hashtáwan shiúka *to kill by starvation,* 36, 17. Der. stáwa.

háshtka, háshtχa, d. haháshtχa *to perforate the nose, nose-wall, ear, ear-lobe* etc Der stúka Cf háshtaksh.

hashtchákua, d. hahashtchákua *to wash another's hands.* Der. shatchákua.

hashuá-a, d. hahashuá-a *to sow, to plant; to raise vegetables* or *cereals.*

hashuákish, d hahashuákish *garden, garden-bed, vegetable-garden;* Mod. for háshuash Kl.

hashuákla, d. hahashuákla (1) *to live together, to stay in company of:* h. nā'lsh *he stayed with us.* (2) *to live with another party, to remove into another family* This is often done by women expecting confinement.

háshuash, d. haháshuash (1) *vegetables, kitchen-greens.* (2) *ground used for sowing, planting: vegetable-garden, garden, garden-bed; field, farm.* Cf. hashuákish. Der hashuá-a.

hashuátana, d. hahashuátana *to look at oneself,* 189; 5. Cf. shuawína.

hassuíshχish *breech-clout of buckskin;* an obsolete portion of the female wardrobe somewhat shorter than the hishtchíshχash. Cf. shuítala.

hátak, hátok, loc. adv., mostly connected with verbs of motion in Kl. (1) *here, on this place* or *spot:* shuí'sh h. nû géna nû *I the magic song am passing here* before you, 156; 31.; h. nád lä'-una *we will play here,* 120, 8. (2) *there, over there, at yonder spot* or *locality:* h.=tchî'tko *a settler in that country* or *tract of land,* 36, 18.; h.=tchî'sh, same meaning, 37, 4 16., Mod.; cf. tchî'sh; hátoktala *towards that spot,* 80, 10.; mû'lua génuapkug hátaktala *he made himself ready to proceed there,* 96, 11. Der. ha, tak.

hátakt, hátokt *there, out there, at that spot, at yonder place;* refers to a locality out of sight, and is in Kl. mostly connected with verbs of locomotion, like hátak: sakemáwank hátokt mû'lua *there, as at the rendezvous, they prepared for the campaign,* 29, 3.; hátokt gátpampĕle *he went back there,* 95, 9.; káyak an hátokt gátpantk *I was not going there at all,* 140, 6.; ktá-i hádâkt nutolā'ktcha *they threw a stone while passing there,* 85, 15.; Mod., cf. 21, 2. 15. 22, 1–4. 131, 1–4.; húmasht nat hátokt mákl̄ĕχank *so acted we, when we passed the night there,* 21, 7.; hátaktk (for hátakt gî) *said there,* 22, 8. 9.

hátaktana, hátaktna *by that place, through that locality:* hádaktna genō'ga *while passing* or *traveling by that spot,* 85, 15.

hátaktok, hátaktak *right there;* the locality referred to by this adverb is described in 24, 12. 85, 17.: h. tchía *there they remained,* 37, 18. Der. hátak, tak, q. v.

hátkak, hátkok (for hátak ak) *right there, just there, on the very spot,* 131, 6.: tiä'mishtka tsúi nánka h. tsóḵa *then others perished on the spot by hunger,* 17, 15 ; k'máka tgû'tgank hátkok *he stood there and looked around,* 110, 16.

h ä′, procl. hä, (hé, he) conj., *if, when, supposing that, supposed.* The conditional clause introduced by hä′ usually stands before the principal clause, but the inverted position of it is just as correct: hä′ nen wä′g'n kä′git, wátchatka sha hû′nk énank î′lχtcha *when a wagon is not on hand, they place the body on a horse and bring it to the grave,* 87, 5.; spûlhi-uapká m's nî, hä′ î sas pálluapk *I shall imprison you if you seduce them,* 58, 11. Cf. 110, 3. Hä′ is sometimes suppressed in the conditional clause, cf. 85, 16. 134, 15. The principal clause does not generally contain a conj. correlative to hä′, cf. 59, 6. 14. 90, 7. 110, 6. 134, 16., but it may be introduced by tchúi, 36, 2., by -tok, -toks, 134, 15., by at: 90, 19., Mod., or by tchä′, which is the real correlative corresponding to hä′: hä slîuápkst, tchä mā′lsh ngátuapk ná′hlis *if ye will be shot, then to ye will snap the bowstring,* 21, 10. Hä′ is found connected with other particles suffixed to it: hä′tak, hä′tok, hä′toks *but if,* p. 58 sqq.; hä′atoks, 135, 1 ; hä tchúi, abbr. hä′ tchi, tsi, 60, 10. 14.; hä′ tchîsh, contr. hä′tch, hä′ts, 60, 10. 21.

h ä h ä′ t a m n a *to cry hä, hä repeatedly; to keep on grunting, humming,* 105, 6.

h ä′ k s k î s h *walking-stick:* skû′ksam h. *spirit's walking-staff,* 181; 4.

h ä′ m a , héma, d. hähä′ma, hehéma *to produce* or *emit sound, noise, voice.* (1) said of some sounds or noises produced by the forces of nature, of disturbances of the atmosphere, waters etc.: *to roar, to sound, to resound, to murmur.* (2) said of sounds produced by means of musical instruments. (3) said of some modes of utterance of the human voice: *to cry, to scream, to shout.* (4) said of the voice of most of the quadrupeds, of birds etc.: *to neigh, roar, bray, howl, mew, bark, bellow, bleat, cry, squeal, squeak; to twitter, whistle, crow, caw, screech;* of noises made by insects: *to chirp, hum, buzz:* múkash h. *the owl hoots,* 88, 6. 192; 2.; púshish, tchíkîn h. *the cat mews, the chicken crows,* 133, 4. 5.; wísχak h *the wísχak-bird sings,* 144, 3.

h ä′ m ě l e , héměle *to shout downwards to:* Kä′-udshiamtch h. Skélamtchîsh *Old Gray Wolf shouted down into* the lodge *to Old Weasel,* 112, 17.

h ä′ m ě t a , d. hähám'ta; see hém'ta

h ä′ m e t c h í p k a ; see hémtcha.

h ä m ó l a , d. häh'móla *to resound, to make noise:* mbû′shant käíla h. *in the morning the Earth resounded,* made a rumbling noise, 192; 3. To the Indians this is a magic song sung by the Earth.

hänä'sish *long arrow* used by conjurers as a magic tool for curing the sick, 73, 5.; its incantation: 164; 3.

hä'nuash, d. hähánuash *rock standing upright.* The Klamath Lake people has a myth about a group of these rocks; incantation, 179; 4. Cf. yatísh and Note to yaínalam shulúyualsh, 158; 50.

hä'tak, hä'tok, hä'taks, hä'-ätoksh, conj., *but if, but when; supposing however that.* Cf. hä'.

hé-e-i, a term of unknown signification, adapted to the metre, 156; 34.

hé-ĭ', interj, *here! look here!.* Cf. hággî.

heíhei, häíhäi, Mod. heíhai, pl túmi h., *red fox, silver fox;* other name for wán, q. v.: wû'n h. mû shä'shuapk *the skins of the elk and the silver fox will sell at high prices.*

heyéna, d. hehiéna *to rattle by shaking:* lámam=wákokshtat heyénatko yámnash *beads rattling in a* (shaken-up) *bottle* Cf. hä'ma.

hekshátχa, d. hehakshátχa *to divide between two, to make two portions.* Cf. kshē'sh, shiátka.

hekshátlĕka, d hehakshátlĕka, v. trans., *to load, charge, freight transversely:* hekshatlēkítko wátch *a horse carrying a load fastened transversely,* 85, 4. Der. kshét'lēka.

hemē'χe, häméχe, d. heh'méχe *to say, to speak* The regular use of this verb implies the verbal quotation of the words said or spoken: Aísis häméχe: "K'mukámts an'sh p'laíwash shtí'lta" *Aishish said: "K'múkamtch sent me after the eagles",* 101, 15. Cf. 36, 2. 95, 17. 96, 3. 105, 4 9 10. 107, 9. For h. Mod. sometimes uses hemē'χen: 125, 3. 5. 6. 126, 9.; cf. 125, 9. The proper words of a speaker are often introduced without h. or any other verb of the same import: 21, 10. 41, 3 H. stands instead of tpéwa *to order:* 95, 1.; instead of vû'la *to inquire of:* 95, 17. 105, 4. 9. Der. hä'ma. Cf. gî No. 6., hémkanka

hemē'χish, d. heh'méχish *what is* or *has been spoken: word, speech, sentence.*

hémkanka, d. hehámkanka (1) *to speak, to talk, to deliver a speech;* the spoken words are not mentioned after this verb, or when they are, they are not quoted verbally, but only the gist or abstract of them is given: tû'm h. ná-asht *he spoke at length as follows,* 64, 8.; hishuákshash=shítko îsh hémkank! *speak to me as to a man!* 37, 8 ; hemkankátko suéntch *a babbling,*

prattling child, Mod.; nā'st nî hémkank: "huíya"! *so I said: "don't go!"* 30, 4. Cf. 34, 4. 11. 42, 2 (2) *to converse, discourse, to have a talk, to discuss, debate:* tídsh h. *to speak in favor of peace, to hold a peace-council*, 13, 17.; *to speak to one's benefit*, 34, 12.; kédsha hemkankátko *after the discussion had lasted for a short while*, 34, 16.; hemkankulótak (for -ta ak) *just after that talk*, 39, 10.; at nû k̲édshika hémkanksh *now I am tired of debating*, 42, 3. Cf 42, 5. (3) *to declare, assert, proclaim:* spoken words quoted, 39, 12.; hemkankóta *while they declared*, 35, 6.; Cf. 34, 16. 35, 11.

hemkankátchna, d. hehamkankátchna *to repeat while speaking* or *saying, to say repeatedly*, 121, 19.

hémkanksh, d. hehámkanksh (1) *speech, discourse, sermon, address;* cf. wáltoks. (2) *language, dialect:* E-ukshikísham, Móatuasham h. *the Klamath Lake, the Pit River* (Indian) *language*, 23, 4.; h. túměna *to understand, to know a language*, 23, 3. Der. hémkanka.

hemkanktámpka, d hehamkanktámpka *to begin to speak; to commence talking, discussing, debating*, 38, 7. Der. hémkanka.

hémkankuish, d. hehámkankuish *the spoken word* or *words; speech, saying, utterance*, 40, 6. Cf. hemē'χish.

hém'ta, hä'měta, d. hehám'ta *to say, to speak to somebody*, in the sense of order, command, of inquiry, of reproach etc., with or without verbal mention of the spoken words: 109, 9. 110, 18 111, 14. 112, 16.: h. Tchashgáyash géntki gíug *he told Weasel to go to*, 111, 4.; "skishúlî!" hémta m'na tápîa "*wake up!*" *said it* (the young antelope) *to its younger brother*, 121, 23. Der. hä'ma.

hémtcha, d. hehámtcha *to say, cry*, or *shout to:* ktsō'l hämetsípka: "pátkal!" *the stars shouted at him: "arise!"* 134, 10 Der. hä'ma.

hémtchna, d. hehámtchna *to say, speak, shout to somebody, to reply to* while engaged in conversation, 110, 11. 122, 20 Der. hä'ma.

hésha, d. hehásha *to send, to send out. to dispatch.* Kl. for shnídsha Mod.

heshamkánka, d. hehashamkánka (1) *to tell each other; to give orders to each other*, 113, 20. (2) *to express an idea by different turns of words* or *locutions; to explain, to render plain, to make comprehensible.* Der. hemkánka.

heshégsha, d. hehashégsha (1) *to explain to each other; to explain*, 122, 8.; *to understand each other.* (2) *to make a report, to report* (3) *to report against,*

to make an unfavorable report; to complain, to speak against: lakí h. E-ukshî-kísham ktchínksh pēn pállash *the chief complained that the rails had been stolen again by the Klamath Lake Indians*, 35, 17. Der. shégsha.

heshelióta, d. hehashlióta *to exchange goods; to follow the bartering trade:* lit. "to exhibit to each other". Der. héshla.

heshéměsh, d. heh'shéměsh *jewsharp;* contr. from hesh'héměsh. Der. hä'ma. Cf. shúshap.

heshémûtkish *music* produced on instruments of every description: piano, cornet, pansflute, flute, drum etc. Der. hä'ma. Cf. heshéměsh.

héshka, d. heháshga *to drop, let fall, lose; to lose something from a set* or *from the place to which it belongs*, as buttons from a dress, beads or rings from the body.

heshkatchkî'mish *brush lodge.* Cf. hashχámmish, hashχámnash.

héshkû, Mod. héshgun, d. heháshku, Mod. heháshgun *to bet, to make bets, to stake for a bet:* túm sa h. *they made various bets*, 99, 6 Der. shió.

héshkûsh, d. heháshkush *stake* or *stakes of a bet; game-stake*, 80, 5.

heshχálpěli, d. hehashχálpěli *to receive back by exchanging for other articles; to reobtain by bartering* or *by payment of money*, 58, 16. 59, 1. 61, 8. 9. Der. skéala (skéa), -pěli.

hesχátana, d. hehasχátana *to become rusty, to rust:* h. tchíkěmen *iron gets rusty;* hesχatanátko *rusty, full of rust;* Kl. for heshkatántko Mod.

heshχä'ki, d hehashχä'ki *to kill, slay, murder:* said of many objects only, Mod.: láp hishuátchχash häshχē'gi *two men were killed*, 43, 1. and Note.

héshla, héshěla, d. heháshla (1) *to show, to exhibit, to let see:* heshle-uápka nû mîsh *I will let you see;* hésh'la hû shúmăluash *he showed* (him) *that he had written*, 34, 6. (2) *to show itself, to appear.* (3) subst.: *wild-fire, Jack o'lantern;* lit. "what shows itself" Der. shléa.

héshlaklash, d. heháshlaklash *large whole apron* buttoned on back. Der. shlékla. Cf. saniá-ish.

héshlaktcha, d. hehashláktcha *to rust, to become rusty.* Der. shléka. Cf. hesχátana.

héshltanksh, d. heháshltanksh *cushion of chair.* Der. shlétana.

heshtalχéash, d hehashtalχéash *top* (as a plaything). Der. shetalχéa.

heshtólχa, d. hehashtólχa *to live as man and wife, to consort, to live in concubinage*, 60, 2. Der. shetólχa.

héshtcha, d. heháshtcha *to suckle:* múkaksh h. *to suckle an infant.* Der. édsha. Cf. hánshna, hántchipka.

heshtsálχa, heshtchálχa, d. hehäshtsálχa *to make sit, to set up, to set to rest;* said, e. g, of babies made to sit up. Der tchélχa.

heshuámpěli, d hehashuámpěli (1) *to restore to health, to cure,* 72, 4. (2) *to be in good health again.* Kl. for hishuámpěli. Der. wémpěle.

hétχa, hä'tχe, d. hehátχa, hähátχe *to fall down, to drop:* hehátχe tápak *the* (withered) *leaves are falling,* 75, 15.

héwa, hä'wa, d. héhua *to suppose, believe, think:* nû ḵá-i kátak h. *I doubt it,* lit "not true I hold it". Kl. for shéwa, Kl. and Mod. Cf. lóla.

hi, hî, hî', i, î; emphat. hî'-î, î'-î, adv. loc. also serving as prefix and suffix and forming contrast to há and hû' (-u-): (1) *on the ground, upon the soil; upon this* or *that ground, here, there, over there:* wák haítch i gî? *how is it down there?* 22, 17.; tchúi hî'-i lélktcha tchî'ktchik *and there* (in the woods) *he abandoned the wagon,* 78, 14. and Note; hî luélks-kiäm gî'-uapk *there will be a fish-killing place,* 143, 1.; ḵá-i kaní hí gatpanuápka *nobody shall go to that place* or *ground;* hí tchelóluish puélχ'! *throw the peelings away!* ḵídshna ai i ámbu *they throw water on* (the stones) while these are on the floor of the sweat-lodge, 82, 8.; gen slókalsht hí *after he has shot at the mark,* which stands on the ground, 100, 19. Cf. 29, 16. 37, 1. 55, 13. and Notes; 157; 47. 168; 38. 177; 9. (2) *at home; in the lodge* or *camp; towards home, to the camp;* this adv. serves to express "home" because the floor of the lodge is the soil itself: hí nû génuapk *I intend to go home;* í gít' (for i, hí gíta) *here into my lodge,* 182; 4.; cf. also 74, 14. and Notes to 37, 1. 55, 13. Cf. í No. 3.

hiapátχoksh, Mod. hi-ipátχoksh, d. hiapaípatχoksh, Mod. hi-ipaípatχoksh *stocking.*

hiétala *to mash, crush; to exterminate by crushing:* pse-utíwash hiétalt (cond., for hiétalat) nûsh *the human beings will crush me, are in the habit of crushing me,* 104, 2.

híklχa, d. hiháklχa *to shake, shatter;* said, e. g., of an earthquake.

hiksû'lsha, d. hihaksû'lsha *to fish with the* téwas-witsólas *dip-net* on a canoe. Cf. 149, 22. 150, 5.

hilúdshna, d. hiluhilúdshna *to push, to push away, to remove* by hand,

feet or otherwise: pî hûnk nā'lsh hiluhilúdshna *he pushed us away repeatedly.* Kl. for yilō'dshna Mod. Der. lúdshna.

h í m p o k s, hímboksh (1) *fallen tree.* (2) *tree cut down, felled tree, log,* 78, 14.: h.-stinā'sh *log-house.* Der. hínui. Cf. hî'wi.

h i m p u t i a χ i é a, d. hihamputiaχiéa *to bounce, skip, leap over a log* or *other obstruction.* Kl. for mbutē'χe Mod. Der. hímpoks. Cf. shampatiaχiéa.

h i n a w á l a, d. hihanwála, (1) v. intr., *to swing back and forth,* as when moved by the wind. (2) v. trans., *to swing, shake the head* or *body,* while walking, 186; 53. Der. hínua.

h í n s h χ a, d. hihánsχa *to fall near, between* or *on:* hínsχan ánku *a tree falling into the midst of others.* Said of inanimate subjects only. Der. hínua.

h i n t í l a, hindíla, d. hihantíla (1) *to fall under something.* (2) prep. and postp, *under, underneath, below, beneath.* Cf. i-utíla, wintíla.

h í n u a, d. hihánua *to fall on, upon, into* (not into water). Cf. tínua.

h í n u i, hî'nui, d. hihánui (1) *to fall to the ground; to fall down, come* or *tumble down;* used of inanimate subjects only. Cf. 162; 1. and Note. (2) *to fell, make come down:* nû h. k̲ō'sh *I fell that pine-tree.* Cf. hínua, hishánui.

h i s h á k t g i, d. hih'sháktgi *to shake, bring in motion;* as a pole, boulder etc.: kō'sh nû k̲éshga hisháktgish *I cannot shake that pine-tree.* Der. shíktka

h i s h a m k á n k a, d. hihashamkánka; same as heshamkánka, q. v.

h i s h á n u i, d. hihashánui *to fell by cutting down, sawing* etc.: nû h. hûn k̲ō'sh *I cut down that pine-tree.* Contr. from hish'hánui. Der. hínui.

h i s h k á n t c h n a, d hihashkántchna *to travel in a file* on foot, wagon, horseback. Der. kíntchna.

h i s h χ ĕ l ú l χ a, d. hihashχĕlû'lχa (1) *to measure by length,* the unit of length being a step or pace, or the length of one arm, or of both arms extended. (2) *to make of the same size, length, breadth.* Cf. shíkashla.

h i s h l á k s h k a, d. hihashlákshka *to shoot well nigh each other; to come near wounding* or *killing each other by shooting,* 110, 2. Der. híshlan, -kska.

h í s h l a n, apoc. híshla, d. hiháshlan, hiháshla (1) *to shoot, to fire at each other,* 108, 1; *to wound* or *kill each other:* nátak h. *we shot men of our own party,* 24, 4.; hîshlá-uk *for having fired at our own men,* 24, 17. (2) *to rivalize with another,* or *others, in shooting at the mark:* hî'shla nté-ishtka *they shot with bows at the mark,* 109, 15. (3) *to shoot oneself; to commit suicide by shooting.* Der. shlín. Cf. Notes to 24, 4. and 109, 15.

hishlátchna, d. hihashlátchna *to be* or *go on a shooting trip, to go around shooting, to divert oneself by shooting*, 136, 3. Der. híshlan.

hishlútanka, d. hihashlútanka *to bend over for clasping*, as the blade of a pocket-knife. Cf. liwakúkpĕle.

hishlutchtánka, d. hihashlutchtánka *to tie up, to tie together:* hihashlûtchtánka lák Lemé-isham *he tied the Thunders together by their own hair*, 113, 19. Cf. shlítchta.

hishnkíta, d. hihashnkíta (1) *to disobey, disregard:* p'gíshap nû'sh lewéula é-ushtal génuapksht, nû hishnkî'ta hûnksh *my mother forbade me to go to the lake, but I did not mind her order.* (2) *to be reckless, rash, audacious:* ká-itoks i-i hishnkíta! *don't be so reckless!* Der. shnikíta.

híshnsha, d. hiháshnsha *to go about eating, to eat while walking.* Cf. shneχía.

hishō'tkish, d. hih'shō'tkish *curtain; window-shade.*

hishplámna, hishplâ'mna, d. hihashplâ'mna *to lead, to drag, to tow* (boats, animals etc). Der. shepolámna.

hishtálta, d. hihashtálta (1) *to inform, apprise; to report to.* (2) *to promise mutually; to promise*, 34, 21. Der. stílta.

hishtánta, d. hihashtánta (1) *to love, cherish each other, to be fond of each other:* gēk shíushuak h. *these girls love each other.* (2) *to love oneself.* Der. stínta.

híshtatcha, d. hiháshtatcha, hihást'sha *to educate, bring up, raise:* tatákiash, tchíkinash hihásht'sha *to raise children, chickens.* Der. t'shín.

hishtilankanke-ō'tkish *hoop* as a plaything for children. Der. tilankánkia. Cf. shtilánshna.

híshtish, d. hiháshtish, a species of *little sucker-fish*, the smallest of that fish-tribe found in the waters of the Klamath region.

Híshtish-Luélks, nom. pr. of a camping and fishing place on the headwaters of Sprague River: "*Fishery of small suckers*".

hishtualkánka, d. hihashtualkánka (1) *to sway, swing, weave, rock to and fro.* (2) *to roll forth and back.* Cf. tilankánka.

hishtchákta, d. hihashtchákta *to become angry, irritated at each other; to quarrel, to have a fight, contest, difficulty:* tsúi h. hátakt *then they quarreled there*, 19, 8. Der. shitchákta. Cf. shawíga.

hishtcháktna, d. hihashtcháktna, (1) v. refl.: *to become angry at each*

other; to start a quarrel, altercation, 35, 1. 60, 19. 22. (2) v. intr.: *to become angry, wroth* at somebody or something, 21, 3. 37, 2. Der. shitcháktna.

hishtchaχúga, d. hihashtchaχúga *to put* or *place into* something, as into a basket, 95, 19.

híshtchi, d. hiháshtchi *to save, rescue, deliver:* hû híshtchish Meachăsh haměniúga *because intending to save Meacham's life,* 42, 13.

hishtchíshχash *breech-clout* longer than the hassuíshχish; two articles of female wardrobe which have now become obsolete.

hishuákga, d. hihashuákga *boy-child, boy;* boys are called so by the Klamath Lake people from their birth until they become adult: nā'sh gitsgánits (for kitchkáni tchîsh) h. *a young boy too,* 23, 13. Dim. híshuaksh; contr. from hishuákăga. Cf. shnawédshka, tcháki, tchilloyága.

híshuaksh, Mod. hishuátchχash, d. híhashuaksh, hí-assuaks, Mod. hihashuátchχash (1) *husband:* nálăm h. *our husband, the husband of us all,* 95, 10.; kä'liak h. *not having a husband,* 60, 1.; hissuáksh m'na k'léksht *her husband having died,* 89, 5.; cf 61, 19. 20 78, 3. 7. 142, 9. 14. 16. 186; 54.; *married man:* hä î h. pálluapk snawä'dshash *if you as a married man should seduce a married woman,* 59, 2. Cf. 61, 14. (2) *person of the male sex: male, man, adult man:* híssuaks kä'liak snáwädsh *a man without a wife,* 60, 1.; hä'toks î hí'hashuaksh shishókuapk *but should you fight with* (other) *men,* 59, 13.; hishuákshash-shítko îsh hémkank! *speak to me as to a man!* 37, 7. Cf. 33, 6. 80, 6. 87, 1. 17. 90, 11. (3) *young man capable to carry arms; fighting man, warrior, brave.* Cf. the term "yeoman". Kä'gi híhassuaks tánkt *no fighting men were present at that time,* 16, 17.; híhassuaks at tinkayúla *the armed men ran out of the bush,* 23, 11. Cf. 28, 7 30, 8.— The d. form here serves as a real pl.; híssuaks stands instead of this pl. form in 28, 4. Derived from a form parallel with hashuákla. Cf. lakí, máklaks, mbúshni, sheshalólish.

hishuákshla, d. hihashuákshla (1) *to be married to a man, to take for a husband.* (2) *to consort with a man:* hîshuákshlank, for hîshuákshlan gî, *was consorting,* 95, 11. Kl. Der. híshuaksh. Cf. shnawédshla.

hishuálχa, d. hihashuálχa (1) *to lay oneself down, legs drawn up, face down,* or *leaning on elbows,* when stretched out the whole length. (2) *to hide, to secrete oneself, to lie in ambush.* Der. shiúlka; lit. "to gather oneself up". Cf. knúkla, knúklχa, lútchlχa.

hishuátchχash; Mod. for híshuaksh Kl., q. v.

hishuatchχáshla, d hihashuatchχáshla, 54, 16.; Mod. for hishuákshla Kl., q. v. Cf. shnawédshashla.

hishû'dshχa, d. hihashû'dshχa *to spread over*, as sheets, blankets etc.

hishuggáya, d. hihashuggáya, v. trans., *to hang above* or *over something; to suspend, extend over*, as a blanket over a shrub. Der. shuggáya. Cf. kshaggáya, shakátchuala.

hishû'ka, d. hihashúka, hih'shúka, (1) v. recipr., *to kill* or *murder each other;* 60, 22.: tû' sas hishō'kst *that they had killed each other out there*, 108, 5. (2) v. refl.: *to commit suicide.* Der. shiúga.

hishúnua, d. hihashúnua *to apply* or *make use of the song-medicine*, 129, 5. Der. shuína.

híta, hitá, abbr. hī't, hī'd (1) loc. adv. *here on the ground, on this soil:* ndā'ni nû hī'd shuewátka éwakatat *three times I fished with the line here in the pond.* (2) *here in the lodge, in* or *into this house:* hitá tchía! *here she sits in the lodge!* 105, 5; hī't a tchä'lχa *here he sat down*, 105, 15.; máshipksh a sha hî'd ítpa hónta látcheshtat *they bring the sick people into this house here* (into a hospital). (3) *at this place, at that spot:* lúelat hû'nksh hî't! *kill ye him on the spot*, 190; 15. Cf. gíta, hí, hítksh, hítok.

hî'tksh, contr. from híta-kshí *at this place; from this point, from here*, 192; 4.

hítok, hí-itok, (1) adv., *right here on the ground; right here, just on this spot:* hî'-îtak *there*, meaning on the bottom of the lark's nest, 95, 6. (2) verbified: hitók î! hi-itók āt! *be quiet! no disturbance!* lit. "sit down on the ground! sit down again!" 34, 11. From hí, tok.

híuhiush, d. hihíuhiush *soft ground, morass, marsh:* h. tχálamta *to the west of the marsh*, 24, 10. A locality is here alluded to, situated on the trail followed by the Máklaks when on their raids to Pit River valley.

híuhiwa, d. hihíuhiwa *to be soft, elastic; to rise up after depression* like a sponge; said of marshy ground; partic. hiuhíwatko *marshy*, 20, 4.

hiû'shga, d. hihû'shga *to order, to command:* p'na máklăkshăsh hî'ushga ká-i shuénktgî *he ordered his men not to kill*, 56, 6.

Hî'wäts nom. pr. masc. Kl.: "*Lips-hanging*", "*Big-mouthed*".

hî'wi, héwî, íwi, d. hi-íwi *to fetch home, to pack away for home, to transport to one's camp*, 74, 13. 14. 75, 1.: kshū'n h. *to bring hay to one's home* or *lodge,*

75, 12.; h. hímboks *to haul logs* or *fallen trees*, 78, 14. Der. hí. Cf. hiwídsha, íwa, iwílχa.

hiwídsha, iwî'dsha, d. hi-iwídsha (1) *to go and fetch home, to haul to one's camp:* wókash, kshún iwí-idsha *they take home the pond-lily seed, the hay*, 75, 1. 12. (2) *to put, to stow away underground, in cachés;* used when speaking of dried provisions to be stored at the prospective wintering place; 74, 6. Der. híwi.

hlă', d hlă'hlă *to adjust feathers on arrows, to provide them with fliers.* Cf. lásh.

hlá-a, hlā', lá-a, d. hláhla, lalá-a (1) *to breed, to bear offspring;* said of quadrupeds and other animals: wátch lalá-a *mares foal*, 75, 6. (2) *to lay eggs:* tchíkĕn nápal h. *the chicken has laid an egg.* Cf. knúkla, lálash, lelédshi, lílhanksh.

hláka, d. hlálka *the shorter wing-feathers* of a bird. Dim. of lásh, hlásh; contr. from hlá-aga

hlakhlákli, d. hlalaklákli; same as laklákli, q. v., but less frequent.

hléka, léka, d. hlélka, lélka (1) *to draw breath in audibly, to make 'hh.* (2) *to sob, to breathe heavily:* léggūta häméχe *she said while sobbing*, 121, 4. (3) *to lap, to lap up* Cf. hlópa.

Hlékosh, nom. pr. of a Klamath man: "*Lapping up*", "*Lap-Water*", 141, 8. 11. Der. hlékua; stands for Hlékuish.

hlékua, hlä'kua, d. hlehlákua *to drink out of the hand, to draw water into the mouth, to lap;* often used instead of hlópa, q. v.

hlíla, líla, d. hlí'hla, líl'la; see líla.

hlíntana, d. hlílantana *to rub the sides* or *flanks against:* 157; 37. Cf. lálash, tílantana.

hlívash, líwash, d. hlihlíwash, lilíwash (1) a species of *trees;* grows near the Agency buildings. (2) *basket, crate* probably made of the wood of this tree; *large digger-basket* hung over the shoulders to collect edible roots, tubers and bulbs: 190; 19. Der. líwa

hlópa, hlû'pa, d. hlûlúpa (1) *to lap, lap up, sip:* wátchag édshash h. *the dog is lapping milk* (2) *to eat in a brute-like manner:* népatka tchípash h. *they sop up with their hands the tchípash-pulp*, 149, 10. (3) *to eat with a spoon.*

hlû'ka, hlóka, d. hlohlóka, hlolóka (1) *to snore.* (2) *to grunt.*

hlû'kash, d. hlûlúkash; see lókash.

hóa, hóha, d. hóhoa; same as húwa, q. v.

hóyeka, hóyeχa, d. hóhieχa *to take a long leap, to leap far out, to jump into distance;* different from húyeka, q. v.

hóka, húka, d. hóh'ka, hóhh'ka (1) *to breathe:* késhga húkish *he is unable to breathe, he is suffocated, choked* or *smothering.* (2) *to sigh heavily; to sigh.*

hokámpěle, d. hoh'kámpěli (1) *to breathe in, to inspirate air.* (2) *to regain consciousness, to come to life again, to breathe again.* Der. hókna, -pělí.

hókansha, d. hóh'kansha; see húkansha.

hoknō'tkish, hū'knōtch, d. huhaknō'tkish *nostrils* of persons and animals, lit. "breathing apparatus". Der. hókna

hóksaska, d. hoháksaska *to catch* or *capture by hand:* kútash h. *to catch a louse on one's own head* Cf. kshíkla.

hólaka, in ginála hólakank! *run and come here!* 182; 5, stands for hólalkank *running up to;* cf. hólalχa.

hólalχa, holálka, d. hohálalχa (1) *to run fast, to run up to:* hō'lalk tchawī'k sanáholiug *he runs up to, desirous of a mad fight,* 184; 28. (2) *to run* or *jump through:* h. lúlukshtat *to jump through a fire.*

holápka, d. hohōlápka (1) *to leap* or *jump upon something.* (2) *to run up hill, to ascend quickly.*

hóllaksh, hólaksh *pine-nut* while provided with two wings similar to those of the maple-seeds, 75, 4. Der. húlχa. Cf húdsha No. 2.

holuípka, d. hohaluípka *to run up close to, to come near.* Cf. hulládshui.

hónē-shúshatish *bee,* lit. "honey-maker"; half English. Cf. bī.

Hópats, nom. pr. of a camping place on Sprague River; Indians interpret it by "*Passage to the timber*".

hópělitchna, d. huhápělitchna *to dodge missiles* by jumping aside; *to evade shots:* hō'pělitsnank ámbutat (sa) géna *while dodging arrows they ran into the water,* 20, 3. Cf. gáměni.

hu, hû, hû', abbr. û, ō, ō'; pl. húdsha, hû'dsha (for hû-sha), pron. dem. *this, this here;* pron. pers. *he, she, it.* Refers to animate beings and inanimate things within sight of the one speaking or supposed to be speaking; used more frequently in Mod. than in Kl. Cf. hû ká-i nûsh lóla Mod., hûk ai hûnk ká-i lóla nûsh Kl. *he does not believe me.* We find it used as follows: kaíliak hû tupáks gî *he has no sister,* 55, 15.; lápěni hû snawe-

dshála *he married twice*, 55, 16.; hû'toks *but he*, 34, 5.; tchä'lish páwa hû *he eats like a porcupine*, 190; 14.; cf. 40, 20. Hence it refers to persons or objects mentioned immediately before, which therefore are present to the mind of the speaker and of the hearer: hû gé-u léwitchta tpéwash *he* (the conjurer) *objected to my speaking*, 34, 8.; cf. 36, 15.; ketchkaniénash ō' gisht wéngga *they died when he was an infant*, 55, 21 ; cf. 56, 1. 184; 35. and Note; hótaks tatáksni *these, those children* previously alluded to, 141, 12.

hu, hû, hû', u, û, û', ō', -u, (1) loc. adv., *up, above, up there, above there;* particle often found suffixed to pronouns, affixed to verbs etc, and composing a series of verbal suffixes. It refers to elevation above the soil or horizon, to hills, mountains, to the flight of birds etc.: tû'sh hu wiká nénu waíwash tchílamnu? *where is it, that up there waíwash-geese are said to crowd together?* 189; 3. Cf. átu for áti hû (2) loc. adv., *far off, in the distance;* either visibly or so far as to be invisible: *not on hand;* in many instances untranslatable in English: nā's wípka hû ámbotat *one man retreated into the water*, 88, 7.; págashtat hû múlk wá *worms live in moist ground;* kuyúmashtat hû tídsh gēt utchín *in muddy water it is good to fish with nets;* gé-u hû gépkash *when I reached there*, 175; 19. Cf. 131, 3. and Note to 112, 11. 12. (3) adv., *right here, here, then, at that time, now;* often not translatable in English, temporal and local at the same time, and having reference to local distance of the past, present, or future action from the person speaking or supposed to speak. Stands almost exclusively, in Kl. songlines and in the Mod. dialect, for hû'nk, hûnk Kl.: ḵá-i hû máḵlaksh pupashpû'shlish gû'shû lúela *the Indians do not kill* (at present) *black hogs*, 128, 2.; túhush ō willaslīna *far away the mud-hen is sprawling*, 185; 41.; nû hû shlû'tila *I scratched this ground*, 157; 42., cf. 91, 7.; hû' (subj.) mîsh hû' shnekshituápka *he will save you*, 193; 11.; pálak îsh hû lûlpalpalíat! *quick! make eyes for me at once!* 154; 11.; gé-u hû mû'muatch, gé-u hû nä'p, gé-u hû nû'sh gî *these are my ears, this is my paw, this is my head;* said in reference to a dog by a conjurer. Presence is marked by the suffixed forms átû (for at hû), génu, gé-u, húnu, tamû', and others.

huálka, d. huhuálka, 120, 4.; same as húwalχa, q. v.

huálta, huáltka, huáltoks; see wálta, wáltka, wáltoks.

huáshka, d. huhuáshka *to keep away from*, 139, 12. Cf. inuhuáshka.

h u d é k s h i n, hutékshin *trunk* to pack things in: hudeksínti tchíkĕmen *iron trunk-lining.* Cf. utátchkia

h ú d s h a, hû'tcha, hótcha, d. huhátcha *to run, to run fast, to rush* within sight of the one speaking or supposed to speak: nkílank h. *to run fast;* ḵá-i hû'tsa (for hû'tsî, or hû'tsa î)! *don't run!* 22, 7.—Speaking of two or three, túshtcha; of several or many, tínsha.

h ú d s h a, d. huhúdsha (1) *seed of the white oak tree;* lit. "it runs, it flies"; called so on account of its wings. (2) *fruit of the white oak; acorn.* Der. húdsha. See húdshnam.

h u d s h á l t k a, d. huhudsháltka *to disappear, vanish:* lúash h. *the fog disappears.* Der. húdsha.

h ú d s h a m p ĕ l i, d. huhádshampĕli *to run home, to jump out and run back:* hûtchampĕlû'ta *when he had run back home,* 112, 4. Der. húdshna, -pĕlí.

h ú d s h a m p k a, d. huhádshampka *to run away, to flee, to rush off* unseen by or at a distance from the one speaking.—Speaking of two, túshtchampka; of many, tínshampka: tsúi ktaítal tî'nshampk Sá-at hûk *hereupon the Snake warriors fled to the rocks* (unseen by me), 29, 19. Der. húdshna, q. v.

h u d s h í p k a, d. huhadshípka *to run towards, to rush up to:* hûtchípke shliuapkúga *she ran to shoot him,* 55, 5. Der. húdsha.

h ú d s h n a, hútchna, hō'tchna, d. huhátchna, huhō'tchna (1) *to run, to hurry; to run* or *rush away, to make off, to scamper off, to take to one's heels* within sight of the one speaking or supposed to speak. Applies to *one* subject in Kl. Hútchant haí nû nen *if I had run;* hudshántak hû *he will run away;* ḵíla nād huhátchna *we run, travel fast,* Mod.; ḵá-i huhátchantgî (exhortat.) *they must not run away,* 54, 8. Mod. Cf. 42, 15–17. 54, 7. 125, 4. Nû hû'tsna tû' *I ran over there,* 22, 4.; hû'tchanuapk! *I shall rush over!* 22, 8. Said of the young antelope, 177; 5., of other quadrupeds, 125, 4. 6. 9. 177; 10. 14., of the salmon, 177; 31. (2) *to pass, to pass by, to elapse;* said of time.—Speaking of two or three, túshtchna, 122, 5.; of many subjects: tínshna, q. v.

h ú d s h n a m, hútchnam, d. huhádshnam *white oak tree: Quercus alba;* not found in the vicinity of the Klamath lakes. Cf. húdsha No. 2.

h u d s ó t c h a, d. huhadsótcha *to ride on horseback* while abroad, on a trip or journey: hudshótchipka *to ride towards,* 182; 3.

huggídsha, hukídsha, d. huhaggídsha, huh'kídsha (1) *to go around something; to revert, to turn back.* (2) *to regain health, to be convalescent:* átûtû huggî'dsha! *now I am getting better!* 175; 18.

huggī'tko, d. huhaggī'tko *deaf.*

huikíni, d. huhuikíni *to run up into timber, woods, cliffs* or *recesses.*

huikínsha, d. huhuikínsha *to run away from,* as from a river, lake, prairie, hill *into the woods.*—Speaking of two or a few, tûshíkinsha; of many subjects, tinî'kinsha Der. huikíni. Cf. guikínsha.

huíχansha, d. huhuíχansha *to run along a stream* or *river against its current*—Speaking of two, tushî'χansha; of many subjects, tinî'χansha.

huíχipěle, d. huhuíχipěle *to hurry, to run, jump* or *scamper out of again,* 112, 4. 6. 7. Cf. gúiχi.

húishipěle, d. huhúishipěle *to threaten, menace.* Cf. hushásha.

húit, pl. túmi h., *wheat; grain of cereals:* húitam núsh *ear of Indian corn* (maize), *wheat* etc. From English *wheat.*

húya, hu-íya (1) *near, near by, close to:* wásh a nálsh géluipk h. *the prairie-wolves approach near to our home.* (2) *for a while, not a long time.* (3) interj.: *don't do it!* used in a prohibitory sense, 30, 3. 4.; ná-asht nû hémtan "hu-íya" hû'nksh *I told him not to do it.* H. is the radix of wiká *near,* is used as verbal suffix (see Note to 19, 4.) and has no d. form.

húyaha, huyá-a, d. huhíyaha (1) *to rush away from, to run away:* wásh a gû' n'sh h. *the prairie-wolf runs away from me,* 184; 32. 34. (2) *to hide, conceal oneself,* 186; 57 —Speaking of more than one subject, gáyaha, q. v.

huyá-edsha, d. huhiá-edsha *to run past, to run by within sight:* tché-u K'mû'kamtchash h. *the antelope ran past before K'múkamtch,* 126, 9.

huyéga, d. huhayéga *to sit, to be seated in the distance:* shla-á Aíshishash huyégank *she saw Aíshish sitting,* 96, 5. Cf. húyaha.

huyéga, d. huhiéga *to rise up, to stand up suddenly, to rise to one's feet;* lit. "to begin to leap", 42, 8.—Speaking of a few, tushiéga; of many subjects, tiniéga, q. v.

húyeka, húyeχa, huí-îχa, d. húhieχa (1) *to skip up high, to jump* or *leap high.* (2) *to run up hill.* (3) *to climb, to climb up,* as wild beasts —Speaking of many subjects, tiníχî, q. v. Cf. hóyeka.

huyéχedsha, d huhiéχedsha *to jump high while running:* nû h. hímboks *I jumped over a log.* Der. húyeka. Cf. shuyuχiéga.

h ú y u k a, d. húhiuka *to heat, to make hot* or *incandescent:* h. sha ktá-i *they heat stones,* 82, 6. 8. 112, 21.

h û' k, hûk, húk, ō'k, obj. hû'nkiash, hû'nkesh, hû'nksh, hû'nk; pl hû'ksha, húksa (1) pron. dem. *that, that one, yon, yonder;* pl. *those;* referring to anim and inan. (but not inflected when alluding to inan.) things removed from sight, or supposed to be unseen by the one speaking and distant from him, but present to his mind. Shuī'sh hû'k *those magic songs,* 83, 5.; hû'k *this* (distant) *man,* 101, 10.; shnúlas toks hû'k p'laíwasham *though that* (nest) *was the nest of the eagle,* 100, 9.; hû'ksha nakushkshákshni *those who dwelt at the dam,* 132, 3. Cf. 20, 17. 65, 11. 66, 10. H. may also refer to the dead or their spirits, when they are thought to be far away: pîl máklaks hû'k *only a dead Indian,* 129, 2. 7. 130, 1. 2 and Note. Only when connected with gēk, híta, h. can mean proximity: hû'k gēg *this man here* before us, 95, 10. 158; 54.; lúelat hû'nksh hî't! *kill ye this fellow!* 190; 15. (2) pron. pers. anim. and inan., *he, she, it;* pl *they;* used in the same way as the pron. dem.: ká-i hûk háměni *he did not wish,* 55, 13.; hûnk kuihégshash shítko shpunkánka *she kept him at home like an orphan,* 55, 18.; hûk ka-á shéllual *he fought bravely,* 56, 1.; cf. 16, 15. 24, 18.; tsúi kedsá hûk *then it grew up,* 100, 7.; atí hûk, ká-i wíga *it is far, not near;* tchî' hûnk hû'ksha gî *so they said,* 95, 11.; hû'ksha gátpa *they have reached,* 122, 16.; at hû'ksa tû'm wáltka tánkt *hereupon they had a long talk,* 23, 3.

h û k, huk, hû'k, adv. loc. and temp. simultaneously; untranslatable in English, but generally referring to the past tense and to acts performed in presence or absence of the one speaking or supposed to speak: kokálam hûk pálkuish mûná tû *the dry bed of a river was deep below* (us), 21, 15.; nā'dshak hûk hîshuákshlank K'múkamtchash *one only consorted with K'múkamtch,* 95, 11.; át toks hûk Aíshîsh shû'isha *but now Aíshish became lean,* 95, 13.; genû'l a hû'k uná tátakshni *the children left long ago,* 121, 12.; hû'k Káyutchish gátpa *Gray Wolf arrived,* 131, 5.; tát î hûk a shayantíldsha? *wherefrom did you carry off under your arm?* 186; 50. Cf. 101, 11. and tchúyuk.

h ú k a, d húh'ka *to run about; to run* or *rush to* or *towards:* hû'kank *running around,* 186; 54.; connected with the poss. case: nî'sh läwä'-ûla hû-

kuapksht k̲û'k̲alam palkuî'sham *they did not permit me to run across the dry bed of the river*, 22, 5.—Speaking of many subjects, gáka (not tínχa).

hukáya, d. huhakáya, huh'káya *to run into, to retire to the timber, bush, woods, to inaccessible places:* tchútchak ánkutat h. *the squirrel climbs around the trees, lives among the trees;* hukayápka *to run into distant woods, to disappear in the bush*, 23, 19 21.—Speaking of two or three, tushkáya; of many, tinχáya. Cf. gakáya, huikíni, huikínsha.

hukayúla, d. huhakayúla *to run out from bushes, woods, recesses* or *hiding places.*—Speaking of two or three subjects, tushkayúla; of many, tinkayúla, 23, 11. Cf. gakayúla.

húkak, pl. hû'kshak, obj. húnkak *the same, the identical one;* lit. "he, she only": húkak ya gē'n hû'shkanka kitchkáni *I think it is the same small one;* húkak a gēk *the same person* (present); húnkak há î shuéntchash hémta? *did you speak to the same child?* Mod.; hû'nk shîtko hak *exactly in the same manner.* From hû'k, ak.

húkampěli, d. huhákampěli *to hurry, run, rush out again; to run to the former place*, 112, 14.—Speaking of two, tû'shkampěli, 120, 12. 15.; of many subjects, tínχampěli. Der. húka.

hukámpěli; same as hokámpěle, q. v. Der. hóka.

húkansha, hokánsha, d. huhákansha *to run, to jump out of, to leave hurriedly, to depart in haste:* mû'-ûe pû'tan hûkánsha *the mole ran out half-smothered*, 127, 7.—Speaking of two or three, tû'shkansha; t. kû'mětat *they ran out of the cave*, 122, 4.; of many, tínχansha, 23, 14. Cf. gékansha.

hukanshámpěli, d. húh'kanshámpěli *to run out of again*, 112, 11.: hû'kantchämpělok *for the purpose of hurrying out again*, 112, 10.—Speaking of two or three, túshkanshampěli; of many subjects, tínχanshampěli.

hukí, hûkí, pron. dem. and refl., referring to the bodily or mental condition of the person spoken of: *he within himself, she by herself;* inessive case of hû'k: hukî' k̲ú-i gî *she gets worse "within"*, 68, 7. Cf. huní.

húkian, -hú-kianki, pron. pers. and refl., *he for himself, she by herself, it for itself:* h. k̲éshga hémkanksh *he is hoarse.* Der. hu or hû'k, -gíanggin.

hukiétansha, d. huhakiétansha *to run past, to pass by quickly.*

hukísh, d. húh'kish (1) *breathing, respiration, breath.* (2) *spirit, animal life:* h. gékansha *the spirit* or *soul departs;* géna mî at h. *now your life is ended*, 87, 15. (3) *beating of pulse, pulsation.* Der. hóka.

húkna, d. huhákna *to run out, to rush out of.* Der. húka.

húkĕnúksht, 113, 22.; contr. from húh'nunk gîsht, periphr. of húkna.

húkshi, d. huhákshi *to surrender, give oneself up to,* 55, 14.: hä k̲á-i h. nā'lsh î *if you do not surrender to us.*

hû'ksht, ō'ksht, obj. hû'nksht, pl. hû'kshtsha, (1) pron. dem., *that one, those.* (2) pron. pers., *he, she, they;* referring to persons unseen, far off, absent or thought to be at a distance, 192; 7. and Note. Cf. hû'nksht.

hû'kt, hûkt; obj. hû'nkt, q. v., pl. hû'ktsha, (1) pron. dem., *that, that one; those;* referring to absent persons and distant things: wä'kaltk hû'kt kî *this one* (wife) *had a child,* 96, 1. (2) pron. pers.: *he, she; they;* used like the pron. dem.: h. pîl nā'dshek *he* (P'lú) *was the only man,* 66, 10.; h. shélluál *he made war* (just after a hûk), 56, 1.; h. tídsh tínχa *he succeeds well,* 134, 18.

hû'ktaga, hû'ktag, a term of familiarity: *this little one; this child* or *young one,* 96, 15. 121, 23. Dim. hû'kt.

hû'ktakaga, hû'ktakag, a term of familiarity: "*that little one*", used by the antelopes to designate Old Grizzly, 121, 22. 122, 7. Dim. hû'ktaga.

húlhe, hû'lhi, d. huhálhe *to enter, run into, rush into:* i-á-uka hû'lhiank *running into other people's houses,* 184; 26.; kayáta h. *he runs into the small wigwams,* 183; 18.; mû'-ûe náyanta wā'shtat h *the mole ran into another hole* or *den,* 127, 7. Cf. 127, 5.

hulhekánka, hulhikánka, d. huhalhekánka *to run into continually, to rush into frequently,* 183; 18.

hulílχa, d huhalílχa *to fly near the ground,* 183; 25. Cf. húlχa.

hulípĕli, hulhípĕle, d. huhalípĕli (1) *to hurry into again, to re-enter in haste.* (2) *to run* or *rush into,* as into the windings of a chasm, narrow vale, 23, 15.; into one's own lodge, 121, 9.—Speaking of two or three, tû'shlipĕli; of many subjects, tílhipĕli. Der. húlhe, -pĕlí.

húlχa, d. huhálχa *to stop on the way, to make short stops while traveling,* as birds do in their flight.

hulládshui, huládshui, d. huhalládshui *to run up to, to approach in haste,* 96, 16.: pēn h. K'mukámtchash *he ran up again to K'múkamtch,* 96, 14.

hulladshuitámna, d. huhalladshuitámna *to run up to and back again, continually,* 96, 13.

húmasht, d. humámasht, húh'masht; the latter used sometimes in Mod.

(1) adv., *thus, so, in this manner, in such a way:* nánka ḵá-i h. shewánat *others did not give in this manner* (as he did), 66, 10.; h. laláḵi né-ulakta Ḵaḵáshash *thus did the chiefs punish Doctor John*, p. 64 (title); h. shápash lû'pi shuteyégatk *so were the moons made at first*, p. 105 (title). Cf. 65, 12. 120, 8. 139, 12. (2) interj., *that's so! that's the way! that is right!* h. tídsh, or h. toks tídsh! *that's good!* 139, 14.; cf. 182; 7. Cf. húmasht gî, húmtchi.

húmashtak, d. humámashtak, adv, *equally, in the same manner, just as;* lit "thus only": h. nā'd ḵá-i hû'shkankuapk *just as we would not mind it*, 139, 5.; h. correl. with wákaktoksh *in the same manner . . . as*, 139, 10.; h. giúga *therefore, hence*, 91, 7.; humáshtak nî shnäkĕlui-uápka *in the same manner I shall remove him from his post*, 59, 15. Cf 64, 15. 134, 15. 18. 139, 8.

humásht gî, humáshtgî, d. humámasht gî (1) *to do so, to act in this manner:* h. gîsht *therefore, for that reason*, 135, 4.; h. gîsht shnû'kp'lisht *because he took her back*, 61, 10.; h. gî'nk (for gíank) *by so doing*, 96, 18. 119, 10.; h. gíug *on that account, therefore*, 61, 21. 103, 4.; *on this subject*, 78, 6.; h. sháhunk gíug *for the same reason*, 134, 4., lit "for doing so, for acting thus"; cf. 139, 7 ; h. gî stands for h. gíug, 75, 2.; h. gíulank, Mod. h. gíulan, *after doing so, having acted thus;* tchúi sha h. gî'ulank patámpka *having achieved this they begin to eat*, 149, 9. Cf. 94, 8 96, 21. 99, 6. 149, 7. (2) *to say so, to agree, to assent, to give one's assent:* léwitchta humáshtgîsh *he refused his assent to*, 36, 13.; ḵéshga nû hûn h. kîsh *I cannot consent to this*, 42, 6. Cf. gî, húmasht, né-ashtgî.

húmtsantka, adv., *in the same manner, just so, equally;* instr. of húmtchi: násh wä'k shlî'tk hû'mtsantkak *another was shot in the same manner in the arm*, 24, 8.; the suffixed -k is gî, *was*

húmtchi, hû'mtsi, obl. húmtcha, adj., (1) *alike to this; like him, her, it, them; like that thing, like those things.* (2) *such, such one, one of the same kind, one of that sort, one in that condition:* hûmtchí kî *it is of the same kind*, 126, 9.; gé-u tchîsh h. gî! *I have caught one of that ilk!* hû'mtcha kálak *one of the kind called relapses*, 72, 3.; hû'mtcha gû'l *the kōl-root in this state, condition*, 147, 9.; hû'mtcha hishuátchχash *a husband of this description*, 186; 54. Der. hûn, -ptchí. Cf. gémptchi.

hûn, hû'n, (1) pron. dem., *that thing, that object;* refers to inan. things pres-

ent, visible, or to acts, words, speeches, etc and things of an abstract nature: hû h. hashtaltámpka stinā'sh *he owns this house*, Mod.; h. humásht kîsh *to consent to this*, 42, 6.; lóloksgîsh mî h. élk̲! *lay down your rifle!* 37, 6. Cf. 110, 1. and a quotation under gî'shăla. When referring to persons, it seems abbr. from hûnk, hû'nk; cf. 65, 9. 97, 1. and ō'nish. Húnta (for húntala) *thus*, 104, 4. and Note, also a quotation under híta. (2) pron. pers., *it*, for inan. things, corresponding to the hû'k as used in relation to anim. beings: h. húshkanka *to mind it*, 139, 4.

hun, hûn, adv. simultaneously loc. and temp., usually marking past tense: h. tchékĕli kítitchna *they spilled the blood*, 13, 8.; tsí sa hû'n ki *so they said*, 100, 13.; tánk hûn shellualtámpka *hence began the war*, 37, 10.; tchilálat hûn íwam *they will boil berries*, 75, 8. Cf. 95, 2. 121, 2. Connected with imperatives in Mod. songs: 193; 11. 12. Cf. hûnk (adv.) un.

hunámasht, interj marking surprise: *is that so? indeed?* Mod.

hunā'shak, abbr. húnshak, húntsak, húnsak, d. huhanáshak, adv, the various meanings of which are based on the fundamental signification: "*for no apparent reason*". (1) *groundlessly, unreasonably, in vain, foolishly, absurdly:* h. hû hémkanka *he talks silly things;* hû'ndsak tchî ínsh spû'lhi *for no reason you thus imprison me*, 64, 16.; *for no real cause*, 38, 17. 59, 16. 64, 10. (2) *falsely, abusively:* h. shéshatko *he has a nickname.* (3) *gratuitously, for nothing, scot-free, without pay:* h. pē'lpeli *to work for no compensation*, 35, 18. (4) *accidentally, fortuitously:* h. nû shnúka *I obtained by mere chance.* (5) *unawares:* h. ktíulĕχa *he was knocked down unawares.* (6) "*I do not know*", in reply to a query like: "What will you do?" Cf. tuá lish? *what is the matter?* or: *what do you want?* húnsak: "*nothing*", lit. "your question is to no avail": húnsak vúla î.—In the Nisqualli Selish language *pātlatl* corresponds exactly to h.; cf. G. Gibbs' Dictionary, in Contrib. No. Am. Ethnol. I, p. 339, under "nothing".

hundred, English term substituted for ta-unépni tá-unep: tiná h. *one hundred*, 90, 1. 3.; vûnépni h. shû'ldshăsh *four hundred soldiers, troops*, 37, 20.

huní, hû'nitak, pron. pers. and refl., *in his* or *her own mind, by himself* or *herself:* slä'popk hû'nitak *he was aware, he knew;* lit. "he observed by himself", 107, 14. 108, 5. Cf. hukí.

hûnk, hû'nk, pl. hû'nksha; obj. of sing. and pl. hû'nkiash, hû'nkiĕsh,

húnkîsh, hû'nksh, hû'nk, hûnk, ûnk (1) pron. dem. *this, this one.* (2) pron. pers *he, she, it.*—Used very unfrequently in the subj. cases, but in the obl. cases referring to anim. beings (and in the form hûnk to inan. things also) present and visible or supposed to be so: húnkiăsh tunepä'năsh shā't'la *he hired these five* (men), 44, 2.; lóloksgîsh húnkîsh û'tχî! *disarm him of his rifle!* 37, 9.; î a-i táwi húnksh *you have bewitched her*, 68, 10.; shlî't î hû'nks! *you shoot him!* 107, 14.; hû'nksh vû'shat *he will flee before him*, 147, 13.; nä'dskank hû'nk ubá-ush *while applying that piece of skin*, 73, 4.; shlíutuapkug hû'nk *for the purpose of firing at him*, 66, 12.; hû'nk nû nen gî *I mean him, her;* hû'nk sa kíuksas ä'mpĕle tchī'shtal *they brought that conjurer back to his lodge*, 69, 2. Here h. refers to a dead person, and like hû't, hû'nksht, it is often used in this sense to avoid giving the name of the deceased: hûk pîl únk shlā't shkū'ks *dead persons only can see the spirits*, 129, 1. Cf 68, 5. 10. 87, 1. 11. 12. 129, 4–7. and Note to 64, 1. It is not always easy to distinguish, whether h. is the pron. or the adv., cf. tchû'tantki gíug hû'nk shíllalpksh *to have the one treated who fell sick*, 65, 18.; cf. 64, 5. 11. 101, 16. Locat. case: húnkant (ánkutat) ts'hálamnank *sitting against that tree*, 30, 12.; shnû'lashtat hû'nkant *in that nest*, 101, 13.; partit. case: pî hû'nkanti shéwana *he gave* (him) *of that* (meat), 113, 10.; cf. 30, 21.; instr.: húnkantka ubá-ushtka *by means of that piece of buckskin*, 73, 2.; húnkantka waítashtka *the same day*, 87, 2. Cf. hu, hû'k, húnkanti.

hûnk, hû'nk, ûnk, adv. simultaneously loc. and temp., referring to acts performed or states undergone in the distance and proximity, most frequently in the past tense, but sometimes in the present and future tense also; not translatable in English. Connected with intransitive verbs we find it in: nû h. tiä'ma *I was hungry;* āt h. pán pála-ash *ye were eating bread;* máklăks h nánuk wawápkan *the Indians all sitting around*, 14, 5.; wak î h. gíug ká-i û'na gä'mpĕle? *why did you not go home yesterday?* sha h. spû'klitcha *they start out for sweating*, 88, 3; î ûnk hémkanka *you were talking.* With transitive verbs it occurs in: lakí p'ná h. shû'ldshăsh hihashuálχan *the commander then placing his soldiers in ambush*, 14, 3.; néulχa h gē'n *he resolved*, 94, 3.; h. na-ā'sht gî Aíshish *so said Aíshish*, 95, 21.; tánk a nû h. shû'ktga *I struck myself sometime ago* with the hand

or fist; î nûsh túla h. wudû'ka hû'nksh *you and I struck him* with a club; cf. 59, 22. 65, 6. 66, 1. 73, 8. 95, 10. 19. Cf. the adverbs: hu, hûk, tchíhunk, tchíg'hunk, tchúyunk.

h u n k á y a, d. huhankáya *to fly on, to fly towards* or *upon*, as upon bushes, trees, rocks etc.: p'laíwash h. kápkatat *the golden eagle flew upon the pine-tree*, 100, 7. Cf. gakáya, tchaggáya.

h ú n k a n k a, d. huhánkanka (1) *to run habitually* or *repeatedly:* hohánkankatk lílhanks *the running animals, quadrupeds* (viz: animals neither swimming, nor creeping, nor jumping), 145, 1. (2) *to fly habitually:* ánkutat tchía nánuktua huhánkankatko *on trees live all kinds of birds;* cf. 145, 8.— Speaking of two or three: túshkanka, of many: tínkanka, 80, 7.

h ú n k a n t i, hunkgánti, hû'nkant (1) partitive case of hûnk, q. v. (2) adv. and conj.: *thereby, therefore, on that account, for that reason:* h. sawíka *he became angry for this reason*, 19, 8.; cf 21, 4.; h. wíshink häméχe *on this subject the garter-snake said*, 103, 8.; hunkantî' *thereat*, 58, 14.; hû'nkant tchîsh a wí-uka *on that account also they win*, 80, 4. Cf. 96, 14. 21. 103, 11 Hû'nkant is also locat. case, and then is abbr. from hû'nkantat; see the pronoun hûnk.

h u n k a n t c h ä' *on account of that, for this reason, considering that*, 59, 1. Contr. from húnkanti tchē'. Cf. tchē.

h ú n k ĕ l a m, pron. poss. of the third pers. sing.: *his, her* or *hers, its.* It is the poss. case of hû'nk, q. v., and refers to anim. and inan. objects supposed to be in closer proximity to the one speaking than with p'nálam: h. p'gî'shap *its mother*, 91, 4. 5.; h. wéash *his* or *her child*, 85, 16.

h u n k ĕ l á m s h a m, syncop. Kl.: hû'nkiamsham, hû'nkimsham, pron. poss. of the third pers. pl.: *their, theirs* (anim. and inan.). It is the poss. case of húnksha, pl. of hû'nk, which has to be compared for its signification: shû'dshash hûnkiámsham *while a camp-fire was kept up by them*, 119, 21. Sham stands for h. in 122, 17. Cf. 111, 19. and húnkĕlam.

h u n k ĕ l á m s k n i, pl. hunkĕlámshamskni *coming, proceeding from, belonging to his* or *her place, house, lodge*, 20, 18. Contr. from hunkĕlámkshkni.

h û' n k s h t, pl. hû'nktsha, but more frequently hû'ktsha, obj. cases sing. and pl. of hû'ksht, hûksht *that, that one*, referring to anim. beings absent or supposed to be at a distance and invisible: nä'-ulχa h. Pû'lam snawä'-dsas *they tried that wife of Ball*, 78, 9. Stands also for the pers. pronouns

him, her, it, them: tánkt nat síuga h *at last we killed him*, 23, 2.; káyak h. shéwanank *giving nothing to him*, 113, 8.; h. kaltchitchíkshash heshuampĕlítki gíug *that the spider-remedy would cure him*, 72, 4. Cf. 59, 11.

húnkt, sing. and pl., obj. case of hû'kt, hûkt: *that thing, those things;* or as pron. pers.: *it, them.* Refers to inan. objects which are far off or invisible, or supposed to be so by the one speaking: nû a eálχa h. *I gave names to those objects.*

hû'nktak, húnktoks, obj. case sing. and pl. of pron. dem and pers. hû'ktak: anim. and inan. (1) with emphatic signification: *him, her, it, them:* hû'nktoks nû hûshkánka mā'ntchnish *all these things of the past I recollect.* (2) with refl signification: *himself, herself, itself, themselves.*

húntakia, d huhántakia *to fly upon, to rush down upon:* yaúkal hû'ntakiank shnû'ka tchíkash *the white-headed eagle rushing down catches a bird.*

húntish, d. huhóntish *a butterfly*, whose caterpillar is called sχēshísh and the chrysalid pû'lχuantch, q. v. Cf. húntchna.

húntsak, 59, 16 ; same as hunáshak, q. v.

huntchámpĕli, d. huhantchámpĕli *to fly back* or *home, to return by flying;* said of the shké-bird, 177; 21.

huntchípka, d. huhantchípka *to fly towards*, 183; 25.

húntchna, hóntchna, d huhóntchna (1) *to fly* or *soar in a straight line*, 177; 21.; said of night birds, 145, 7. (2) *to fly, to soar away*, 144, 5. 6. (3) *to fly* or *flutter around;* said of certain species of butterflies, one of which is called húntish, q. v.

húnu, hû'nû, pron dem : *that thing* before me or you. Cf génu from gén.

hû'nua, d. huhánua *to fly while skimming the waves, to fly while half in the water:* táplal wó-a hû'nûank mû stû'tχantko *loud is the loon's cry when he skims the wave-crests*, 183; 24.

hupáklĕχa, d. huhapáklĕχa *to meet while running, to run against:* tsúi nî h. láp a híhassuaksas *while I was running I encountered two men*, 23, 16.—Speaking of two or three, tûshpáklĕχa; of many subjects, timpáklĕχa

hû'pĕlansha, d. huhápĕlansha *to run* or *rush alongside of*, as along the course of a river and in the direction of its current: tsúi nî hōpĕlánsa *and I followed the river*, 23, 16.—Speaking of two or a few, tû'shp'lansha; of many, tímp'lansha. Der. hû'ta, -pĕli. Cf. huíχansha.

húpka, d. huhápka *to be in a condensed state; to be thick, heavy, strong:* mû h. lúash *the fog is very thick;* húpkan ktō'dsha *a heavy rain falls;* mû húpkatk paíshash *heavy storm-cloud, cloud-burst,* Lat.: imber; mû húpkatk kailálapsh *trousers of thick material* (cloth, buckskin etc.); tχópo pat húpkatko *as thick as the thumb.*

húsha, d. huhásha *to remember, recollect; to think of:* skäkî'sh m'na hû'shûk *remembering his heirloom,* 100, 2. Cf. héwa, shéwa.

hushâka, d. huhasháka *to drive out,* as animals out of holes, dens, recesses etc., 127, 8. Der shû'ka.

hushakgiolótkish, d. huhăshakgiolótkish *key, door-key,* lit. "unlocker". Kl. Der. hushakióla.

hushákia, hushókia, d. hukshákia (for huh'shákia) *to lock,* as a door, trunk etc.; when *door* is the object, kaíshtish can be added to the verb.

hushakióla, hushokióle, d. hukshakióla *to unlock.*

hushakiótkish, contr. hushakiō'tch, d. huhashakiótkish (1) *key; door-key.* Kl. and Mod. (2) *lock, door-lock,* Mod., lit. "locking-tool". Der. hushákia.

hushánualksh, d. huhashánualksh *paper kite; balloon.* Der nuwálχa

hushásha, d. huh'shásha *to threaten with a blow, to make a motion to hit.*

hushátsa, d. huhashátsa (1) *to ride fast.* (2) *to go and ride, to start on a ride.*

hushatchipgápĕli *to throw up again after swallowing:* hánshish h. *to throw up the sucked-out object,* 68, 6.

hushénish, d huhashénish *horse-race.* Der. hushínä-a.

hushgáptcha, d. huhashgáptcha, v. trans., *to satisfy, to please somebody.*

hushínä-a, hushína-a, apoc. hushína, d. huhashínä-a, huhashína (1) *to race horses, to start* or *arrange a horse-race, to take part in it.* A law of the Klamath Lake tribe interdicts these races: 59, 22.; hushína î á? *do you race any horses?* (2) *to have a foot-race.*

hû'shka, d. huháshka *to run* or *swim away.*

húshka (u long), d. huhúshka *to think, reflect, study:* tuá î húshka? *what do you think about it?* Der. húsha. Cf. húshkanka.

hushkaknéga, d. huhashkaknéga *to soil* or *besmear oneself, to get dirty.* Der. kaknéga.

hushkálka, d. huhashkálka, v. trans., *to insert into the perforated nose,* as a dentalium-shell (tútash). Cf. shē'lχish.

hushkálχa, hushχálχa, d. huhashχálχa (1) *to lay, to stretch out; to lay on the ground.* (2) *to put to bed, bring to bed,* as babies, patients etc. Der. skúlχa.

hushkalχanátko *of diversified colors, showing various colors.*

húshkanka, d. huháshkanka (1) *to think, to think over, to reflect:* tídsh h. *to have good intentions,* 93, 8. (2) *to remember, recollect,* 82, 12. (3) *to mind:* ḵá-i tchín wák ō'skank *I do not resent it much, I am not very angry about this matter, I don't mind it in any way,* 65, 1. Cf. 139, 5. Der. húshka. More in use than húshka and húsha. Cf. héwa, ḵópa, shéwa.

húshkanksh, d. huháshkanksh (1) *thinking, thought, idea, reflection.* (2) *power of reflection, intellect, mind, will* (in 139, 2. it stands for "*kingdom*"): ítak haí wák gî mítok h.! *do what you please!* Mod.; híshuaksh talánish ak h. gítko *a man of well-balanced mind,* Mod. Cf. kóχpash.

hushkiútanka, d huhashkiútanka (1) *to bring together.* (2) *to make live together:* hushkiū'tankpĕle *to cause to live together again,* 78, 6. Der. shkúyui. Cf. hushútanka No 1.

húshkiûtka, d. húkshkiûtka, 78, 12 ; same as hushkiútanka, q v.

húshχakta, d. húhashχakta *to demand, charge, ask for money* or *valuables.*

hushlíamna, d. huhashlíamna *to hand over to all around, to put in the hands of all:* tĕ'kish shash huhashlíamna *he put swords in all their hands,* 113, 19. Der. shulía.

hushlínsha, d. huhashlínsha (1) *to run away from, to abandon, relinquish.* (2) *to step down from the horse, mule.* (3) *to leave at home, in the camp.*— Speaking of two or three, tushlínsha; of many objects, tilínsha, q. v.

húshlta, d. huháshlta (1) *to comport oneself,* the French "se porter"; all these verbs being used of the state of one's health: nû tídsh h gēn waítash *I feel well to-day;* wák î hóshlta? *how do you do?* tídsh, ḵú-i h nû *I am in good, bad health,* or: ḵú-i a n'sh h *I feel unwell* (2) *to be in good health, to do well* (without the adv. tídsh). Der. shléta.

hushmō'kla, d. huhashmō'kla (1) *to weed* or *pluck out the hair* on beard or body, 90, 5. (2) *to shave oneself* Der. smō'k.

hushmōklótkish, d huhashmōklótkish, any *instrument for removing hair.* (1) *pincer to pluck out hair* on body, beard etc. 90, 5. (2) *razor.*

hushnáta, d. huhashnáta, v. trans. and impers., *to burn oneself on part of*

body: h. a n'sh spéluish *I burnt myself on the index-finger;* nuták nē'p h. *I burnt my hand.* Der. shnúta.

húshnχa, d. huháshnχa (1) *to seize, grasp each other.* (2) *to shake hands;* nép *hands* is usually added to this verb. Der. shnúka, q. v.

hushnō'ka, d. huhashnō'ka *to bake, to cook.* Der. shnúχa.

hushókanka, hushúkanka, d. huhashókanka *to ride upon,* the object being added: pî a h. gé-u wátch *he rode my horse;* gépke î tul' î'sh hushókank î'k a wátchatka! *come and take a ride with me!*

hushólalχa, d. huhh'shólalχa *to prance about, to ride around,* 183; 22.

hushótpa, d. huhashótpa *to ride up to; to arrive on horseback,* 66, 14.

hushótchna, d. huhashótchna, huhh'shótchna (1) *to ride fast, to gallop.* (2) *to ride on horseback;* wátchtat, wátchat "*on a horse*" is added sometimes. Der. shúdshna.

hushpáli, hushpálhi, d. huhashpálhi *to lock oneself up* or *in.* Der. spulí.

hushpántchna, d. huhashpántchna *to walk arm in arm.* Der. spúnshna.

hushpánua, d. huhashpánua *to make drink, give to drink:* nû a wátchash ámbû h. *I give the horse to drink.* Der. búnua.

hushpátchta, d huhashpátchta *to scare, to frighten,* 41, 17. Cf. húshtχa.

hushpû'tχa, d. huhashpû'tχa *to put the legs apart.* Cf. pē'tch. Der. stúlka.

hushtánka, d. huhashtánka *to meet,* when both parties are walking or coming towards each other, 40, 13.: Mōdokî'shash h. Kóketat *he met the Modocs on Lost River,* 33, 2.; cf. 40, 10. 41, 9–19. 111, 13. Cf. gĕlídanka.

hushtápka, d. huhashtápka (1) *to stab each other,* 114, 2 3 (2) *to stab oneself; to prick, puncture oneself.* (3) *to strike, stab back.* Der. stúpka.

hushtétish, d. huhashtétish (1) *tracing, painting, picture;* lit. "scratching". (2) *portrait of somebody:* míut (mi hû't) h. *this is the portrait of your own self.* Kl. for hushtéwash Mod. Der. hushtíwa.

hushtī'ktamna, d. huhashtī'ktamna *to dream frequently,* 83, 3.; *to dream habitually.* Der. túiχa, -tamna.

hushtíχa, d. huhashtíχa *to make somebody dream,* 129, 2. Der. túiχa.

hushtíwa, d. huhashtíwa (1) *to scratch each other* with a sharp instrument, pin, needle etc.; *to prick, puncture, stab each other.* Mod. hushtíyua. (2) *to scratch, prick, puncture* somebody or something. Der. téwi.

húshtka, d. huháshtka *to stab oneself:* h. wátitka *he stabbed himself with a knife.* Der. stúka.

húshtχa, d. huháshtχa (1) *to scare, frighten, make fear:* tcháki a h. náyents *the boy scares another;* h. î n'sh *you frightened me.* (2) *to threaten with a blow* or *blows.* Der túka Cf. hushpátchta.

hushtlína, d. huhashtlína *to quarrel; to be wroth, angry:* nánχa huhashtlína *some* (of us) *were quarreling,* 23, 7. Der. stulí.

hushtō'lki, d. huhashtō'lki *to pile up, heap up, accumulate,* as when gathering up the fire, coals. Cf. shiō'lχi, shútualsha.

hushtópakta, d. huhashtúpakta (1) *to draw forth, pull out:* h. lóloksgîsh *to draw forth the rifle,* 19, 9. (2) *to prepare for battle, to be ready for the fight; to be on the point of attacking* Cf. shuktápka, stúpka.

hushtpátchka, d. huhashtpátchka; same as hashpátchka, q. v.

hushtchóka, hushtsō'χa, d. huhashtchóka (1) *to kill, to murder each other,* 108, 5. (2) *to cause to perish, to put to death; to kill, murder, exterminate,* generally used when speaking of more than one object, 88, 7. 9. 10. and Note; 93, 7.: nánka Sā't hû'shtchōk *some of the Snake Indians were killed,* 28, 10.; É-ukskni tû'm hû'shtchoχ Móatuashash *the Klamath Lakes killed* (in war) *many Pit River Indians,* 19, 1. Cf. 16, 8. 17, 2. 9. 14. 28, 6. 69, 1. (*one* person) 133, 8. 134, 8. Der. tchóka.

hushtchō'k'huya, hustsókuya *to kill a few only,* 19, 4. and Note.

hushû'dsha, d. huhashúdsha; same as hushátsa, q. v.: hushótchipka *to ride fast* or *gallop towards; to ride up to,* 189; 4. Der. shúdsha. Cf. hushótchna.

hushû'ktgi, d. huh'shū'ktgi *to make hurry up; to arouse for the start, to set a going, to force to go.* Der. shúka.

hushútanka, d. huhashútanka (1) *to tie together, strap up.* (2) *to secure* a wild or runaway horse or other animal. Kl. for hushuótanka Mod.

hushútanka, d. huhashútanka *to go to meet secretly, to approach on the sly, to rejoin clandestinely,* 110, 1. and Note Der. hútanka. Cf shawaltánka

hû't, hût, hō't, pl. hû'dsha (from hû't-sha), pron. dem.: *this, this one, the one here;* pl. *these, these here.* Refers to anim. and inan. objects of a long or elongated exterior, as persons, quadrupeds, birds, arrows, poles, fires etc. seen in close proximity or at a short or moderate distance only, or supposed to be near: kanî'h gî? *who is this man* standing before us? h. lalī'ga Túhushash *it remained sticking on Mud-Hen here,* 97, 1.; gé-u a h. hä'nä-

sish *this here is my long magic arrow*, 164; 3., cf. 183; 19.; hût án'sh tû' shlí'kshga *this* (boy here) *well nigh shot me out there*, 109, 16.; K'mukámts a-hō't kî! *this one here is K'múkamtch!* 100, 13; hût tchî'ka-ag (his) *old mother here*, 158; 54.; hût nā'sht shä'shatk pî'shash *this* (bird before you) *is called humming-bird*, 177; 25. In the same sense it may stand also for our pers. prons. *he, she, it, they.* Modocs use hû instead of hû't, and the pl. hû'dsha is at the same time the pl. of hû and hû't: hû'dshatoks *but those persons who*, 87, 9. Hû't also refers to the dead, when they (or their spirits) are supposed to exist at a small distance only: 64, 1. 9. and Note to 64, 1.

hût, hû't, adv. referring to the same class of objects as described under pron. hû't, and appearing, or supposed to appear visibly either close by or at some distance from the one speaking: (1) *right here, close by:* hû't ka shashgû'tkish gépka *here an old beggar comes.* (2) *over there, yonder, in the distance:* hû't málam p'gî'shap shû'dsha *over there your mother built a fire*, 119, 20.; ḵá-i hû't lû'loks Aíshisham nû'ta *it is not Aíshish's fire which burns out there*, 100, 18.

húta, hû'ta, (u short) d. huháta (1) v. intr., *to jump up, to run, to start on a run.* (2) v. trans., *to rush upon.*

hútala, d. huhátala *to run against* with a hostile intention. Der. húta.

hutálχa, d. huhatálχa *to run* or *rush towards, to rush at:* hû hutalák mish, Mod., *he rushes at you aggressively.* Der. hútala.

hútampka, d. húh'tampka (1) *to run into distance.* (2) *to run off near to, to approach closely while running*, the indirect object to be added: yaínatat *to the hills* or *mountains.*—Speaking of two or a few, tû'shtampka, 23, 15.; of many, tíntampka. Der. húta.

hutámsχa, d. huhatámsχa *to rush near* or *between, to jump between*, 34, 10. 42, 13. Der. húta.

hutápĕna, d. huhutápĕna *to reach by running, to run near, to run past:* hutapĕnō'lshi n's *after I had reached there by running past* (for: hutapĕnō'-lashî nûsh) 22, 11.; hûtápĕnan, Mod., *it ran past, went past*, 127, 2.

hutátchkia; see hutatchkiúla and utátchkia.

hutatchkiúla, d. hu-utatchkiúla *to remove the cover* or *lid, to open up*, 120, 10. Cf. utátchkia.

húkala, hû'tkal, d. huhátkala, huhátkal *to arise, get up, start up,* as from sleep etc.; *to jump up, start,* 110, 16.—When speaking of two or three, tû'shtkala; of many subjects, tíntkala, 16, 5.

húkalpěli, d. huhátkalpěli *to rise up again, to run* or *jump up again,* 108, 2.: klä'χatk gî'ntak î hû'tkalpalank shlí-uapk *though dead you will rise up again to shoot* (him), 110, 6.

húkalshna, d. huhátkalshna *to start up, to rise suddenly, to get up precipitately,* 112, 13.

húχapsha, d. huhátχapsha (1) *to run* or *move fast towards,* as towards a river, lake, prairie etc. (2) *to run straightways, in direct line towards.*—Speaking of two or a few, tû'shtχapsha; of many, tíntχapsha. Der. hútχi.

húχi, hútχe, d. huhátχi *to rush to a spot, to run towards; to leap, to jump:* tsúi nî h., tsúi láp nîsh nté-isalta hû'tχipsh (for hûtχípkash) *thereupon I leaped down* (the rocky slope), *then two men shot at me while I ran down,* 22, 3.; tsúi nî hō'tχe *then I rushed towards* (him), 30, 16.

hutχídsha, hutχídshna, d. huhatχídsha, huhatχídshna *to jump* or *leap while running,* 125, 4. 7. 9. 126, 1.

hútna, d. huhátna *to run up to, to rush upon; to attack,* 55, 3.: hû'tan for hû'tna *she ran up* (to him), 96, 5 and Note. Der. húta.

hútpa, d. huhátpa (1) *to run towards* the one speaking. (2) *to run, rush* or *jump towards,* 22, 4.; *to arrive at.*—Speaking of two or a few, tû'shtpa; of many, tíntpa, 23, 20.

hútcha, d. huhátcha; see húdsha.

hútchna, d. huhátchna; see húdshna.

hutchnéash, d. huhatchnéash *runner, climber.* Cf. p'laína-hutchnéash.

húwa, hóa, d. hû'hua, hóhoa (1) *to leap, to jump into the water, river, lake.* (2) *to skip up in the water;* said of men jumping from one boulder to another in a river, 74, 2.—When speaking of two, tû'shua; of many subjects, tínua Cf. géwa, shúwa.

huwaliéga, d. huhualiéga *to run up hill;* lit. "to begin running upwards". Said of a young man, 183; 17.

húwalχa, hû'-ualka, d. huhû'walχa *to run against:* hû'walakuapk ā't ánkutat *ye would run against* (projecting) *tree-limbs,* 118, 11.; húalakuapksht nálsh ánkutat *we might run against tree-limbs,* 120, 4.

I.

I is pronounced either clear (*i*) or dumb (*î*), alternates with *y*, *e*, *ä*, is sometimes lengthened into *iy-* or *yi-*, and also forms diphthongs. Initial *i* (or *e-*) sometimes represents the prefix *i-*, indicative of a plurality of long-shaped articles, even persons; cf. iggáya, íkla, íla, ímnaks and the prefixes a-, ksh-, ta-, u-. In ibéna, ibutúya the prefixed *i-* is the particle hí, i, *on* or *in the ground, upon the soil*, q. v

í, î', î-î, ī-ī; ē, ē-ē, é-é (1) *yes, yea, yes indeed!* "ī'", a lû'lχag "*yes*", (said) *the bear cubs*, 120, 11.; tám lúluks pítchga? ī', pítchga! *Is the fire out? yes, it went out!* î-î tídsh! *that's well! all right!* I is more frequent than ē, ē-ē; cf. 125, 5, where ē marks surprise, and 41, 19. (2) interr., *is that so? indeed?* 140, 11.

i, î, procl. and encl.; í, î', i-i; îk, ík; obj. mîsh, abbr. m'sh, m's. (1) pron. pers. of the second person sing., *thou, you:* hä î ûn pēn gépktak, tchû'i mish nû ûn tûsh spuláktak *if you come here again then I will lock you up at some place*, 36, 2.; î tchuî'n! *you must sing!* 90, 12; î pî'l î hissuáksh pîl *you the husband, you alone*, 60, 15; í-i tchúi túměna? ellipt. í-i tchúi? *do you hear me? do you understand now?* síuga î'! *you killed* (him)! 65, 14.; ik for î occurs in a quotation under hushókanka. (2) i, ik are used sometimes *in allocutions* for āt *ye*, when by addressing one all others present are addressed also: î lápuk *both of ye*, 60, 6.; ampká ak î hishû'kat *lest ye may kill each other*, 60, 22.; shuínuapk î nánuk! *all of ye sing!* 90, 14.; wák î'k lóli? *why do all of ye believe?* 64, 10. Cf. 58, 10.

í, î, -í, -î', apher. form of hi, hí *on the ground*, etc.; suffixed to nouns as a postposition of the inessive case, and to the verbal indef. as a temporal suffix; cf. wáshî, *in the den* or *cavity;* nî'sh a gishî' *while I stayed*, 22, 2. 3. It occurs also as a suffix in hukí and hunítak, q v., and in other functions.

i-akéwa, yakéwa, d. of ikéwa; see ukéwa.

í-alhish, pl. túmi í., *guardian, watchman, policeman; jail-keeper*, 59, 17. 19. Absolute form not in use. Der. ílhi.

í-amna, íyamna, d. ī'-amna, v. trans., referring to a plurality of long-shaped objects: (1) *to put, set, hang on* or *around oneself; to wear*, as beads. (2) *to take hold of, to take away for oneself, to confiscate:* nû î'-amnuapk î'χaks

mî *I shall take away your gain*, 59, 22. (3) *to seize, grasp by hand, to take hold of:* i-amnán lóloksgîsh *seizing their rifles*, 34, 10. and Note. (4) *to take along with, to carry about;* when speaking of persons, *to be at the head of, to command:* pás î'yamnatk ámbûts î'yamnatk *carrying food and water with them*, 101, 12.; shû'ldshăsh í-amnatko *in command of troops*, 43, 5.; máklaks í-amnatko *at the head of Indians*, 55, 12. 56, 5; cf. 99, 2.—Speaking of one object only, úyamna, q. v. Cf. yámnash, kshúyamna.

í-amnash; see yámnash.

i-átklish, pl. túmi i., (1) *one who finds accidentally.* (2) *lucky, fortunate, favored by fortune.* Der. ítkal; see also ndákal.

i-á-uka 184; 26., d. of íwag, q. v.

ibékantko, d. ipépkantko (1) *hole, boring; perforation* made by an auger, borer. (2) *hole* or *aperture scratched out.* (3) *tunnel, subterranean gallery, horizontal passage underground.* Cf. ibéna, yéwa, stú.

ibéna, hipéna, d. ibépa, hipépa *to dig in the ground; to mine, excavate, dig up: to dig a hole*, 85, 11. Mod. for yépa Kl., q. v. Cf. méya, p'nána.

ibutókatko, d. ibu-iptókatko (1) adj., *honeycombed, full of holes, diggings, excavations.* (2) subst., *mine-shaft, rock-pit.* Cf. ibéna.

ibutúya, d. ibu-iptúya *to dig, to dig up, to dig a hole; to work with a pick-axe.* Cf. ibéna.

ídsha, ítcha, d. í-idsha, í-itcha (1) *to carry, transport;* chiefly used of long-shaped, heavy objects and of articles spoken of collectively: hä kaní kō'l ídshant *if somebody carries kōl-roots with him*, Note to 147, 12.; at îdshî'sht *when* (the bodies) *are brought out*, 85, 1. (2) *to remove, drive away, make go;* said of persons, cattle etc.: idshá (for î'dsha āt) máklăkshash *remove ye the Indians*, 37, 1.; wátch i. *they drove away the horses*, 54, 12.; cf. 44, 5. (pass.).—Speaking of one object, see remarks at end of article éna.

idshámpěli, d. i-idshámpěli *to bring* or *convey back, to remove to the former place* or *seat:* shaná-uliuga itchámpělîsh *wishing to bring them back*, 36, 10. Der. ídshna, -pěli.

idshípa d. i-idshípa *to strip, disrobe:* nde-ulχápkash i. shulō'tish *they stripped the fallen man of his coat*, 42, 10. Der. ídsha.

ídsχa, ídshka, d. i-ádsχa (1) *to lay, stretch over* somebody or something; said of long-shaped articles only, as poles, sticks, pencils. (2) *to spread,*

sprinkle, bestrew with: tchû'leks k'lekápkash i. *they spread pieces of flesh over the corpse,* 85, 8. Der. íta. Cf. lídsχa, nédsχa, shlédsχa.

ídshna, ítchna, d. i-ádshna; (1) same as ídsha: *to bring, transport to;* atî' ídshnan *bringing from a great distance,* 85, 17. (2) *to remove to, drive to,* 34, 2. Der. ídsha. Cf. éna.

idúyua *to kick each other,* Mod. Cf. idŭ'ka, idúpka.

idŭ'ka, idúkka, d. i-idúka *to kick:* idúkatko *one who is kicked.*

idúpka, d. idu-idápka *to kick, inflict kicks:* tchéwash hû'nk îdû'pka tchékĕli tílktgî, *he kicked the antelope to make it bloodshot,* 126, 7.

i-eshkótkish, yéshkūtch *rag; sheet, sheet of paper* etc: né-ish (for né-i îsh) ûn i-éshkutch! *give me this rag, hand me this sheet!*

iggá-idsha, d. i-iggá-idsha; see aggá-idsha.

iggá-idshna, d. i-iggá-idshna; see aggá-idshna.

iggáya, d. i-iggáya, (1) v. trans.; see aggáya and kshaggáya. (2) subst., *provisions hung in sacks upon trees.*

íha, d. í-aha, íyaha *to hide, secrete, conceal;* said of inan. things. Cf. gáyaha.

íhia *to pick out, select, choose:* ktá-i shúshuankaptcha î'hiank *selecting stones of the same size,* 82, 13. Cf. shi-íha.

ihí-u, exclam. used chiefly by females; see ī-u.

ihuála, d. i-uhuála; see iwála.

ik, pron. pers. of second pers. sing., *thou, you;* see i.

íka, d. í-ika *to take out, extract, remove from:* wewéas m'na î'ka (the wolf) *removed his young* (from the lodge), 113, 22.; lō'kpeksh í. *to take the ashes out.*

íkăga, íχăga, íkak, Mod. íkga; d. i-íχăga, Mod. i-íkga (1) *to take out, take from, extract,* 113, 1.: î'kagank pä'n kū'l shtápka ktáyatka *taking out* (of the pit) *the kōl-roots again they pound them with stones,* 147, 11. (2) *to win, gain; to obtain by winning a game:* udúiwisham î'χaguk nánuk *having won all the articles staked by the losers,* 79, 6.; î in'sh íχak! *you win me!* sas Aíshish î'kak *Aíshish won their stakes,* 99, 6. cf. 99, 8.; sa K'múkamtsas î'kak *they won over K'múkamtch,* 101, 1.; tû'm î'kak *they won many stakes,* 101, 1.; tû'm íχaga *he makes many gains,* 134, 5. Der. íka

ikayúla, d. i-ikayúla *to pick out, select, choose,* 107, 7. Der. íka. Cf. íhia.

ikákpĕle, íχakpĕle, d. i-ikákpĕle (1) *to remove again, take out anew:* ktá-i î'χakpĕle *they took out the stones again,* 113, 2. (2) *to win again, to gain once more.* Der. íkăga, -pĕli.

íkaks, íχaksh, d. í-ikaks (1) *object taken out, extracted.* (2) *gain, stake won at a race, play* or *game*, 59, 22. Der. íkaga.

íkampěli, d. i-íkampěli (1) *to take out again.* (2) *to take out, haul up, remove from*, 120, 17. Der. íkna, -pěli.

íkashla; see yíkashla.

ikéwa, ikä'wa, d. i-akéwa; see ukéwa.

íkla, d. i-ákla, v. trans. referring to long-shaped objects: (1) *to lay down upon; to lay, place, put upon:* tî'atat î'kělank tchulē'ks *putting meat upon a paddle*, 113, 10. (2) íkla, or partic. íklatko, numeral classifier added to numbers from 12 to 19, 22 to 29, 32 to 39 etc.: *I lay down, he lays down; laid down*, viz. "counted". (3) *to lay under, to put below, underneath;* as a stick under a table. Der. íka. Cf. íla, kshíkla.

íklash, d i-áklash *saddle-blanket.*

íkna, d. í-akna (1) *to take out of, to extract.* (2) *to extirpate:* partic. íkantko d. i-íkantko *castrated, gelding; castrated ox, hog, horse* etc.; also called k̲éliak slúlks, Kl. Der. íka.

íkta, d. i-ákta (1) *to offer, make an offer.* (2) *to offer a reward* Der. íka.

íktcha, î'ktsa, d. i-áktcha *to obtain while going; to go and take, to go after; to seek, haul, haul in, fetch.* Applies to anim and inan. objects: wéwansh i. *to bring in women* (for wives), 107, 2., cf. 107, 3. 5.; skútash î'ktsa *they fetched blankets, mantles*, 93, 4.; guhuáshktcha î'ktchuk tchû'lēks *she started out for getting the meat*, 119, 22.; shtûlí î'ktchatki gíug kmă' *he sent* (him) *to obtain the skullcaps*, 109, 3. Der. íka.

íktchapěli, d. i-áktchapěli (1) *to reobtain while going.* (2) *to fetch out from the lodge* or *house:* nté-ish i. Shû'kamtch *Old Crane went home to get a bow*, 123, 4.

íkuakpěli, d. i-ákuakpěli (1) *to put into again, to fill up, to locate a second time within.* (2) *to reload with bullets.* Der íkuga.

íkuga, îkû'ga, iχóga, d. i-ákuga, i-akû'ga, i-aχóga, yíyuχoga (1) *to place in, to put, push into; to insert into, locate within* or *inside*, 95, 16.: yákitat i. *to put into the seed-basket*, 119, 11.; l'bá willishikat îkúgank *after filling sacks with l'bá-seed*, 147, 16. 17.; nī'l îkúgank *stuffing with down*, 144, 2.; tchékaksh mbû'shaksh yî'yuχoga lû'lpat *he pushed an arrow-head into the blackbird's eyes*, 113, 16. (2) *to load a gun, rifle;* the object ngé-ish *ball, bullet* being frequently omitted. Der. íka. Cf. kshékuga.

íχăga, íχaks; see íkaga, íkaks.

íla, d. i-ála, yála, yálha, yéla; v referring to persons and to tall, long-shaped objects: (1) *to lay down upon, put down upon, to deposit upon:* gît yálhî! *lay* (them) *down here!* vúnshtat ilápka *to load a canoe, to charge* or *freight a boat.* (2) *to be alike, to assimilate to:* Bóshtin yálank *white-man-like, in the American manner,* 59, 21. (3) yála, yéla, partic. yálatko, yélatko, numeral classifier appended to numbers from 11 to 19, 21 to 29, 31 to 39 etc.: ké-u láp taunepánta spékanash yálatko *I possess twelve needles.*—The form íla, *to lay down one object,* is almost superseded by the d form. Cf ílhi, íkla.

ilála, d. i-ilála *to set to the fire* for cooking or roasting.

ílhi, ílli, ilhía, d. i-álhi, yálhi (1) *to put on, locate upon:* népshish í. *to place a ring on one's finger.* (2) *to bring inside, to carry within:* (spúklishtat) ílhiat átui *then they will bring* the heated stones *into the sweat-lodge,* 82, 8. (3) *to take in, inclose, confine, lock up:* lā'p íshka illiuapkúga tchúshni *two they removed to have them imprisoned for life,* 44, 8.; illí-uapka, ilhî'-uapk mîsh *I will imprison you,* 59, 7. 13.—Speaking of one object only: spúlhi, q. v.

íl'hka, d. i-ál'hka *scraper* made of stone. Cf. ilχótkish.

ilígish, illígish, d. i-ilígish (1) *inclosure, ground fenced in:* ktchínksh-i. *corral.* Cf. niulígish. (2) *guard-house, jail,* "*skúkum-house*", Kl. Der. ílhi.

ilína, illína, d. i-ilína *to take down, to take off*

ílkgish, d. i-álkgish; see ílkshgish.

î'lksh, ílks, d. í-alksh (1) *dish, basket* or *paddle filled with eatables,* 70, 7. 8. (2) *the dance-feast,* to which food-baskets are brought by the participants: āt géntak î'lksat pán a *ye shall go to the feast to eat,* 70, 2. and Note. (3) î'lks, apoc. from ílkshgish, q. v. Der. élχa.

î'lkshgish (for ílktchgish), abbr. ílkgish, ílktch, î'lks, d. i-álkshgîsh *grave in the ground,* 87, 8.: i. yépa *to dig a grave;* îlksχē'ni *towards the grave,* 87, 6. 7. 9. 16.; ílktch spûshspaktchámpka *they make the graves mound-shaped,* 88, 2. Der. ílktcha.

î'lkshgishla, î'lkgishla, d. i-álkshgishla *to dig a grave.*

ílkshla, d i-álkshla, yálksla *to preserve, to keep in cachés habitually; to preserve by burying in cachés,* 146, 10. Der. ílksh. Cf. vumí, vumî'sh.

ílktcha, d. i-álktcha (1) *to carry away out of sight, to dispose of, to secrete underground* (vumî'shtat), or in any other manner: i wigápani *to put away*

for a while (to get it afterwards). (2) *to submerge, immerse, secrete on the bottom of waters:* wō'ns i. *to submerge a dug-out canoe* for future use, 74, 15. (3) *to carry out for burial* or *cremation, to dispose of the dead, to have a funeral,* 76, 2. 87, 6. In this signification Kl. prefers ísha.

íl χ a, d. i-álχa; same as élχa, q. v.

íl χ i, d. i-álχi *to lay down on the ground; to fell, cut down:* túm í. ánku (the ax) *fells many trees,* 178; 11.

il χ ó t a, d. i-alχóta *to bury along with, to inter simultaneously:* púpakuak sha nánuktua i. *they bury* (with the corpse) *all kinds of drinking vases,* 87, 4.

il χ ó t k i s h, îlχō'tch, d. i-alχótkish *scraping-tool* made of iron, bone, horn etc., as used in various manufactures (of leather etc.). Cf. íl'hka.

íl χ u a t c h l a, d. i-álχuatchla *to bury in something:* î'lχûtchlûk *in order to bury* (the corpse) *in* (a blanket), 88, 5.; in this passage shkútashtat is governed by shéshatui. Der. ílktcha.

íl l i, illígish, illína; see ílhi, ilígish, ilína.

il l ó l a, ilhóla, d. i-illóla, (1) v. trans., *to take away, to take off, to remove from; to scrape off.* (2) v. trans., *to discharge, unload,* as a horse, mule: *to unsaddle:* illólî hún wátch! *unsaddle that horse!* (3) v. impers: illóla Mod, illolóla Kl., *the year goes round, the year comes to an end, is over, past, completed:* vunépni tá-unäp i. at, *forty years ago;* lápĕni illólan *after two years;* tá-unep illólatko *ten years old;* illóluapka *the year will be at an end;* lápĕni ta-unepánta lāp pé-ula illō'latko gî *he was twenty-two years old,* 55, 8., cf. 54, 3. 55, 20. Mod.; tî'na illólolatk Shā't gúikak *after the lapse of one year the Snake Indians left,* 28, 14 Kl. Der. íla.

il l ó l a s h, d. i-illólash *year; the lapse of one year* from one autumnal season to the next one: té-unäpni i *during ten years,* 54, 3.; 1857 i., *in the year* 1857, 54, 6.; shálam i *in the autumn of the year,* 54, 16.

il l o l ó t k i s h, contr. illólōtch, illâ'lūtch, d. i-illolótkish *tool* or *instrument for removing.* Cf. kpátia.

î' m n a k s *necklace, neckwear, beads;* Kl. See yámnash.

í n a, d i-ána, yána, adv, *downwards, down* The absolute form occurs in compound words only; see yána.

i n o t í l a (1) *to place, put, send below, underneath, in the shadow of,* 183; 15. (2) prep. and postp., *underneath, below, under.* Der. ína, yutíla.

inuhuáshka *to keep off, to keep away, to prevent:* inúhuashkpak î (for inúhuashkapk î) *keep away from,* 139, 6.; inuhuashkápka a nû tatákiash gulhí-uapkasht gé-u háshuashtat *I prohibit the children from going into my garden.* Der. ína, hu, huáshka.

ípaksh *place, lodge* or *caché where provisions are kept; storing-place, magazine:* mbúshant nû génuapk pû'ksh gé-u ipakshksáksi *to-morrow I repair to the place where I keep my camass.* Der. ípka.

ipĕnē'χi *to place on the top of;* said of baskets, dishes, vases already filled: p'lē'ntant i. *to place on the top of,* 119, 11. Cf hápa, ipmā'tcha, kshét'lēka

ípka, d. i-ápka (1) *to lie on* or *in the ground; to remain, to be kept there;* said of inan. things: î'pakt *it may be kept,* 148, 14 (2) *to lie on the ground* or *in bed, to be sick in bed,* 101, 20.: k'léklχatk i. *they lay dead on the ground,* 110, 17. (3) *to line, to smear on, to put over:* k'lä'pkî î'pχa télishtat *they smeared red paint in their faces,* 120, 18. (4) *to keep, to secure, to hold fast in one's power:* Móatuashash î'pkan lû'lûagslan *keeping the Pit River Indians and making slaves of them,* 54, 10.

Ípkai, nom. pr. masc. of a Modoc; this name is said to be borrowed from the Pit River language.

ipmā'tcha, d. i-ipmā'tcha *to fix on the top, to stick up at the top* of something, as of a pole: wálas sa täwá lák ipmā'tsank *they planted a pole and placed dry scalps on the top of it,* 16, 0.

ípo, î'po, ípka, ípχa, Shasti terms, largely in use in Southwestern Oregon, for the *kä'sh*-bulb, q. v., which is also called "wild potato".

ipshúna, Mod.; ípshuna, Kl.; d i-apshúna *swamp-dogberry;* a blue berry growing on the ipshúnalam bush. Term borrowed from Shasti.

ipshúnalam, d. i-apshúnalam *swamp-dogberry bush,* a shrub growing in California and throughout Southwestern Oregon, attaining a height which varies from 5 to 20 feet. Cf. ipshúna.

ish, îsh, î'sh, abbr. from nísh *me, to me;* see nu.

ísha, d. í-isha (1) *to carry out, to bring out.* (2) *to convey to the grave, to dispose of a corpse by interment* or *cremation,* 87, 2.; *to attend a funeral.* (3) subst., *funeral, burial.* Cf. ílktcha, ishnúla.

íshalk, ístak, ísdak, pl. túmi i. (1) *ear of maize* or *Indian corn.* (2) *grains* of same. Kl. and Mod.; term borrowed from the Shasti language.

íshalkam, ístakam, ísdakam *stalk of maize* or *Indian corn: Zea mays.*

íshka, íshga, d. i-áshka (1) *to extract, draw out, take out:* tála i. *to draw money from, to make money by,* 64, 13. 14.; ístak i. *to husk maizė-ears;* i. náyents pshísh *to wipe another's nose;* lā'p i. atí käíla *two men they brought to a far-off land,* 44, 7.; tátktish î'shkuk *in order to extract the disease* (made corporeal), 71, 6. (2) *to pull, pull up,* 149, 13. (tchuá); *to pull off, collect, gather; to cull,* as berries, fruits, vegetables: ishkû'lank kĕlátch *after having finished gathering all the kĕlátch-berries,* 146, 10.; tchélash sha í. *they pull up the stalks,* 148, 2.; wákinsh í. *to pick substance for red paint,* 150, 6.

ishnúla, d. i-ashnúla (1) *to carry out, bring out.* (2) *to convey to the grave, to bury.* Der. íshna

ístak, ísdakam; same as íshalk, íshalkam, q. v.

íta, d. í-ita (1) *to place upon; to lay* or *locate on:* nánukash í. *to put all over;* átak itá *to put salt on, to salt down;* Mod. (2) *to pack, load, charge, freight,* as horses, wagons etc. (3) *to paint, to line; to smear over;* nánukash itá *to paint all over.* Cf shí-ita. (4) *to embroider.*

ítak, î'taks, î'tok, ítoks, obj.: míshtak (1) with emphatic signification: *just thou* or *you; but you;* often marks syntactic contrast. (2) pron. refl.: *thyself, yourself.* Cf. i.

itakiánki, itagiánggin, pron. pers. and refl.: *thou for thyself, you for yourself;* contr. from i tak gíank. Cf -giánggin.

itánkish, d. i-itánkish *what is smeared on:* k'núkshtat-i. *wax put on thread* (for sewing). Der. íta. Cf. itísh.

ítatka, d. i-ítatka *to hold over* somebody or something; said of long-shaped articles only, as sticks, poles, etc. Der. íta.

itísh, d. i-itísh *what is put* or *smeared on:* wä'gnam i. *wagon-grease.* Der. íta. Cf. itánkish.

ítkal, d. i-átkal (1) *to find, gather up by chance;* said of many objects or of objects spoken of collectively; see ndákal. (2) *to lift up, pick up; to collect, catch:* kiä'm î'tklank *scooping up fish* (with baskets), 94, 6. (3) *to extract, to take* or *pull out, to suck out:* tchékĕle í *he sucks out the blood,* 71, 8.

ítχa, ítχî, d. i-átχa, i-átχe *to carry off; take away from, remove from:* î'tχe *he took down from* the walls or ceiling, 105, 12; î'tχa shash *he took away from them,* 109, 4.—Speaking of one object only, útχa, q. v.

itnúla, d. i-atnúla *to unload, discharge:* kēk a wátch i-itnû'latko *this horse is unloaded.* Der. ítna.

ítpa, d. i-átpa *to fetch, to bring, to carry, to convey; to take* persons or things *along with;* refers to a plurality of persons, animals, long-shaped articles, or to objects spoken of collectively: Sá-atas î'. gî'ta *he brought the Snake Indians here,* 28, 13.; at i. tû ládsastat *he brought* (the women) *to the lodge,* 107, 8.; k̲'lekápkash i. *they convey the body,* 85, 4; túma tuá í *to fetch, haul many different articles;* tû'm wátch î'. *they brought many horses with them,* 20, 19.; lî'lhankshti i *he brought venison,* 112, 15.—When speaking of one object only, átpa, q. v., is preferred to ítpa Der. íta. Cf. éna, épka, ídsha, idshna, spúnshna

ítpamna, d. i-átpamna *to take, bring* or *carry along with:* nútak itpamnán ki *I take away for myself.*

ítpampěli, d. i-átpampěli *to convey, bring back to the former place; to bring, carry home,* 109, 5. 110, 22: l'bá sha ítpampalank shpáha *after carrying home the l'bá-seed they dry it,* 147, 15 Der. ítpna, -pěli. Cf. átpa.

ítpna, d. i-átpna *to carry along, transport, convey:* itpanō'pkasht for itpanu-ápkasht (passive) *for the purpose of transportation,* 85, 3. Der ítpa.

ítchua *to put on, upon;* refers to exterior of anim. or inan: kû'shga tcha p'lû' î'tchuank Aíshishash *they combed Aíshish and put grease* or *fat* (in his hair), 95, 17. Der. íta

i-u, yu, adv., *really, surely;* identical with ya, but having the particle u (hu) instead of a (há) as final component: í-u nénak yan'wán' î *you are quite helpless, as they say,* 183; 12.; át yu nāt géna! Kl., átui gén nāt! Mod., *let us go!*

ī-ū, ihí-u, exclam. repeated as a sort of *refrain* at the end of many songs sung by females, 186; 49. 197, Note to A.

Í-uauna, nom. pr. of *Linkville,* town on Link River, in Lake Co., Oregon; seems a condensed form of Yulalóna, q. v.

i-û'dshna, d. i-ú-ûdshna; see yúdshna.

í-uhu, i-úhuhu, interj., a war cry. Cf. ä'-oho, ī-ū.

i-uhúa, d. i-uhuhúa; same as ä-ohóa, q. v.

i-uhu=hû'tchna, d. i-uhu=huhátchna; same as ä-oho=û'tchna, q. v.

í-ukak, é-ukag (1) *inside, within, in the midst.* (2) I-ukák, E-uk̲ák̲,

E-ukáka *Fort Klamath;* so called from its location *inside of,* or *between* mountains: 44, 5. 8. 147, 9. This fort has accommodations for about 300 soldiers and is located in a wooded plain at the western foot of a steep trap rock ridge, six miles from the seat of the Klamath agency and twelve miles from the main settlement of the Lake tribe near the outlet of Williamson River. A nat gatpámpěle gî'ta E-ukák *then we returned to Fort Klamath near by,* 31, 14. Der ī'wa (No. 2), with double ak.

i-ukakiámna, d. i-ō'kakiamna, adv., prep. and postp., *around, about, in the vicinity:* i shtínāsh *around the lodge;* tchía i. máklaks *the Indians live all around.* Cf. gakiámna.

i-ulalína, i-ulalóna; see yulalína, yulalóna.

í-umala, yúmala *to gather annually whortleberries* or *other berries.* Der. íwam.

i-umáltka *to return from whortleberry-gathering; to return from berry harvest,* 75, 7. Der. íwam.

í-umämi for íwamämi, 75, 6.; see íwam.

í-unega, yunéga, d. ī-unéga *the sun is down;* said only of the time between sunset and complete darkness.

i-unégsh, yunégsh, yunî'ksh, d. ī-unígsh (1) *the time between sunset and dark:* i-unēksχē'ni a yulína *after sunset I menstruate,* 182; 2. 185; 48.; î-unégshtka *just after sunset,* 133, 4–7. (2) *red at sundown.*

i-úta, i-ō'ta, i-útantko; same as yúta, yútantko. Cf. shlín.

i-utámsχa, prep and postp., *among, amid, between.* Cf. tχálam.

i-utíla, yutíla, d. i-ótila (1) *to fall under* something; *to be placed, to lie underneath.* (2) prep. and postp., *under, underneath, below:* yutíla ánko *under the tree;* nánuktua käíla i. wá *all that grows underground:* bulbs, roots etc.; cf. 145, 20.; lěméwaliēkshtat î *under the drifted logs,* 21, 19.; walî'sh i. *under the rock-cliffs,* 31, 1. The form yutílan is frequent also: shúmam y., or shúmam káko y., *lower jaw.*

íwa, î'wa (i short), d. i-íwa, î-î'wa (1) *to put* or *to dip into water;* (ktá-i) î'wa kálatî ámbo tchî'pgank *they dipped* (the hot stones) *into the bucket containing water,* 113, 1., cf. 2. (2) adv., *into water.* Its signification comes near to that of éwa No. 5, q. v.

ī'wa (1) *outdoors, far from home* or *camp:* ī'wa î shχólakuapk *you shall sleep under the sky.* (2) *among the hills, in* or *among the mountains;* the camps of the Máklaks being located only in the more level parts of the country.

íwag, íwak, d i-á-uka *near home, a short distance from home; not far from the camp:* i. shkû'lχa *he lay down to sleep before reaching camp,* 131, 5.; i. sha hû'nk tû'kělχa *they rested for the night at a place near home,* 131, 7.; i-á-uka hû'lhiank *running about in the neighborhood, into neighbors' houses,* 184; 26. Der. íwa, ak. Cf. í-ukak.

Íwal, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh. Íwal means "the end, extremity"; cf. iwála (3).

iwála, ihuála, d. i-uhuála, i-owála (1) *to put on the top of, to fasten at the upper end of* many long-shaped articles.—Speaking of one only, ksháwal, q. v. (2) *to pour on, to let drop on, to fill up with a liquid.* (3) subst., *the top* or *end* of something: pshísh i. *point of nose;* lóloksgish i. *muzzle of a gun;* yaína ihuála *top of a mountain.*

iwálpěli, d. i-uhuálpěli *to empty upon again; to pour out on,* 111, 2.

íwam, íyuam, d. í-iwam (1) *upland whortleberry;* various species of the genus *Vaccinium,* sweeter than the eastern whortleberry, often as large as a common cherry; plant 3 to 10 feet high, 75, 7–10. Cf. gupélish. The different species of whortleberries growing in the Klamath Highlands are as follows: k̲ákam i. *the raven's whortleberry;* yaúkălam i. *the bald eagle's whortleberry;* tchíksham i. *the bird's whortleberry;* tchû'tchkam i., also called washlálam i., *the squirrel's whortleberry.* (2) these berries in the dried and pressed state: *berry-paste.* (3) generic term for other berries of whortleberry-size: *raspberry* etc., and for all berries: i-umä'mi *at berry time,* commencing about the middle of August and extending into autumn, 75, 6. 145, 19; tchä'kěle i. *red berry juice,* 75, 7.

íwash, d. i-íwash *wild, savage, not domesticated;* said of beasts. Der. ī'wa.

iwíχa, ī'wiχi, d. i-ō-íχa, i-ō'-iχi (1) *to put into, to fill up in sacks,* as seeds, flour etc.; *to pack away in sacks* or *bags,* 74, 11. 12.: wókash iwiχī'e (for iwiχítko a) *ripe wókash-seed on hand and put in bags,* 74, 11. (2) *to load a gun, rifle, piece of artillery.* Der. éwa Cf. íkuga.

iwiχótkish, pl. túmi i., (1) *box, case, casket, receptacle;* k̲'lekápkash i. *coffin.* (2) *implement for loading:* lóloksgîsh i. *ramrod.*

iwílχa, d. ī'wîlχa *to fetch home by going forth and back.* Der. híwi.

iwína, d. i-iwína, īwína (1) v. trans., *to put into, to place inside of,* 150, 9. (2) adv, *inside, within, in the interior:* wínkōgsht for iwína hû gī'sht. Der. éwa. Cf. yuhiéna.

íwîsh, pl. túmi î'.; same as yówish, q. v.

íwutît, prep. and postp., *further away than, farther off, beyond.* Term formed like kúitit. Cf quotation under E-ukalksíni kóke. Der. î'wa (1).

Jack, Captain, nom. pr. of a famous Modoc chief. His Indian name was Kíntpuash. For particulars, see Kíntpuash and Note to 35, 8.

Johnson, nom pr. of the head chief of Modocs settled at Yáneks, 58, 6. 7.

Y.

When the vowel *i* assumes a consonantic pronunciation, as in diphthongs, it is written *y*, and both frequently alternate in the Klamath language; cf. introductory words to letter I. In the scientific alphabet used here, *y* never designates a vocalic sound, but is always pronounced like *y* in *yell, yoke.* For terms not found here look under E, I. In many of the terms given below, initial yan-, ya-, yu-, yo- represents a prefix "*down, down below*".

ya, yá, i-a, a particle of asseveration corresponding to *indeed, really, certainly, surely.* Ya! *to be sure!* 112, 11.; ká-i sha i-a vû'sha *of course they were not afraid of,* 93, 6.; tuá nî a tála ya íshka shíugok? *what money did I make in fact by killing him?* 64, 14. Ya is often connected with the potential ak: tídsh ak ya népakuapka *I expect positively good weather;* nû ak ya gu'hlî'plît *I can certainly enter* (my own lodge), 112, 2. Cf. i-u.

yá-a, d. yayá-a, yaiyá-a *to scream, screech, cry, vociferate:* yá-a aká tan *I believe you are crying.* Mod. for yéa Kl. Cf. yéwa.

yá-aga (1) a species of *willows* growing near waters; 20 to 30 feet high. (2) Yá-aga, Yá-ag, nom. pr of a locality rich in willows, forming the center of the Klamath Lake Indian settlements, situated where the Government bridge crosses the Williamson River (Ind. Aff. Report 1870, p. 68), and about one mile from Upper Klamath Lake. (3) Yá-aga, nom. pr. of the *Williamson River;* called thus near this bridge only: lúela kápto Yá-ag *they catch kápto-suckers in the Williamson River,* 74, 1.; cf. 54, 1. Dim yásh.

yádsam, nom. pr. of a species of short grass growing in dry places, two to three inches long.

yadshápka, d. ya-idshápka *to mash, mangle.* Cf. ndshápka.

yahí, d yáyahi, yá-ihi (1) generic term for *bead:* shókaltko y. *beads of various colors mixed together.* (2) *glass bead.*

yáhiaga, d yayáhiaga *little bead:* lúashptchi yayáhiak *small smoke-colored beads.* Dim. yahí.

yáhiash *a water-fowl* not specified, 163; 8.

yaína, d. ya-ī'na (1) *mountain, peak, butte:* mû'nk y. shuteyéga *the mole began to make mountains,* 104, 4.; yaínash a-i nû shlulóla *I am wafted off from the mountain,* 157; 43.; yaínatat *on a mountain,* 135, 1. 156; 36. Cf. 158; 50. 179; 3. Occurs in proper names: 193; 14. (2) *ridge of mountains, mountain range:* Yámakisham yaína *Cascade Range;* yaínatala, yaínatal *uphill, up the mountain, up the ridge;* yaínatal kakólakpka *we climbed up* (Warner) *ridge,* 29, 8. Der. yána. Cf. gî'nshka, iwála.

yaina-ága, d. ya-īna-ága, ya-inā'ga (1) *hill, hillock, eminence, little mountain;* kimā'dsham y. *ant-hill;* yaína-ag tû'pka *a low hill lay* (back of us), 31, 9.; cf. 43, 11. 12. (2) Yaínāga, nom. pr. of a hill: "*Little Butte*", two miles south from Sprague River, at Yáneks subagency, and giving its name to the latter. Dim. yaína.

Yaínakshi, nom. pr. of the Indian settlements of *Yáneks,* along Middle Sprague River, in a healthy and fertile tract of land inhabited by Klamath Lake, Modoc, and Snake Indians; lit. "where the hill is", 58, 6. 90, 3. 148, 8. Yáneks is the seat of a subagent of the Klamath Indian reservation. Lûpítala médsha Y. sheshápkash *they migrated eastward to what is called Yáneks,* 36, 6.; Yaínakshi gîshî' (Mod.) *whose residence was at Yáneks,* or: *while he stayed at Yáneks,* 36, 9.; tû'-una Yainakshína *around Yáneks,* 40, 4. For the origin of the name, see yaina-ága. Cf. P'laí.

Yaínaksknî, adj. and subst., *staying at, native of, inhabiting Yáneks; Indian settled at Yáneks;* Skóntchiesh laḵí Yainakskíshăm máḵlaksam *Skóntchish is a chief of the Yáneks Indians,* 58, 5. Der. Yaínakshi. Cf. P'laíkni.

yaínala, d. ya-ī'nala *to make, create, throw up hills* or *mountain-ridges,* 104, 4. Der yaína.

yayayá-as *bewitching power,* from which the conjurer gets his inspiration, when he prepares to cast around him the dire spells of his magic influence, or, as the Indians call it, "the doctor's poison", 70, 5. 6. and Note. Cf. yáyakia.

yáyakia *to be afraid, to be in fear of:* ká-i lúela yáyakiuk *I was too terrified* (at the eagles) *to kill them*, 100, 4.

yáka, yä'ka; see yéka.

yáki, d. yáyaki, yá-iki (a short in Kl.) *conical basket* or *receptacle* worn on back for collecting roots, tubers, seeds, and seed-grasses, and made from branches of the young willow: y. shkátkĕla *to carry a basket on back*, 109, 1.; y. shléyamna *to string a basket around oneself*, 101, 11.; y. shtági *to fill the basket, seed-basket*, 118, 4. 7.; yákiamtch *old, broken* or *used up basket.* Cf. 146, 4. 147, 15. 148, 6. Der. yásh.

yála, yálatko, yálha; see íla.

yáliala *to become clear, transparent, pure, unclouded:* ámpu a yálialtk gî *the water is clear, limpid.*

Yálialant, nom. pr. of a camping ground on Williamson River: "*At the Crystal-Water*". Locat. of yáliali.

yáliali d. yayáliali *clean, pure, limpid, transparent;* said of water.

yálkam, yálχam, d. yayálχam *bad weather, storm, tempest, atmospheric disturbance.* Der. i-álχa, d. of élχa (to prostrate).

yálχamăla, d. yayálχamăla *to produce a storm* or *rainy weather.* Some Oregonian Indians believe this can be effected by rolling rocks downhill.

Yámak, nom. pr. of *Oregon*, 44, 10.; abbr. from Yámakni; stands for Yámat, Yámatala, or Yamakísham käílatat. Mod. Cf. Note to 44, 6.

yámakish, same as yámakni, to which it furnishes the oblique cases. Nä'wapksh yámakstan *to the north side of Goose Lake*, 31, 7.; see Note.

Yámakisham Yaína, nom. pr. of *Cascade Range;* lit. "mountains of the Northerners". Cf. yámakni.

yámakni, yámatkni, yámatni; obj yamakíshash (1) adj., *coming from the North, born in a northern land; inhabiting the country north of the Klamath Lake highlands:* y. gátpa *came from the north*, 131, 5 (2) subst., Yámakni *Northerner;* generic name for all Indians living north and northwest of the Klamath Lakes and Modocs, 192; 1.: Yamakí'shamkshi *in the country of the Northerners*, 189; 2. Special tribes are sometimes designated by this name; the Nez-Percés; the Warm Spring Indians in 13, 16. 17, 1. (cf. 18, 2. and 78, 10.), the scouts recruited among this tribe in the Modoc war, who were largely mixed with Wasco Indians: 43, 5. (Note!) 6. 15. 21.

(3) Yámakni, name given by Modocs to *white settlers* in the northern and southern parts of Oregon: *Oregonians, Oregonian volunteers*, 39, 3.: Yamatknî'sham käíla *in Oregon*, 54, 1. Der. yámat, q. v.

yámal, d. yá-imal, yaímal *pelican;* a large water-fowl. Cf. kúmal.

yámash (1) *north wind;* often mentioned in the incantations: y. a nû shuí'sh *I sing about the north wind*, 170; 58.; yámsam gé-ish *the north wind's tread, passage*, 164; 4.; yámashtka *in the north wind, while the north wind blows* (upon me), 155; 16. 24., cf. 155; 20. 179; 1. (2) Yámash, nom. pr. of the personified *Northwind*, a power of nature deified in the myths of the majority of Indian tribes: Yámshamkshî *at the house* or *home of the Northwind*, 111, 5–10.; also called Yámshamtch, cf. ámtchiksh: Skélamtch lalkádsha Yámshamtcham nû'sh *Old Marten cut off the head of Old Northwind*, 111, 11. Cf. Yámsî and Notes to 111, 4. 164; 4.

yámat (1) the *north*, as a point of the compass: tálaaks yámtîtal (for tálaak-ts yámat-i-tala) *in a direction due north*, 29, 6., cf. 29, 10.; yámatala génûta *while traveling north*, 103, 3. (2) adv., *northwards, towards the north:* y. tamĕnuóta *while running northwards*, 37, 16.; (3) adv., *from the north:* y. téluitgank *having returned from the north*, 184; 31. (4) Yámat, nom. pr. given by Modocs to the *State of Oregon*, as far as it extends north of the Klamath uplands; Yámatala (Yámat-tala) *into, towards Oregon*, 13, 4.; *in Oregon*, 44, 8.

yámnash, í-amnash, pl. túmi y., (1) *neckwear, necklace;* necklace of beads, shells, teeth, claws etc.; *bead-string, wampum-collar:* skútash î'ktsa Ámpχäni y. tchîsh *blankets they fetched at the Dalles, and bead-strings also*, 93, 4. Cf. 79, 1. 87, 5 96, 8. 9. 111, 1–3. 131, 6. 9. 12. (2) *beads, grains of beads*, cf. yámnashptchi. Der. íyamna (1). Cf. î'mnaks, yáhi.

Yámnash-Páktîsh, nom. pr. of a young Klamath Lake man, now deceased, the friend of Dave Hill. Some notices about him will be found in A. B. Meacham's "Winema", p. 109 sqq. Lit. "tearing his bead-strings". Cf. yámnash, pakága.

yámnashla *to manufacture, to make neckwear* or *beads:* tchélîsh hû'nk lúelank y. *he killed porcupines and made necklaces* (from their bristles), 96, 8. Der. yámnash.

yámnashptchi *purple-blue;* lit. "looking like beads": y. mat lû'loks Aíshisham *they say that Aíshish's fire-flame was purple-blue*, 99, 3.

yámpka, yámka, d. yayámpka *to be lazy, inactive; to lounge about.*

yámpkamptch, d. yayámkamptch *laziness, lack of activity.*

yámpkash, d. yayámpkash *lazy person; idler, bummer, lounger.*

Yámsî, nom. pr. of a mountain lying north of Klamath Marsh; it passes for the mythic abode of K'múkamtch and his brother, the "Weaslet", 107, 1 and Note. Stands for Yámashî, inessive case of yámash, q. v.

yámtîtal for yamatî'tala, 29, 6.; see yámat (1).

yámtki, d. yayámtki *to forget:* wákash pîl sha y. *they forgot none but the bone-awl,* 120, 22.; yámtkîn hémkanksh *forgetting what he had said,* 35, 8.

yána, i-ána, yéna, d. of ína, which occurs as prefix only: adv., *down, downhill, downwards, down below, further down:* y. télshna *to look down,* 174; 13; yéna nû gén géna *I went down stairs.*

yána, yaná *to hand* or *bring* something *from below; to bring up, uphill.*

yana=kaní, yánakäni, adj., *somebody* or *something at the lower end* or *extremity, below;* pl. or d. yanakäníni *each one, every one at the lower end.* Refers to stalks (tchélash) in 148, 2.

yanákni, pl. túmi y., *native, inhabitant of a lower country* or *lowland; dweller on lower course of a river.*

Yánaldi, Yánalti (1) nom. pr. of a mountain ridge close to and north of Klamath agency buildings, rising 400 to 600 feet above Upper Klamath Lake, and continuing past Fort Klamath due north into the vicinity of Klamath Marsh. (2) Y., *or* Y. K̲óḵe, nom pr. given sometimes to *Crooked River,* because this rivulet is bordered on the east side for miles by the Yánaldi hill-ridge. Cf. Tutashtalíksini K̲óḵe

yánani (1) *nether; located below, under, underneath; relating to lower, inferior part* or *end;* the Latin *infimus, imus:* yánansh (for yánanîsh) pîl má-i p'ánk *eating only the lower end of the tule-grass,* 148, 2. (2) *referring to what is underground.* Der. yána No. 1.

yáni *to give;* see úya.

yánhua, yán'hua, yánua *to be in a wretched state* through sickness, abandonment or extreme poverty; lit. "to lie deep down". Yanuá-uk shî'la *to be on the verge of death through disease* Der. yána, wá. Cf. wakiánua.

yanhuáni, yanuáni *wretched, poor, miserable, distressed,* 183; 12.; yanhuáni k̲éliak tuá *a poor person destitute of everything.* Cf. i-u.

yankápshti, yankápshtia, d. yayankápshti (1) *to place into an opening, aperture*, as a stick, straw, pebble etc. (2) *to bar an entrance, to close an aperture;* said, e. g., of pasting paper on a broken window-pane: wā'shtat y. *to obstruct the den* (of a burrowing animal), 127, 6. Cf. kmakápshti

yánkua, d. yayánkua *to take down; to take, to score for oneself:* lā'p kshē'sh y. *they win two counting-checks*, 80, 2.

yántana, d. yayántana (1) *to put down into, to put alongside of, to insert:* táldshi mish nî yántanuapk tó-ukankshtat *I will put arrows into your quiver.* (2) adv., y., abbr. yánta *down, downwards*, 190; 15.

yántani, yantánni (1) adj., *situated below, located underneath* or *further down; lower, nether, inferior.* (2) subst., *lower, nether part* or *portion of:* lúlpam y. *lower eyelid.* Der. yána No. 1.

yántch, nom. pr. of an edible cylindric root of the size of the camass-bulb (púksh) and as thick as a thumb; the plant grows on rocks, in fields and in prairies to the height of one to two feet, bearing a dark-colored fruit: 146, 1–2. Der. yána.

yapalpuléash *butterfly, diurnal lepidopterous insect*, 95, 22. Der. pálpali.

yásh, yā'sh, pl. túmi y., *willow; water-willow:* y. stinásh gínχant (Kl.) *willow lodge;* tsúi sa shläá yástat lî'ukaipksh *then they discovered them crowded among the willows*, 20, 6. Cf. yá-aga; kúlsham yásh.

yáshala *to be full, grown over with willows:* yáshaltko *studded, lined with willow-bushes*, 31, 1.

Yásh-Lamā'dsh, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "Ahead of the willows". From yásh, lamádsha.

yatáslχa *to press.* Cf. yadsápka, yétsχaka.

yatî'sh (⌣ ⊥) *rock standing upright;* smaller than the hä'nuash, q. v., 179; 4.

yá-uya, d. yayō'-uya; same as yauyáwa, q. v.: sáwals gé-u y. *my bird-claws are rattling*, being fastened to a necklace or conjurer's rattle: 177; 16.

yauyáwa, d. yayō'yawa *to make noise, to be noisy, to rattle.* Onomatop.

yá-uka, d. yayû'χa (1) *to treat in sickness*, said of the conjurer, 73, 1., and of the physician. (2) *to cure, restore to health.*

yaúkĕla, contr. yókĕla, yók'la *to perform puberty* or *pilpil dances.* When the tribe participates in them, they usually last five nights. Cf. 134, 21. 22. and shuyúχala, stúpui, stinā'sh.

Yaúkĕlam=Láshî, nom. pr. of a Klamath camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "at the Eagle's Wing". From yaúχal, lásh.

Yaúkĕlam=Snólàsh, nom. pr. of a camping-place near Klamath Marsh; lit. "Eagle's Nest". From yaúχal, shnúlash.

yá-uks, pl. túmi y., (1) *drug used as medicine; remedy, medicament* of a palpable nature: k̲ó-idshi y. *poison, mischievous drug.* (2) *tamánuash-* or *spiritual remedy of the conjurer*, consisting of witchcraft, dreams, shamanic songs etc. When these songs are sung by the shaman, they reveal to him miraculously the nature of the patient's disease: y. huk shläá kálak a gēk *the song finds out that the patient has a relapse*, 72, 2. Cf. kíuks, shuísh. (3) said to be the name of a certain poisonous plant: k̲ĕlakō'tch y. *deadly berries;* k̲ó-idshi y. *poison-berries.* Der. yá-uka.

yaúksmän *physician of the white race;* a hybrid word half Klamath, half English, and recently formed: yá-uks=mĕnámksh *at the physician's shop* or *house*, 66, 15.; the syllable mĕn- embodying the word *man.*

yaúχal, yaúkal, d. yayaúk̲al *white-headed eagle, bald eagle: Haliaetus leucocephalus.* 144, 5. Another name used for this bird is shkúshki, Kl., q. v. Incantations: 162; 4. 165; 5. 180; 3. Quoted under íwam.

yauχălála, d. yayauχălála *to go on a bald eagle hunt; to hunt bald eagles.*

yä'ka, yä'kua; see yéka, yékua.

yéa, d. yéya *to howl:* wásh y. tchúshak *the prairie-wolf howls in one strain.* Onomatop. Cf. yá-a, yéka, yéwa, wéa.

yéhish, d. yeyéhish *arrow-shaft polisher.* A rough stone serves for polishing arrow-shafts. Cf. tkúilkish, tkuyótkish.

yéka, yä'ka, (yáka), d. yé-ika, yä'-ika (1) *to howl and cry in chorus; to sing in chorus*, 153; 1. (2) *to sing while dancing; to celebrate a victory* or *happy event by dances, dance-songs* and *glee-songs;* often used of scalp-dances, but may be said of every sort of social dances: tsúi sa yä'ka *then they sang and danced*, 16, 10. and Note. Der. yéa. Cf shā'dsha.

yekéwa, d. ye-ikéwa (1) *to break one long article in many places*, as an arrow: yekéwitko *broken, fractured in several* or *many places.* The distr. form: *to break each long article in many places.* (2) *to disregard, to treat with contempt:* nä'-ulaks y. *to break the law* or *laws*, 61, 7.; fut. yekä'-uapk, for yekä'w-uapk (nä'-ulaks), 58, 14. Cf. yékua.

yékish, d. yé-ikish *Indian dance* of any kind; scalp-dance, war-dance, "doctor"-dance, dance in dance-house etc. Der. yéka.

yékna, (yákna) d. yé-ikna, 16, 10. and Note; same as yéka, q. v.

yékua, d. yé-ikua *to break one long object in one place only*, as an arrow; the distr. form: *to break each long article in one place only:* áměta y. *to break the camass-stick in two*, 190; 10. Cf. yekéwa, kéwa, pekéwa, shéyakua.

yekualóla, d. ye-ikualóla *to break off, to sever a piece by breaking it off:* y. ánku na-itχéni *to break a stick at one end.*

yéla, yélatko, d. of íla, q. v.

yélmatko, d. yeyélmatko *ripened; ripe.*

yē'n, yä'n, a very palatable fish of the *sucker* tribe, over one foot long, and caught in April in large quantities in the Williamson River: *Catostomus labiatus* Gird., 180; 14 In the incantation 165; 6. yénash occurs as obj case, instead of yē'n. Other sucker-fish are the kápto, sáwalsh, tsuám, útsaks and wúya-ak, q. v. The yē'n is darker than the other suckers caught in the Williamson River.

yéna; see yána No. 1.

yépa, d. ye-ípa *to dig, to dig up; to scratch up, to scratch for digging*, 82, 1.: wa-utchága yé-ipa käílanti *the dogs scratch the ground.* Kl. for ibéna Mod.

yépantchna, yépontchna, d. ye-ípantchna *to dig* or *scratch holes* while going from place to place. Der yép'na.

yép'na, yépona, d. yé-ipna; same as yépa, q. v.: yépantko, yépontko *dug out, excavated*, 87, 8. Kl

yéshkūtch; see i-eshkótkish.

Yétkash, nom pr. of a locality at Yáneks.

yétsχaka *to choke, throttle.* Cf. yatáslχa, shayétsχaka, tuítchχash.

yé-ush, d. yéyush (1) *den* of a burrowing animal (2) *eatables* gathered and hoarded up by mice and other rodents in their dens. Der. yéwa.

yéwa, d. yeyû'a *to burrow, undermine;* said of mice, moles etc

yéwa, d. yéyūa *to howl*, as the storm does. (2) *to blow;* said of the east wind only: 165; 7. and Note. Cf. yéa.

yéwash *east wind;* lit. "the howler".

yéwat (1) subst., the *east*, as a point of compass. (2) adv., *eastward, towards east.* (3) adv., *from the east.* Cf yámat, lúpit, móat.

yíyuχoga, d. of íkuga, q. v.

yíkashla, yékashla, íkashla *to spear fish through ice-holes;* wéshtat "*through ice, in the ice*" can be added. Der. íka.

yíkiak, d. yiákiak, dialectic form of yúkiak, q. v.

yilódshna, d yilu-ilúdshna, Mod for hilúdshna Kl., q. v.

yilokuéla, d. yilo-ilokuéla *to kick down, to kick downhill.* Cf. gamnî'kish.

yiméshka, d. yime-iméshka *to take away; to remove from.* Mod. Cf. t'méshka.

yimeshgápěle, d. yime-imeshgápěle *to take back, retake, reconquer:* wátch y. *to reobtain one's horses,* 54, 12. and Note

yiulína, d. yiyulína *to push off, to push* or *send over the edge.*—Identical with yulína, q. v., but differentiated from it in course of time in its pronunciation and signification.

yí-ushna, d. yíyushna *to push down, to push under:* nû wátchag yiushámpkan ámbutat hûn shiúka *I pushed the dog under the water and drowned him.*

yó-ishi, yō'shi, d. yoyó-ishi *to be lost, to be astray;* said of arrows sent too far, 136, 3. 4.; yóshinko, yó-osink (for yó-ishiank hû, yō'shiank) *he is lost, astray,* said of a vicious steed, 184; 35. and Note. Cf. yúshka.

yō'ta, see yúta, shlín.

yówish, î'-oish, î'wish, pl. túmi y., (1) *heel* of persons and animals, 13, 5. Mod. (2) *hock; knee of quadruped's hind leg.* (3) *calf of leg; back of knee.*

yúa, d yuyúa (1) *to strike the water, to splash in the water;* contr. from yúwa. (2) *to strike upon something; to strike the ground;* said of bullets or arrows shot, stones thrown etc. Cf. yúash, yúlχa.

yuálka, d. yuyálka, yuyélχa; chiefly used in the distributive form in the three last definitions: (1) *to be indigent, to be in need* or *poverty.* (2) *to be full of sorrow, to suffer, to pine away:* mā'sha steínash yuyalχóga *to suffer from sick-heartedness* (3) *to be sorry about, to regret:* yuyálka nû *I am sorry for it.* (4) *to pity, have pity on:* yuyélχa a nû hû'nksh *I pity him* or *her.* Kl.

yuálkish, yúalks, d. yuyálkish, yúyalks; chiefly used in the distributive form in the second definition: (1) *poor, indigent, wretched:* hä'toks î yúalks *but if you are poor,* 60, 9. 10. 12.; yuyálks tsi tídsh kî'-uapk *although wretchedly poor, he will feel at ease,* 136, 6. (2) *afflicted; mournful, sorrow-*

ful, worried; saddened by experiencing heavy losses, as of relatives, personal liberty, property etc.: yúalks=sîtk, yúyalks=sîtk sû'ta *to render sorrowful; to make a mourner* of somebody, 17, 21.; yúyalk=shítko (for yuyálkishash=shítko) *behaving like a mourner* or *captive.*

yuálkishptchi, d. yuyálkishptchi (1) *having a wretched appearance; poor-* or *sad-looking.* (2) *sorrowful, pining away.* Cf. yuálkish

yúash, d yuyúash *limit, terminus* for throwing, shooting, or running: shúdshna yû'ashtala sha tchúi *then they pursue each other up to the limits* meted out, *to the base* of the play-ground, 80, 12. Der. yúa.

yúashla, d. yuyúashla *to fix a demarcation line, to set up a limit* for shooting, throwing, running. Der. yúa.

yudshláktkal, d. yuyadshláktkal *to slip with the feet.*

yúdshna, d yú-udshna *to be flying, to move through the air;* said of arrows, balls or other projectiles.

yuhanéash *sword, dagger,* or *knife over two feet long,* 193; 10. Mod. for tékish Kl. The derivation from yuhiéna points to a weapon kept in a scabbard or sheath

yuhiéna, d. ī-uhiéna (1) *to be inside, within;* as on the ground-floor of lodge, in a receptacle, case etc. (2) prep. and postp, *inside, indoors, within:* y. gî'sht *being inside,* or, *for being within,* 128, 5 ; speaking of more than one being within, wínkōgsht (wē'nku gī'sht or iwína, iwínank hû' gîsht) or wénkogsht, 127, 14.

yuhó, d. yu-ihó *buffalo: Bos americanus.* Cf. húka, húlχa, húwa.

yuhólalχa, d yu-ihólalχa *to march and dance around;* this being a portion of certain dances performed before starting on the warpath. Cf. hólalχa, yuhulaklálχa.

yuhulaklálχa, d. yu-iholaklálχa *to perform a certain war-dance.* Mod. for yuhólalχa Kl., q. v.

yuyálka, yuyélχa, yuyálkish; see yuálka, yuálkish.

yúkiak, yíkiak, d. yu-íkiak, yiákiak (1) species of owl living on squirrels; small and of reddish color: *Scops asia.* (2) yúkiak: *mocking-bird, Mimus polyglottus;* Mod., 183; 21. (3) *jay bird, Cyanura stelleri:* yókikam shkútantki *having the head adorned with jay feathers,* 183; 20.

yúkîuka, yúχiuga, d yuyúkiuka, v. intr., *to smart, give pain; to itch.* Cf. yúktgî, kimā'dsh and the German: "jucken".

yúkmălam, pl. túmi y., the so-called "*mountain mahogany*": *Cercocarpus ledifolius;* a tree furnishing the yellowish-brown wood for bows, for the cylindric gaming-sticks used in the spélshna-game, and other implements. It grows in the mountains east of Upper Klamath Lake.

yúktgi, d. yuyû'ktgi *to itch;* Mod for yúkîuka Kl.

yulalína, i-ulalína (1) v. intr., *to fall over an edge* or *rim; to form an edge in falling* (2) v. intr, *to form a beach* or *shore-line;* said of water. (3) subst, *edge of thin articles*, as of paper, or sheets of any kind. (4) prep. and postp., *alongside of, along the brink of:* k̲úk̲e y. *along a river side*, 127, 11. Cf yiulína, yulína.

yulalóna, i-ulalóna (1) *to move forth and back, to rub, to make the motion of rubbing:* lematchátka y. *to mash fine upon the mealing-stone*, 149, 8. (2) Yulalóna, nom pr. of *Link River*, the outlet of Upper Klamath Lake, running into Lower or Little Klamath Lake The name is interpreted by "*receding and returning water*"; for the waters of Link River retreat there under the pressure of the south wind to return afterwards, 94, 4. (3) Yulalóna, nom pr. of *Linkville*, a town located on Link River, below the cascade of this stream. Cf. Í-uauna, Tiwishχē'ni.

yulína, d. yuyulína *to menstruate:* i-unēksχē'ni a y. *after sunset I am menstruating*, 182; 2., cf. 185; 48. The distributive form also occurs in puberty songs, and indicates that the catamenia have occurred repeatedly: yuyulinē'pka, abbr. yuyulinnē *I am in the age of female puberty*, 185; 47., cf. 182; 1. and Note. Cf. yiulína.

yúlka, î-úlχa, d yuyúlχa *to go down, to strike the ground;* said of an arrow or other missile: K'mukámts tû' hak yû'l'ka *K'múkamtch struck the ground* with his arrow *this side of the mark*, 99, 5.; tû' a nît y. *my bullet* (or arrow) *struck down there* Cf. 100, 20. 110, 9. 136, 3. Der. yúa.

yumádsha, i-umádsha, d. i-ōmádsha (first *a* pronounced long) *to be at the lower end* or *extremity.* Cf. lamádsha, tamádsha.

yúshakĕna *to extend* or *put forward the index finger*, 79, 3 Der. yúshka.

yúshka, yúshχa *to put forward* or *to use the index finger* when making guesses in the spélshna-game. Cf yúshχish.

yúshχish *second finger of hand;* technical term used by gamesters instead of spéluish: y. spélshîsht *by proffering the index finger*, 79, 6.

yúta, i-úta, i-ō'ta (1) *to be heavy, weighty, ponderous;* cf. yútantko. (2) *to walk with heavy, ponderous steps:* 169; 52. (3) *to shoot at, to fire at:* liukáyank a î-û'ta! *lying in ambush they are firing!* 30, 3. Cf. 21, 16. 22, 9. 21. 23, 1. 31, 2. (4) *to hit* or *wound by shooting, firing:* mā'ns hû'k tchakáyank î-û'ta *for some time he, while sitting in the bush, fired with effect,* 23, 21. (5) *to kill by shooting* or *firing.*—In the definitions (3) (4) (5) yúta is used only when many objects are spoken of; speaking of one object, or of *one* shot hitting many objects, shlín, q. v. Cf ngé-isha, téwi.

yútantko *heavy, weighty, ponderous;* partic. of yútna. Cf. t'shákatko

yutátka *to cry, weep for, after* somebody; said of mourners, of babes, or of children prevented from following their parents, 89, 3.

yutetámpka *to begin shooting, to commence firing,* 37, 12.: y. ktáyat gípkash *they began firing at them while they were in the rocky ledges* or *lava beds,* 38, 18. Der. yúta, q. v.

yutíla, yutílan; see i-utíla

yútlanshna, d. yuyû'tlanshna *to shoot* or *hit aside of the mark; to miss the mark in direction,* though not in distance, 99, 5. 100, 21. Der. yúta.

K.

K alternates with *g*, *χ* and, less frequently, with *k̲*, *h*, *hh* and g; in some instances, *k* becomes nasalized into *nk*, *nχ* etc Words with initial *k*, *χ*, and g not found under K, to be looked for under G or K̲; or, if nasalized, under N. K- is sometimes prefix, abbr. from ke, ki *thus, so;* cf. kshápa; the prefix ke-, ki-, abbr. k-, refers to an act performed sideways or above; the prefixes kshi-, gshe-, kshu- point to animate beings, or more frequently to one animate being only, as object. The prefixes kui-, gui-, ku-, gu- allude to distance, while in a few verbs the initial syllables (radicals here, not prefixes) ka-, ga-, ke-, ge- indicate plurality of the subject or object. The negative particle k̲á-i, *not,* is embodied in a few terms beginning with *k-* or *k̲-*, cf kámpka, káyutch.

ka, ká, ga, gá; d. káka, kágga, kak (1) pron. rel., abbr. from kat, q. v., usually proclitic: gá tuáta (for tuátala) shkaínihaktch gátpa *whosoever has come, stronger* (than I), 112, 2.; kágga î hemkánkîsh? *which words have you been speaking* (to me)? 158; 55. (2) pron. interr., abbr. from

kaní, q v.: ká tuáta? ká tuák? *what sort of —? what kind of —?* 112, 8. 12.; ká tal (for kaní tala)? *who then?* 189; 7. (3) adv, *so, so much, that much, thus:* abbr. from the adverb kánk: ka tánni: ndán pē'tch *three feet long*, lit. "so long: three feet"; yántch kák tán: 18" *each of the yántch-plants is as tall as eighteen inches* (tán for tánni), 146, 1.; ká tánni: 1' *one foot long*, 146, 12

ka, ga (1) adv., abbr. from ká-a, q. v. Cf. 122, 15. and Note. (2) conj., same as ak, ak a, aká; originated from the latter by apheresis of the a in ak Quot under adv hût, q. v. Cf. ak, ámpka, kam.

ká-a, ka-á, káa, contr. ká, ka, ga, adv. of quality: *very, greatly, strongly, largely;* is found in connection with adjectives, adverbs, attributive and other verbs, and is usually placed before them: ká atí, d. ka á-ati *very high* or *tall;* ka-á ktchálχa *the sun is quite hot;* káa lúa *the fog is thick;* k. mā'sha *it is bitter, it pinches the tongue;* or: *he is very sick, he feels acute pain;* k. papálish *of very mean character;* k. pushpúshli *of a deep black color;* k. shéllual *he fought bravely, with vigor*, 56, 1 ; k. tídshi *rather good-looking, quite pretty*, 183; 14.; ka-á tchĕmúka *to be pitch-dark* Cf. 182; 7. Contr. into ga in 122, 15. (2) stands sometimes for our *too, too much:* kaá kalkálîsh lû'lp gítko *having too round eyes, having eyes very round-shaped*, 91, 5 and Note to 105, 7 Cf. mú, ská.

ká-ag, ká-ak; see gáhak.

ká-akt for kákat, d. of kat, q. v.

ká-asht, ká-ash; see gá-asht.

kága, káka, d. kákga *to wear out, to use up:* ká-i kágatko *unworn, not torn, not used up, complete, whole.* Mod. for téga Kl.

káhaha, d. kakáhaha *to ache, cry, cry loudly* as one afflicted with pain: k. shlî'shăm *he ached, having been shot*, 22, 11.—Onomatop.; cf. gáhîpa, gaikánka, kaikáya, káyaiha.

kahiéwa, d. kakiéwa *to hunt up, to try to obtain*, 182; 9. Cf. kaihía.

kaí, kai, χai, same as haí, q. v.; especially in use in the Mod dialect.

ká-i, kaí, d. kákî, species of *rabbit* whose fur is white in winter, bluish in summer: *Lepus campestris.*

ká-iha, kaíha, káya, kayáhia, ká-ika, d. kaká-iga, käká-ika (1) *to seek, to search, to look for, to start out after:* káhhiank wéwanuish *looking out for the*

females, 20, 6 ; wéwanuish ka-igóga *in order to run after women*, 186; 52.; kákiash lîsh î ká-iga *whom you perhaps look out for*, 121, 13 ; mā'ns ká-ika *I searched a long time for* (the arrows); mbúsant káyakuapk (nû) *to-morrow I shall go on the search*, 136, 4. (2) *to pursue, to chase; to hunt, hunt down; to follow up* in a hostile intention; chiefly in use for the pursuit of enemies: ámputala kayáhia *they chased them away, cut them off from the water*, 42, 20.; ká-itoks káyaktgi nîsh *he must not pursue me*, 40, 4. Cf. gánkanka, haítchna, káyaktcha.

kaíhha, ká'hhia *to miss the aim.* See kaí'hha.

kaihía, kaígia, d. kakígia *to hunt for, to pursue in the interest of* somebody. Cf. Note to 55, 14. etc. Der. ká-iha.

ká-ika, gá-ika, ká-iga, d. kakī'ga (1) *to behave extravagantly, to act in a foolish, silly, odd manner.* (2) *to swarm* or *skip around, to fool around:* tcháshgai nû k. *I the weasel am behaving oddly, make odd jumps*, 177; 12., cf. 158; 52. Cf. kä'la

kaikáya, gaikáya *to sob, whine; to snore.* Cf. gaikánka.

ká-ikanka, gaíkanka, d. kakíkanka *to hunt after, to seek continually* or *repeatedly*, 182; 11. Der. ká-ika, same as ká-iha, q. v.

ká-ikash, gaíkash, d. kakī'kash, gaggî'kash (1) *acting in an extravagant manner; behaving excitedly, oddly, foolishly:* gaíkash nuyámna *fooling I run about*, 158; 52. (2) subst., *wag, fun-maker, punster.* (3) Mod. adj., *silly, imbecile* Der. ká-ika.

ká-ikĕma, kaíχema, d. kakíχĕma (1) *not to know, not to recognize, to consider as a stranger.* (2) *to suspect, to cast suspicions upon*, 95, 10. 100, 12.: at sa káyek'ma *then they suspected* (him), 100, 16.

kailaláp'li, d. kakīlaláp'li (1) *to put on one's leggings.* (2) *to put on one's pantaloons, trousers.*

kailalapóla, d. kakīlalapóla *to take off one's leggings* or *pantaloons.*

kailálapsh, d. kakilálapsh (1) *pair of leggings*, usually made of buckskin; an aboriginal garment covering the whole leg, but now out of use: k.-kitko *having leggings on*, 90, 17. Cf. mítash, shnáshnīksh. (2) *pair of pantaloons, trousers.*

kaíli, kaíli, d kákĕli *to gird oneself; to put a belt on.*

kaílish, kaílish, contr. kálish, d. kákalish, kákĕlish (1) *belt, skin belt,*

90, 6. 95, 2.: sχī'l k. *otter-skin belt;* belts were made of the skins of almost every quadruped, 90, 6. (2) *loin cloth; breech-clout* originally made of skin.

kaíliu, kaíliu, d. kakáliu (1) *mantle* or *robe* made of rabbit skins or bird skins, especially from duck-scalps; not made at the present time by the Máklaks, but manufactured in great perfection and beauty by the Indian women of Puget Sound and on the coast north of it: k=skútatko *clad in a rabbit-skin mantle,* 125, 2. (2) *fur-skin mat; fur dress:* kaíliulam skútash, or kaílio=skútash, *fur-skin blanket* or *mantle,* 125, 3.

Kaímom, nom. pr masc. Kl.; a son of Tséloχins, q. v. Some Indians interpret this name by "Light-Haired". Cf. ká-i.

ká-ishna, d. kakī'shna (1) *to close with a cover* or *lid.* (2) *to close, shut up* a lodge or house by closing the door-flap, smoke-hole, door, or other issue; *to lock a door,* 66, 4.

kaishnótkish, d. kakîshnótkish *lock, latch, door-latch.*

kaishnúla, kaishnóla, d. kakîshnúla (1) *to open up a cover* or *lid; to uncover the top* of the mud- or winter-lodge, 120, 12. 13. 15. 17. (2) *to open a door:* kitchkáni, kaishnúli! *boy, open the door!* nû gaishnúla géka *I open the door and go out* Der. ká-ishna.

kaishnulía, d. kakishnulía *to uncover, open up, open the door* for somebody, 120, 17.

kaíshtish, gáshtish, d. kakī'shtish (1) *door-flap of lodge.* (2) *hinge door, door of room* or *house; cover serving as door* or *entrance,* 66, 13.: wáklakam k. *wall-gate, corral-gate.*

kayáhia; same as ká-iha, q. v.

kayaktámpka *to begin hunting, pursuing, searching* or *looking out for,* 126, 8. Der. ká-iha.

káyaktgî, 40, 4.; exhortat. mode of ká-iha, q v.

káyaktka, d. kakî'ktka *to return from the search, lookout, pursuit* or *hunt,* 140, 7. 141, 3 Der. ká-iha

káyaktcha, d. kakáyaktcha (1) *to go and look out for, to be searching for,* 108, 4. 5. 110, 20. (2) *to be engaged in pursuing:* máklaksăsh k. *they pursued the Indians,* 43, 4. Der. ká-iha.

káyaktchna, d. kakáyaktchna *to pursue to a distance,* 30, 11.

kayáta, the smallest kind of Klamath dwellings: 183; 18. The two old Thunders, parents of the five Thunders, are supposed to have lived in a

kayáta or *little lodge*, while their progeny lived in an earth-lodge. Cf. kátni, and Notes to 111, 12.; 112, 3.

kayátala *to erect a kayáta-lodge.*

káyek'ma, 100, 16 ; see ká-ikĕma.

káyetcho, same as kä'dshu, q. v.

káyutch, káyuds, káyu, Mod. ká-iu, káyu (1) *not yet, not at the time being:* k. nû'ka wókash *pond-lily seed is not ripe yet*, 74, 7.; k. tuá kä'sh *not any ipos at all*, 118, 4, cf. 184; 37 ; kayú shlápatko *not yet opening out* or *blossoming.* (2) *before, prior to:* ká-iu Bóshtinash gátpish *before the Americans arrived*, 90, 16. (3) *never, at no time.* Der. ká-i, útch *or* u, hu.

káyutchish, d. kaká-utchish; see ké-utchish.

kák, kak; see ka.

kák, kákat; see kat.

kákiak, d. kakákiak a species of little white marine shells.

kákiaksh, kákiegsh, Mod. kákiegsh, d. kákakieksh *whirlwind, cyclone, tornado.* Der. kakídsha.

kákiash, obj. d. of kaní, pron. interr., and of kat, pron. rel., q. v.

kakídsapĕle, d. kakakídsapĕle, 20, 4.; same as kakî'dsha, q. v.

kakídsha, gakî'dsha, d. kak'kî'dsha, gaggagī'dsha *to proceed by turns; to move, to fly in serpentine, meandering, winding lines; to go snake-like;* said of the shkä'-bird, 167; 36.

káklash, d. kakáklash *saddle:* k. hû illóla *to take off the saddle.* Cf. íklash.

kaknéga, d. kakaknéga *to besmear, to soil:* k. shiáshka *to soil, to make dirty;* lit. "to smear and rub on"; kaknégatko *dirty, soiled, unclean.* Cf. shiáshka.

kaknóla, d kakaknóla *to put on, to be dressed in an elk-skin armor* or *parflesh:* partic. kaknólatko; kakaknólatk gíug *on account of being protected by elk-skin parfleshes*, 17, 4.

kaknólsh, d. kakaknólsh *armor, parflesh, war-cuirass;* was made of half-tanned, doubled-up skins, usually elk-skins, and when put on as a cuirass was almost impenetrable to arrows. Indians used them all over Oregon and the Columbia River Basin. Ngä'-ishtka shlín kaknō'lsh *to strike the cuirass with arrows;* k. tĕméshka, shlétχa *to abstract, to take away parfleshes*, 21, 4. 5. Incantation: 178; 5.

kakō'dsha, gakō'tcha, d. kak'kō'dsha (1) *to cross, to go across, to go over to:* Skélamtch k. Lĕmé-ishamksh *Old Marten passed over to the place where the Thunders were*, 113, 18. (2) *to ford* a river, brook, or other shallow water *while traveling.* Der. gákua.

kakō'kish, kákogsh, d. kak'kō'kish *ford; fording place* of a river or shallow water. In 74, 16. is mentioned a ford over a tributary of Williamson River, remarkable by its blackish waters; the ford is close to the outflow of Klamath Marsh into the Williamson River. Der. gákua.

kakólakpka, d. of gá-ulakpka, q. v.

kakpatnótkish, d. kakakpatnótkish (1) *pin, cloth-pin*, Kl. (2) *screw*, Mod. Der. kápatna.

kákta, d. of ktána, q. v.; káktak, see kátak.

Káktsamkshi, nom pr. of a camp and little spring near the subagency buildings at Yáneks.

kál, gál, d. gágal species of tree-moss of black or dark color.

kála, pl. túmi k., *flat and round* or *ovoid basket* having the shape of a bucket and made in the Shasti country of roots growing there. They are of various sizes; the larger ones, impervious to water, serve for boiling water and for cooking food, 113, 9. Mû'ni k. *a large flat bucket*, 112, 21. The cooking by means of this vase is described 112, 21–113, 4. Tókiam k. *cup made of horn.*

kálak, d. kakálak *person relapsed into disease;* used attributively, 72, 1.; predicatively, 72, 2.: k. antch (for a nûsh) mā'sha ká-ak vudókuisham nûsh *I have suffered relapses on account of having been beaten.*

kálam, poss. of kaní, pron.; and of kat, pron. rel., q. v.

kálapsh, d. kakálapsh *decayed log.* Cf kalína, under k̲'léka.

kalína *to die;* see k̲'léka.

kálkala, d. kakálkala *to rustle;* said of crawling reptiles.

kálkĕla, d. kakálkĕla (1) *to fall sick, to hurt oneself, to be hurt*, 158; 54. (2) *to relapse into sickness; to become kálak.*

kálkmă, kálχmă, pl. túmi k., *woman's skull-cap* made of the roots of trees found in the ancient domain of the Shasti tribe, in Northern California. This cap is of half-globular shape and also serves as drinking-cup. Der. k̲ál̲kali, kmă'. Cf. kmă', máksha.

kálksh, d. kákalksh, a peculiar fishing-implement or scoop not unlike the meat- or flesh-hooks used by the Romans, called *creagra*. Der. kálkali.

kalktchóla, d. kakalktchóla *to catch fish by means of the kálksh.*

Kálpshi, nom. pr. of *Silver Lake;* a water basin about seventy miles north-east of the outlet of the Williamson River, bordered by rocks inclosing petrifactions. Cf. kálapsh.

káltchitchiks, d. kakáltchitchiks (1) *spider;* its incantation: 175; 15. (2) the magic song called "*spider*", sung by the conjurer during the treatment of relapsed patients, 72, 4. 73, 1. 3. Der. kálkali, tchī'dsha.

kaltchuyúga, d. kakaltchuyúga *to be red hot* or *incandescent*, Kl. Cf ktchuilóka, tchúitchiga.

káluish, d kakáluish *anterior dorsal fin*, above the gills, 177; 31.

kam, kám, particle expressing desire, hope, probability; corresponds somewhat to our adverb "*fain*": hû'kt kam gátpant, î kam gátpant, *I hope he, you will come;* nû' kam hî'tksh telû'līt *I would like to look down* (upon it), 192; 4. From ak, am.

kámalsh, gámalsh, d. kákmalsh *dried fish reduced to powder.* The various species of fish, caught by the Máklaks, are hung on limbs of trees to be dried by sunheat, then pounded and filled into sacks holding 50 to 70 pounds, to be stored in cachés and kept for winter. They often buy this kind of provisions from Warm Spring Indians, who call the sacks tgíllak. Kámals pahá *they dry and prepare the fish*, 74, 3. Der. gáma.

kámpka *to be deprived of, to stand in need of*, the object missed being usually added to the verb; láp tatákiash (or simply: láp) k. *to lose two children by death;* kámp'kuk kéliak pásh tiä'ma *the indigent man is hungry when he lacks food*, 136, 8.—Contr. from káwampka; cf. káwantko.

kámtilaga, species of black snake of the genus *Bascanium:* its incantation: 165; 8. Cf. 180; 16.

kán, d. kákan *urine-bladder.* Cf shuídshash.

kándan forms (1) oblique cases of the sing. of kat, pron. rel., q. v.; or (2) stands for kanítani and kanítant, q. v.

kaní, káni, abbr. kan, ka, obj. kánash, kánsh, kánts, poss. kálam, Mod. kánam; d. káka, obj kákiash (1) pron. interr., *who? what? which?* referring to persons and animals as well as to inanimate things: k. hu? k hû't gî? *who is*

he, she? mîsh k. gĕnálla? *who has touched you?* 184; 36.; kánî lakí? *what husband? what sort of a husband?* 186; 55.; k. hushótchipka? *who is riding towards me?* 182; 3. 189; 4.; kán îsh shlín? *who shot me?* 138, 2., cf. 74, 12; kánts (for kánash) sliuápkst *who might be shot,* 21, 10.; kálam gē látchash gî? *who owns this house?* kánăm shapíya (î)? *by whom were you told?* 41, 1.; káni ánku shlä'a î? *which tree do you see?* (2) pron indef, *somebody, some one; anybody, any one:* hä k. kō'l ē'nt *when somebody carries kōl about oneself,* 147, 12.; hä k. shlä'-a, shuálka *if somebody finds, saves,* 13[illegible], 16.; ká-i k. *nobody, not anybody, not one* (anim. and inan.); kaítoks k. vuinî'χî *certainly no one conquers* (him), 134, 14. 15.; ká-i kánts shíuksh *not to kill anybody,* 64, 14.; nû ûn ká-i kánash shapítak *I shall tell it to nobody,* 40, 8. Suffixed to adjectives, -kani means an uncounted, undetermined number: nû kínkan-kansh, î'toks túma-kan'sh wátch gítko *I possess a few horses, but you have many;* lit. "a few ones", "many ones". Cf. 60, 13., and yana-kaní, kitchkáni, also ka No. 1 (2).

kaní, kĕní, gĕní, d. kákni, adj. and adv., *being* or *staying outdoors; one who, one thing which, those who are outside, without, out of doors, out of the house:* máklaks a kanî'g (for kaní gî) *an Indian is outside;* máklaks a kákni *several Indians are outside;* kaní giánk *being outside of the lodge,* 121, 9.; kä'gi a kaní gî *nobody is outside;* tám î kaní páka? *do you smoke outdoors?* kanî' geknō'la *he went out, he left the house,* 141, 9.; kátnî for kákni *outdoors, outside of the lodge,* 121, 10.

kanítani, d. kaknítani (1) adj., *exterior, being on the outside of.* (2) subst., *outside, exterior; crust.*

kanítant, kanítan, kaníta, d. kaknítant, kakníta, prep. and postp., *outside of:* ámbu k., or: kanítan ámpu *out of the water, not in the water;* kaníta pî'sh *outside of his lodge,* lit. "outside of himself", 71, 2.; kaníta nen? *who is that fellow* (making noise) *outside?*

kánk, abbr. ka, adj. and adv., *so many; so much, that much;* Lat. *tantum, tot:* k. shē'sha *that was the cost,* 44, 11.; k. shéshätko *worth that price;* kánt (for k. at) kû'sh *so many pine-trees,* 148, 21. K. is correlative with tánk in tánkĕni (tánk a nî) in 70, 9. From kánni, gî. Cf. ka No. 1 (3).

kánktak (1) adj. and adv, emphatic form of kánk: *so many, an equal number of; so much;* when referring to time: *so long,* 74, 8. (2) *enough,*

sufficiently; when added to a verb, or when standing for itself, it corresponds in Mod. exactly to Kl. gétak (2) and (3), q. v. (3) exclam. or interj, *you* or *ye stop! quit! hold on! enough of it! give us a rest!* Mod. Cf. gúni. (4) adv., *quietly, with ease, dispassionately,* 34, 13. Mod.

kánni, gánni, abbr. kán *so many, such a number of;* chiefly used when pointing at objects or counting them on the fingers: gánni wátch *so many horses.* Cf. ka, kank, tánni.

kánt, 148, 21.; see kánk.

kánts for kánash; see kaní, (1) pron. interr., and (2) pron. indef.

káp, d. kákap *stalk;* see tkáp.

kápa, d. kákpa *cup, saucer, small vase.* From the English *cup.* Cf. póko. On kápa, 164; 4., see Note.

kapága, d. kakpága *little cup, dipper, saucer.* Dim. kápa. Cf. tutísh.

kápata, d. kákpata *to touch, to reach up to:* k̲aló k. kápka *the kápka-pine reached to the skies,* 100, 8. Cf. káptchi.

Kapgā'ksi, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "at the thicket of kápka-pine trees".

kápiunks, pl túmi k. a palatable black seed growing on the kápiunksam-grass on prairies, and ripening about the month of August, 146, 5. 6.; k.-shítko *in the same manner as kápiunks,* 148, 6.

kápiunksam the plant producing the kápiunks-seed; described 146, 3–6.

kápka, d. kakápka (1) species of low pine growing on the Klamath Lake reservation: *Pinus contorta.* In spring its fiber-bark (stópalsh) is peeled off by the natives and eaten: 148, 20. 150, 2. (2) *young pine-tree:* 82, 11. 100, 7. 8. 101, 16. This definition was obtained from many Indians, but its correctness was doubted by others. Der. tkáp.

kapkáblantaks! interj., *be silent! hush up! stop talking* or *crying!* 192; 7. Der. kápkap, also occurring in k̲apk̲apagínk î, q. v. Cf. k̲émk̲em, and the kä kä refrain mentioned in Note to 194; 2.

kapkága, d. kakapkága *a young* or *small pine* of the kápka species: nî kóka kapka-ágatat *I climbed up the young kápka-pine,* 101, 15. Dim. kápka, and double dim. of tkáp.

kápkapo, tχátχabo, d. kakápkapo, tχatχátχabo *wrist-bone.* Der. tχópo. Cf. nawálash.

kápo, gápu, d. kákpo, gákpo *coat, citizen's coat, dress; overcoat.* From Ch. J.; this from French *capot:* overcoat.

kapóla, d. kakpóla (1) *to take off the coat.* (2) *to undress.*

kapópěli, d. kakpópěli *to put the coat on.*

kapópka, d. kakpópka *to put another's coat on*

káptu, kápto, pl. túmi k., a species of small *sucker-fish,* named by Prof. E. D. Cope *Chasmistes brevirostris,* sp. nov. They are fourteen to sixteen inches long, body nearly cylindric, dusky above, silvery below; caught in April, before the larger sucker species, in the Klamath lakes and in the Williamson River: 74, 1.

káptcha, gáptcha, d. gagáptcha (1) *to go behind.* (2) *to hide behind, to be close to, to be in contact with.* (3) k. or gáptche *fifth finger, small finger; the spur* of certain birds: káptchělam shináktish, q. v.; gaptchátka tchî'lχia *they placed on the floor with their small fingers,* 113, 3., cf. 113, 4. (4) the moons or months of the Máklaks year, which are counted on the smallest finger, and correspond inaccurately to our *May:* gáptsatka *in May,* 74, 1.; gaptchétka tχalampáni 1870 *in the middle of May* 1870, 36, 7.; and to our *December,* 75, 17. Cf. yankápshti, kapáta.

káptchělam shináktish (1) *fourth finger of the hand,* or *ring finger.* (2) the moons or months counted on this finger; they correspond, though not exactly, to our *April,* 75, 21., and to our *November,* 75, 16.

Kápuak, nom. pr. masc.: "*Little Coat on*", 140, 4. 9. Der. kápo.

kapútko, d. kakpútko *wearing a coat, dressed in a coat.* Der. kápo.

káshma the edible root or bulb of a plant growing on rocky ground, 146, 7.

Kássilag, nom. pr. masc., a son of Tséloχins, q. v. The name is interpreted by "Straying, Runaway".

kat, kát, abbr. ka, obl. kándan, d. kákat, met ká-akt, abbr kák, obj. kákiash, (1) pron. dem.-rel., *that one who, that which, those who* or *which.* (2) pron. rel., *who, what, which.* Applies to anim. and inan. equally: k. hûk shlî'kshga *the ones who had almost killed him,* 30, 6.; k. húk hû't tchúi lalī'ga Tûhû'shash *which thing since then stuck on Mud Hen,* 97, 1.; kat p'laí tchía *who dwells on high,* 139, 1.; tsúi nî shlín hû'nk, kát hûk yū'ta *then I wounded the one who was shooting,* 23, 1.; kándan hû'nk shlín *the one whom I had shot,* 23, 20., cf. 30, 18.; kánda nat ä'na *the one whom we car-*

ried, 24, 9.; káhaktok *whatsoever*, 71, 7. and Note; nánuktua ká-akt hûk gäg *all various kinds* (of beings) *which exist here*, 94, 3.; hû'ksa, kák at tinî'χî tsa *those who had just gone up hill*, 23, 13.; tátakshni, kákiash î ká-iga *the children, whom you are seeking*, 121, 13. Cf. 68, 10. and ka No 1 (1).

kă't, pl. túmi k.; see gă't.

káta, d. kakáta (1) v. intr., *to break asunder;* said of strings, straps, reins: shtchigtχíshtî pukä'wish a kátatk *the bridle-rein is broken.* (2) v. trans, *to cause to break; to gnaw through.* Cf. kága, kátchka, ukáta.

kátags, kátoksh, d. kakátaks (1) adj., *frosty, cold, cool, chilly* (of weather): k. gi-uápka gén waítash *it will be cold to-day.* (2) subst., *the cold, frost, chill, chilliness:* kátogshtka ámbu wē'sh k̲'léka, *or* kátogshtka ámpû wén, *by cold the water turns into ice.* Der. kátka.

Katā'gsi, nom. pr. of a camping-place on eastern part of Klamath Marsh; lit. "where gă't-bushes are".

kátak, kátok, d. káktak (1) adv., *truly, faithfully, with veracity:* k. gî *to speak, tell the truth;* káktak pî'la hémkanka *to speak nothing but the truth*, 61, 3.; nû k̲á-i káktak héwa *I doubt these things.* Cf. 64, 11. 139, 1. (2) subst., *the truth, what is true:* k. gé-u *what I know to be true*, 65, 7. (3) k. for kátak gî, the gî having coalesced with final -k: *to tell the truth*, 61, 4.

kát'hiáwash (1) *tying up the hair and putting something long in it;* an Indian conjurer's manipulation in curing sickness: 165; 9. 181; 3. (2) name of a little white aquatic bird with a forked tail; the forks are slightly ovoid; the "doctor" sings the magic song of this bird.

kátka, kátga, d. kákatka (1) *to feel cold, to be cold* (on body): k. nû *I am cold;* gé-u tcholē'ks k *my body is cold all over.* (2) *to have the body* or *parts of it frozen;* chiefly said of nose, ears etc., while freezing of hands and feet is ndá-itia. Cf. éwa, kátags, ská, tchkáwa.

kátni (for káyatni) adj., *sitting, staying*, or *living in a kayáta-lodge*, 112, 10.

kátni, 121, 10.: for kákni, d. of kaní No. 2., q. v.

katokíwash, d. kakatokíwash, pl. túmi k., (1) *promontory, hillspur, foot-hill.* (2) Katogíwash, nom. pr. of *the Sacramento River country* and *Indians*, being situated south of a number of spurs or promontories to be passed when coming from the Klamath or old Modoc country. Katugíwasham K̲óke, nom. pr. of the *Sacramento River*, Northern California.

kátpash, d. kákatpash *tail of bird.*

kat'sitsutsuéas *the power of producing large snowflakes;* it is attributed to conjurers, cf. 181; 3.

katchága, d. kaktchága (1) *to mix, to mix up.* (2) *to knead,* as dough; *to handle, stir up:* katchakóla *to stop stirring up* or *kneading.*

katchakiéni, d. kaktchakiéni *to stir up, set in motion,* as liquids, Mod.

Kátsaklatko, nom. pr. masc.; interpreted by: "Bump-Buttocks".

Kā'tsi, nom. pr. of a little spring at Yáneks.

kátchka, d. kakátchga, v. trans, *to break by striking, to break,* as strings tied or fastened to some object. Cf. káta.

kátchkal, d. kakátchkal (1) *Indian tobacco,* a mixture of leaves from various growths, known as kinnikinnik, killikinik, an Algonkin term: pā'ks kátchkalam mû'luash *the pipe is the implement for the weed,* 167; 33., cf. 178; 12. (2) *tobacco,* the leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum,* usually sold in flat pressed bars in the United States, 189; 1.: k. pán *to masticate tobacco,* 136, 8. 137, 1. 3. Der. katchága. Cf. kókanka.

kátchna *pine-log; fallen pitch-pine tree:* kátchannat, loc. for kátchna-at, *into a pine-log,* 111, 16.

Kátsuäts, nom. pr. of a locality and camp on Sprague River; it is interpreted by: "wild rocks sloping into the river".

Kauhaípkni, Kauhaípni, nom. pr. of a tribe of Indians (uncertain which) visited by Klamath Lake Indians in the vicinity of Oregon City, on lowest course of Willámet River, Oregon.

Kaúkatsi Yaína, nom. pr loc. of a mountain in the Klamath Lake Highlands: 193; 14.

ka-uká-uli, Mod. ke-uké-uli, kevkévli, d. kakuká-uli, Mod. kekuké-uli *brown, cinnamon-colored, light sorrel.* Sometimes abbr. into ka-uká-u.

ka-ukáwa, d. kakukáwa *to rattle, to make a clattering noise,* 122, 9.

ka-ulóktana, d. kakulóktana *to step across a space,* as floor, room, inside of a lodge etc. Der. ga-úla

ka-uloktantktámna, d. kakuloktantktámna *to continue walking forth and back across a space,* 113, 13. and Note. Der. ka-ulóktana, -tka, -tamna.

ka-ulû'ktcha, d. kakulû'ktcha *to spy, to spy out; to scout, to be on a scouting trip.* Der. ga-úla.

ka-utútkish, d. kaka-utútkish, species of *scorpion* one inch in length and much dreaded. Der kawúta.

Káwa, Kaúa, nom. pr. of a camp at Yáneks inhabited by Modoc Indians. Apocopated from Káwam, q. v.

kawakága, d. kakaukága, kawakaukága *to rip up with the teeth; to tear to pieces with the teeth*, 127, 5. Cf. káko.

káwam, káwiam, d. kákuam (supply ámpu, or kokeága) *spring* or *water peopled with eels;* some of these springs in the Klamath country are considered sacred, since bathers derive from their use miraculous effects on character and bravery. 179; 4. and Note. Poss. case of káwe.

Káwam or Káwiam Kóke, (1) nom. pr. of *Columbia River* of Oregon; also called Túma-Káwe-Gítko, "*many lamprey-eels*". (2) nom. pr. of *Eel River* in Northern California. Poss. case of káwe.

Káwamkshīksh, nom. pr. of a fishing place and camp on Sprague River; lit. "Eels'-Place". Cf. káwam.

Kawamχē'ni, nom. pr. of a spring and camp on Sprague River, where eels are caught; lit. "Eels'-Home". Cf. káwam.

káwantko, d. kakáwantko *poor, indigent*, 182; 10.: k. papátalish *poor and begging*. Der. ká-i, wá. See kámpka.

káwe, ká-ui, d. kákui (1) *eel* (2) *lamprey eel*, 93, 5. Forms the name of several springs and rivers; cf. káwam and its derivates

káwiaga, d. kakuyága (1) *young eel*, 177; 30. (2) a species of small eel or eel-like fish. Dim. káwe

kawúta, d. kakwúta *to catch, to get hold of; to catch what is thrown*, 80, 9.

kä'batχa, d kekä'batχa *to cover*, as with straw, earth, mud.

käbatχóle d kekäbatχóle *to uncover, disinter:* wétta híssuaks käbatχō'lsham *the man laughed when they disinterred him*, 4, 14.

käíla, kä'la, kē'la, obj., käíla and käílash, loc. käílatat, käílant, käíla, (d. käkäíla), pl. túmi k., (1) *earthy matter, mud, dirt; soil, ground:* k. spíamna *to drag out dirt*, 163; 14., cf. 157; 42.; k. shúta *to work underground, to be a miner;* käílant skátχipěli *to carry down to the ground in a basket*, 95, 22. (2) *place, section* or *piece of land, farm:* "Tchéwam Stû'", tchíhuk sä'satk k. *a place called the "Antelope's Pathway,"* 29, 11.; Fairchildăm k. gîshî'kni *coming from Fairchild's farm*, 55, 11.; Tulî'sh k., Tû'kua kä'la *the place Tulísh, Túkua*, 142, 2–5., cf. 11. (3) *district, country, land, region:* käílatat m'nálam *in their respective districts*, or *lands;* gé-u k. *my own*

country, my native land; Bóshtinam k. *the land of the whites, the United States;* Yamatknî'sham k. *in the country of the Oregonians, in Oregon,* 54, 1.; k.-nákant *all over the country,* 157; 40.; k. sayuákta *to be acquainted with the country,* 16, 15. Cf. 36, 19. 20. 39, 5–7. (4) *the earth* or *world* as far as known to these Indians: käílash shutólan *having made the earth,* 125, 1., cf. 103, 5. 142, 1.; génta käílatat *about this world,* 94, 2.; nánukashni k. *the universe.* Several telluric phenomena gave rise to superstitious fears expressed in "earth songs," a most remarkable class of song lines: 158; 48. 175; 16. 176; 3. 192; 3. 9. In some other incantations the earth is simply made mention of; 162; 5. 173; 2. 174; 9. 10. 175; 19. 192; 8. On the meaning of k. in creation myths, see Note to 96, 23.

käílala, kä'lala, d. käkäílala (1) *to haul earth, dirt,* or *mud; to carry off earth.* (2) *to make, procure a country,* or *world; to create the earth* or *world.*

käilalía *to make* or *create a country* or *world* for somebody, 103, 5.

käílanti, d. käkäílanti *yellow ground snake,* a species of the genus *Pityophis.* Der. käíla (1).

käílaptchi, d. käkäílaptchi *earth-colored, gray,* the color shade of many woolen blankets. Cf. lúashptchi, mä'kmäkli. Der. käíla, -ptchi.

käílash, gélash, d. käkäílash *semen, seminal fluid,* 186; 58.; käílash shtáni! an opprobrious epithet in use among the Máklaks. Der. käíla (1).

käíla-shúshatish, pl. túmi k. (1) *excavator, miner.* (2) *mole;* lit. "ground-worker," 134, 17. Der. käíla, shúta.

käíla-shútesh, d. käíla-shúshtesh *ploughed land, cultivated area; cornfield, agricultural land.* Der. käíla, shúta.

kä'katīlsh, pl. túmi k. (1) *hair under armpits.* (2) Kä'katilsh, nom. pr. of an Indian tribe inhabiting the Dalles of the Columbia River, Oregon. On their origin, see 143, 3. and Note. This name, "the Armpit-Hairy", is a contemptuous nickname bearing analogy to Kä'kakilsh and to Smā'k, q. v. Cf. vúyukiaks.

käkä'kli, kakä'kli, d. käkakä'kli (1) *green,* the common word for this color; said of leaves, grass, etc. (2) *yellow, copper colored; of a reddish, yellowish metallic shine:* k. wátiti *copper, brass, bronze;* k. tála, k. tchíkemal, Mod., *gold coin, metallic gold;* k. yámnash or î'mnaks *yellow beads* of a rounded shape, Kl.; k. lû'loks *yellow fire-flame,* 99, 3. Original form: käkkä'kli. Cf. kédsha, tolalúptchi.

käkäktkaní tsíkka, name of a forest bird not specified, perhaps the oriole; stands for kä'käkli-tkaní tchíkash, "bird somewhat yellow," 180; 8.

Kä'käshti, nom. pr. of a mountain on Upper Klamath Lake.

käknótkish, kä'knōtch, d. käkaknótkish *shovel.* Cf kéka.

kä'ktsna, see kédshna.

kä'la, d. käkála; see kä'la.

Kä'lalkshi, Kä'lalks (1) nom. pr. of a mountain on the east side of middle part of Upper Klamath Lake, near Captain Ferree's house. (2) nom. pr. of a locality west of Upper Klamath Lake: "*Dirt-hauling Place*", 142, 6. Der. käílala.

kä'lash, gélash; same as käílash, q. v.

kä'lish, obj. case of kä'liak; see kéliak.

Kä'mpû, nom. pr. masc., "*The Tall One*": Shasti name of Captain Jack, the Modoc chief; kímpi, gímpi *great, large,* in Shasti. See Kíntpuash.

kä'sh, d. kä'kash, Kl., same as shkísh, q. v.

kä'tch, d. kä'kätch (vowels long) a species of magpie: *Pica melanoleuca hudsonica.* Onomatop.; cf. wekwékash.

kä'tsa, kä'tcha, kä'tsna; see kédsha, kédshna.

kē, gē, kä', gä', procl. and encl. ke, gä; poss. kélăm. (1) pron. dem., *this here, this;* refers to *one* person, animal or inan. object within sight and in close proximity; Lat. *hicce, hocce.* (2) pron. pers., *he, she, it.*—It is the simplex form of kē'k, q. v., and the radix of gét and gé-u. Gä' kî hû shlakō'tkîsh *this thing here is an ax,* 178; 10.; gä' a gé-u káknûlsh *this is my war-cuirass,* 178; 5.; gä' kaní? *who right there?* 182; 3.; ké hai, gé hai *this one before you;* kē' lish tok walχátchkatko gûlí *this* (woman) *has entered the lodge of a poorly dressed* (husband), 189; 7; kálam gē látchash gî? *who owns this house?* kélăm wunî'bi wenuípkam wewéas *she is a widow with four children;* gétala *this way, through here;* see gítala.

ke, kē, kî, d. kēk, adv., *so, thus; "what follows"; used in introducing speeches in the form as delivered.* Cf. 155; 19. 185; 43. Kl. for kíe Mod., q. v.

kédsha, kē'tcha, kä'tcha, d. kékatcha, kéktcha (1) *to leave, abandon, cast away,* said of persons: tchúi pän kédsa Paúl *then Ball left* (his wife) *again,* 78, 10.; cf. 77, 2. 3. and vutódshna. *To throw away, reject,* said of inan.

things. (2) *to run away from, to flee, withdraw:* kúměti kē'ktcha *to withdraw from the cave*, 42, 21. (pass.). (3) *to give an answer* or *answers, to reply to*, lit. "to throw out words": ḵá-i kéktchank hû'nksh *not replying to him, keeping silence*, 110, 19. Cf. wálχa.

kedshamkedshalkéa *to wheel* or *turn around on one's feet.*

kédshlaksh, d. kekádshlaksh *heap, pile; pile of wood*, 85, 7.

kédshna, kä'tsna, d. kekédshna, kä'ktsna (1) *to cast, throw away.* (2) *to spread, to sprinkle; to sow.* (3) *to flee away, to take flight, to withdraw; to be running away*, 88, 10.: tsúi k. sa, tsúi ámbutat géna *then they fled and ran into the water*, 20, 3. Der. kédsha.

ké-ish, ké-ishala; see kē'sh, kē'shala.

kē'k, gē'k, gēk, gä'g, obj. kékish, gē'ksh, poss. **kékělam**; pl. kē'ksha, gégsha. (1) pron. dem., *this here, this;* same as kē and a reduplication of it, but referring almost exclusively to persons and other *anim.* beings in close proximity: kēk tídshi (gî) *he is of good character;* kē'ksha titádshi *they are good men, people;* gē'k hûnk nû.élχa *I give name* to this person; hûk gēk *this here;* kē'k *this* (patient) *here*, 158; 54.; kat gēk wá *which lives there*, 129, 7.; nánuktua ká-akt hû'k gäg *all whatsoever is here*, 94, 3.; gē'k a lû'lp, múmuatch *these are the eyes, ears* (of the old hag's spirit), 178; 13.; ḵá-i a kē'k Aísis! *this is not Aíshish!* supposing him to be at a distance, 100, 16. (2) pers. pron., *he, she, it;* pl. *they:* gékîsh tchēk ḵ'lewiuápka āt *ye will flinch before him*, 39, 1.

kéka, ḵä'ḵa, d. kék'ka, ḵä'ḵ'ḵa *to bore, pierce, perforate* with an awl, nail etc; as cloth, wood, portions of the body etc. Cf. ḵä'ḵ, tkéka, tuéka.

kékanka, d. kekékanka *to spend, lavish, throw away:* tála k. *to spend money*, 182; 9. Cf. kédsha (1).

kékělam, gē'ggělam, poss. pron. of third person singular, anim., *his, her, its; his, hers, its;* the poss. case of kēk, q. v.: k. máḵlaks *his* or *her progeny, descendants;* k. mā'ntchni máḵlaks *his, her ancestors.*

kékělamsham, poss. pron. of third person plural, anim., *their, theirs;* the poss case of kē'ksha, pl. of kēk: k. p'tíshap *their father.*

kekeluípalish, pl. túmi k., *dissolute, debauched person*, male or female.

kē'kga, 43, 3.; see géka.

kéknish, pl. túmi k., (1) *a falling of snow:* hítak a kéknish gî áti *there*

was a heavy snow-fall here; hî't k̲á-i k. *not much snow fell here.* (2) *heap of fallen snow; snow heap.* Der. kéna.

k ē' k t c h a, 110, 19.; see kédsha.

k ē' χ t g î *to become pale in the face.*

k ĕ l á d s h l a *to collect kĕlátch-berries* annually or habitually: k'ladshlä'mi *in the k'lā'dsh-gathering season,* a period of the year commencing in the middle of August and extending into autumn, 46, 9. Der kĕlátch.

k ĕ l á y u a, species of *long-tailed mouse,* black, with large eyes, living in earth-holes. Its incantation: 165; 10, cf. 179; 10. Cf. k'läyuága.

k ĕ l á m t c h a, d. kakĕlámtcha *to close the eyes:* î kĕlámtsank sî'tk lû'dshna *ye wander as if ye had your eyes closed,* 64, 11.

k ĕ l a m t c h t á m n a, d. kak'lamtchtámna *to continue closing and opening the eyelids; to keep on winking, to nictate, to blink.* Cf. shuekáptcha.

k ĕ l á t c h, k'lā'dsh, klá-ads, klás, pl. túmi k., a bean-shaped, sweet-tasting, black or deep blue berry growing on the low kĕlátcham-bush Some Indians compare it with a whortleberry, others with a prune; 75, 5. To the natives it is an important article of food, cf 146, 8–11.

k ĕ l á t c h a m, pl túmi k., *the bush producing the kĕlátch-berry;* this bush is of low growth (wikáni), not over eight inches high; 146, 8 Cf kĕlátch

k é l a - u n a, kē'la-una *to cover up with, to bury in; to throw down* or *upon:* käíla k. *to cover with earth, mud, dirt; to bury, inter,* 85, 11. Der. käíla. Cf. kélua, kĕlá-ush, shekelalóna, shekē'lki.

k ĕ l á - u s h, klá-ush, k̲'lá-ush, pl. túmi k., *sand* Der. käíla. Cf. k'laúshaltko.

k ĕ l ä' p i, k'lä'pî, d. kläklä'pi; see klä'pi.

k é l a m, kélăm, poss. pron. of third person sing., *his, her, its; his, hers, its;* the poss. case of kē, gē, q. v.

k é l m a s h, gélmâsh, d. kekálmash *tear, eye-water,* 110, 15.

k ē' l t a m a, d. kekā'ltama *to drop on, to let fall upon,* 80, 1.

k é l u a, kî'lua, kî'lhua, k̲ä'lua, d. kekálua, kikálhua (1) v. trans., *to throw down* or *into, to cover up with, to fill up:* k. käíla ílχuk *they fill up the earth into the grave to bury* (the corpse), 87, 11.; käíla k̲ä'lua *they fill up with earth,* 148, 18. (2) v. intr., *to pass over, to cover up,* said of liquids: ámbû a n'sh nû'sh kílhua *the water went over my head.* Cf. kelá-una.

k ĕ m ú t c h a, kĕmútchatko; see k'mútcha.

kéna, d. kékna *it snows, snow falls:* kéntak á-ati *deep snow has fallen*, Kl.; kékna *much snow falls; it is snowing all over the country;* mû kä'na *there is a heavy snowfall*, 75, 17. Cf. kéknish.

kĕnáwat, Mod. kanáwat, d. kaknáwat *horse-sorrel*, a vegetable growing to the height of 1 to 2 feet; the leaves are eaten when young and soft. Found in the Shasti country, around the Sískiyou mountain ridge. In warmer climates this lettuce-shaped plant grows very fast, but in the Klamath Highlands it is of a stunted growth. Leaves lanceolate or obovate, 3 inches long. A species of *Rumex*, or "dock" is called horse-sorrel in the east of the United States. 94, 9. and Note; 146, 12.

kénĕkan, Mod. kä'nkan, d. kekánkan, species of *tree-squirrel*, long and of grayish hue: *Sciurus fossor*. Cf kenkatílatuash.

kenkatílatuash, one of the popular names given to the wanáka or young silver fox. Cf. kénĕkan.

kenóla, d. keknóla *to cease snowing:* kenólasht *after snowing*. Der. kéna.

kē'sh, ké-ish, pl. túmi k., *snow:* k. kä'gi *the snow is gone;* k. múlua *the snow is ready* (to arrive), 170; 60.; keliánta ké-ishtat *when no snow covered the ground*, 37, 21.

kē'shala *to produce snowfall, to make snow* This artifice is attributed to several birds, as to the tchiutchíwäsh, 180; 7., the wíhuash, 180; 8.

kétlash, gétlash, d. gegátlash *block of wood* on which the fire-drill sagebrush stick (gă't) is turned. These wood-blocks are usually taken from the cedar-tree (vúluandsham).

kétcha, kédsha, kédsa; ketchkáni; see kítcha; kitchkáni.

ke-uké-uli, kevkévli; see ka-uká-uli.

ke-ulála, d. kekulála *to push into, to push towards*, as with a stick: keulálapka *to push away into, to make go further*, 96, 17.

ké-una, gé-una, ké-uni, d. kekû'na, gegé-una, adv., (1) *slowly, at an easy pace;* nat gä'-ûna géna *we proceeded slowly*, 24, 6. (2) *loosely:* k. shlítchlka *to tie loosely*. (3) *lightly, not heavily*.

ké-uni, d. kekû'ni, gegé-uni, adj., (1) *slow, gentle*. (2) *loose, easy, slight* (3) *light, not heavy*.

Ké-utchiamtch, abbr. from Ké-utchi-ámtchîksh, nom. pr of "*the Gray Wolf of the Ancients*", a personified mythic animal, the prototype of the present race of the gray wolf; 112, 15. 17. 19. 113, 9. 131, 8. 10. He is

called Skä'lam shá-amoksh *the kinsman of Old Marten*, 111, 21., and lived with his cubs in the same lodge with the Thunders. Also called Ké-utchish; see ké-utchish (2).

ké-utchish, kä'-utchish, káyutchish, k̲áwitchish, ká-utchish, d. kakaú-tchish, kaká-utchish (1) *wolf, gray wolf: Canis lupus*, 88, 3. 144, 11. 12.: kä'-utchish gû'lo *the female wolf*, 190; 16.; incantations. 157; 37. 165; 12.; kä'-udshîsh topínkan(i) *the younger wolf, the wolf's younger brother*, 184; 31. (2) Ké-utchish, nom. pr. of *the gray wolf* personified, 111, 20. 112, 17. 113, 21. 131, 5–15.; identical with Ké-utchiamtch, q. v.

kéwa, nkéwa, nχä'wa, d kekéwa, kékua, nkékua (1) *to break, fracture, smash, disintegrate;* said of one object only: nté-ish nχä'wa *the bow was broken*, 23, 18.; ts'û'ks ké-usht *when a leg is broken*, 71, 8.; tchā'shăsh tchókăsh nkéwatko *a skunk with a fractured leg*, 127, 10.; wéknini nχä'wa *his arm was broken at different places*, sustained a compound fracture.—Speaking of many objects, ngúldsha, q. v. (2) *to put on* or *into, to mix in;* said of salt put on meat, of sugar put in tea, and of other processes of dilution. Cf. yekéwa, yékua, ngúmshka, pekéwa, shéyakua, ukéwa.

Kewá-Gitko, nom. pr. masc. of a Klamath Lake chief at Yáneks; "*Broken-Leg*". Abbr. from Tch'û'ks-Kewápkash-Gítko.

kewélχa, d. kekewélχa *to waste, to use unavailingly*, 121, 2. 3. Der. kéwa.

k'híulaksalsh, kíulaksalsh, d. k'hikúlaksalsh *flag, banner;* lit. "what is hoisted". Der. k'híulĕχa, kíulĕka.

k'híulĕχa, d. k'hikúlĕχa (1) *to raise* or *hoist* by the simple motion of *the hands*, as a flag is raised by pulling a string. (2) *to hold up* by hand, arm: palpálish shîl k'hî'ulĕχan *raising a white flag* (of truce), 14, 2. Der kíulĕka.

kī, 155; 19. Same as kíe, q. v.

kía, kíya, d. kikíya, kekī'a *lizard*, 180; 17. Incantations: kî'ya nû aíkana *I the lizard am nodding* at the issue of my den, 155; 19.; kî'alam ké-ish *the lizard's tread* or *passage*, 165; 13. 14. Cf. kídsha.

kî'-adsh *yolk of egg.*

kiákuga, d. kikákuga *to rub sideways, to move the fingers from one side into* or *around* something; k. lúlpat *to move the fingers over the eye*, either to the right or left, a treatment resorted to by Indian mothers on their infants when the eyes or features seem out of shape. Kl. for kianéga Mod.

kianéga, d. kikanéga *to move the fingers sideways over, to rub from one side;* lit. "to begin moving sideways": p'gî'shap kikannéga lúlpût népatka *the mother passes with her hands over the eyes,* 91, 6. Mod. Cf. kiákuga.

kiápka, d kakiápka (1) *to lie on one side of the body, to recline sideways.* (2) *to lean on one arm.*

kiatéga, d. kikatéga, v. intr., *to enter sideways,* 73, 5.; *to slip into from one side, to slide into.* Cf. gutéga.

kiä'm (d. kékiäm), pl. túmi k., generic term for all kinds of *fish,* 94, 4. 145, 11.: k. lúela *to catch fish,* 28, 5. 132, 3.; k. pán *to eat fish,* viz., to eat nothing but fish, to fast on fish, 89, 7. and Note; kú-idshi k. *rotten, stinking fish,* 132, 3. 4.; kiämä'mi, kiamē'mi, kiämä'm *in the fishing season;* this period comprehends the early and the warm months, during which the fish ascend the waters of these highlands, 148, 19. Cf. kía, kídsha.

kiä'm=luélks, kiä'm=luélkish, *or* luélks=kiä'm *fishing-place;* a place where fish are caught in large quantities, as an obstruction, dam in a river etc.

kiä'm=luelkslía *to procure, to make a fishing-place* or *fish-trap for* somebody's *use,* 142, 2.

kiä'm=luelō'tksh; see luelótkish.

kídsha, kídsa, d. kikádsa, Mod. kíktcha (1) *to swim below the water's surface.* (2) *to dive:* k. tála *to dive after a coin of money.* (3) *to creep, crawl,* as snakes, lizards, worms.

kídshash, d. kî'ktchash *fin of fish;* generic term for all fins except the káluish, q. v.: k. yutílan, or k. vushóksaksin *breast fin;* pipĕlántan k. *side fin;* shuitchashksáksin k. *belly fin.*

kíe, kī *in this manner,* 155; 19; *so, thus;* can be used when quoting the very words used by the one speaking: hémkanka kíe, Mod., *she spoke thus,* 34, 11., for Kl. kē a hémkanka, kēk hémkanka *so she said.* Stands also for Kl. gá-asht, ná-asht, tchí.

kiklō's, kiklū's, d. of kílōsh, q. v.

kī'la, d. kikála; see kíla.

kíldshna, d. kikáldshna, Mod. for kíntchna, q. v.

kilíbli, d. kiklíbli (1) *to go into, to enter, to pass within,* said of one or several animals entering their dens, burrows. (2) *to slide into; to crawl, creep into.*—Speaking of one subject, gulípĕli may be used in the second definition. Der. kílhi, -pĕli.

kílhi, gílhi, d. kikálhi, giggálhi *to enter, to go into, to pass into;* said of many subjects; speaking of one subject, gulí, q. v.

kilidshíga, d. kik'lidshíga a species of little, long-necked *ducks;* synizesis for kilidshíăga, 193; 13. Dim. kilídshiksh.

kilídshiksh, d. kiklídshiksh, species of *duck,* rather large-sized. Its incantation: 165; 15. 180; 12.

kilî'lka *to raise, kick up, whirl up dust;* said of the otter's tread, 166; 24.

kî'lilks, kíllilksh *dust;* raised by the march of persons or animals, 29, 7.

kilít, gî'lît (1) *hole, aperture, orifice.* (2) *rectum* or *anus* as a part of the entrails, 119, 12. 20.: gîlít-máshash *piles, hemorrhoids.* Der. kílhi.

kilí-wash, d. kiklî'wash *the flicker,* a red-headed woodpecker, whose scalp is highly prized by the Western Indians, is used as a charm, and enters in the ornamentation of belts, mantles and blankets: k. shkútatko *wrapped in a robe* ornamented with scalps of the k. *woodpecker,* 189; 6. and Note.

kílka, Kl. kílχa, d. kikálχa *to become humpbacked:* kilχántko, *humpbacked person, humpback;* kilχántko *humpback,* when imitated by playing children.

kílχish, d. kikálχish *hump, gibbosity.*

Kilókaga, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man, signer of the treaty of 1864: lit. "Warrior of small stature." Der. kílōsh.

kílōsh, kilū's, nkílūsh, d. kíklōsh, kiklús (1) *angry, irate, wroth; furious,* 133, 10.: kílōs ké-udsis *impetuous is the gray wolf,* 144, 11.; kpû'tsampěli sas kiklō's hû'k *in their war-fury they forced them to withdraw,* 17, 3. (2) *bold warrior* or *fighter; rabid fellow:* Sā't lakí kilû's *the war-leader of the Snake Indians,* 28, 8. and Note Der. kílua.

kílua, kílua, kílhua (1) *to become* or *be angry, to be in a wrath, anger, rage,* 36, 2.: ká-i kíluat! *don't be angry!* 34, 13. (2) *to be in the wild, savage state.*

kî'lua, kílhua, d. kikálua; see kélua.

Kilúamtch, nom. pr. masc., "*Old Brave*", or "Captain George". This was the name of a Klamath Lake warrior, a reckless fighter of a remarkably tall stature. Cf. Note to 21, 5. Der kílōsh, -amtch.

kimā'dsh, kimátch, d. kikmā'dsh *ant:* lúkam k. *black ant,* lit. "bear's ant"; kimā'dshăm pátko *afflicted with toothache;* lit. "eaten by the ant", 126, 6.; compare with this the French *fourmiller,* the Ital. *formicolare.*

kimália, d. kikmália *to smart, to cause pain:* ka-á k. *it smarts intensely.*

kímbaks, kímpoksh *file, row, line; file of persons:* láp k. gasháktchna *they follow in two files,* 87, 17. Cf. kíntchna, mépoks, túnshish.

kínka, gî'nka, gî'nk (1) adv., *to a small extent; not largely, a little, a trifle:* Lû'k̲amtch gî'nka méya *Old Grizzly did not dig much,* 118, 7.; cf. 119, 2. (2) when used as adj. it is abbr. from kinkáni, q. v.

kínkak, gínkag, adj. and adv., *only a few,* 25, 2.; *but little;* kínkag tchû'lēks *but a small portion of meat,* 119, 12. 18. Der. kínka, ak.

kinkáni, ginkáni, adj., (1) *scarce, spare, "few and far between":* kinkán' smō'k gîtk *having a spare beard,* 90, 5.; k. tût wá *they are scarce out there,* 134, 16.; cf. 144, 10. 149, 14. (2) *few in number, not many, in small quantity:* hû kinkánish weweshâltko *he, she has few children only;* k. kátchkal *a little bit of tobacco,* 137, 3 and Note. Abbr. into kínka (2).

kínkutko, kinggō'tko, d. kikankō'tko *square, four-cornered, four-edged:* mû kínkutko *forming a large square; broad, wide;* mû gî'nggōtk nē'p *a broad hand;* kítcha ginkō'tko *forming a small square; narrow.*

kínsh, kí-intch, d. kī'kansh (1) *wasp.* (2) *yellow jacket wasp,* also called skíntch; incantations of this insect, 165; 16 180; 18. (3) generic term for wasp-like insects: atíni kí-intch *libellula, dragon-fly.* Cf. kî'sh, kíutka (3).

kínshakpka, d. kikánshakpka (1) *to point by hand at* an object located below. (2) *to give a downward direction* to an arrow, rifle or piece of artillery, ball or bullet, 24, 1.

kínshakshna, d kikánshakshna *to follow in a file:* sháshamoks tchī'k k. *then the relatives follow* (the wagon) *in a file,* 87, 9. Cf. gasháktchna.

kínshampka, d. kikánshampka *to point at a distant object.*

kinshípka, d. kikanshípka *to point at; to show with the extended arm.* Cf. aláhia, kínshampka.

kinshipkía, d. kikanshipkía *to beckon, to make a sign* or *signs to somebody; to make come by beckoning.* Cf. shahamúya.

Kíntpuash, nom. pr. of the Modoc chief and principal leader in the Modoc war of 1872–1873, called *Captain Jack* by the white population. Through his personal influence upon the younger and more turbulent portion of the Modoc warriors he brought on a separation from the more peaceable moiety of the tribe in April, 1870, and while the latter migrated from Modoc Point to Yáneks, he returned to the old Modoc

country on the California border, Lost River etc., with the other half: 36, 3–8. The first active measures taken by the Government to bring back the runaway Modocs of Kíntpuash to the Klamath reservation from the lands which they had ceded and sold, ended in a massacre of Indian women, children, and defenseless whites, and thus gave rise to the Modoc war: 37, 3–19. Kíntpuash with his warriors and their families retreated to the lava beds, an inaccessible tract of land impregnable by mere assault, set up his "headquarters" in Wright's cave, and resisted all attempts of the American troops to carry his position from January 16 to the bombardment of the lava beds, April 16–18, 1873: 42, 18–43, 2. The progress of the war, which up to April had been exceedingly slow and meager in results, became more active only on account of the assassination of two of the Peace Commissioners, a dastardly act in which Kíntpuash had played the most prominent part: 42, 1–17. After leaving the "rocky cave" and the lava beds, K. with his warriors resisted for a while successfully the regular troops in the engagements on Sand Hill, 43, 6–12, and Dry Lake (or Grass Lake), 43, 13–16. But finally the Indians separated and this ended the Modoc campaign. K was captured June 1, and with five others tried in Fort Klamath, and hung October 3, 1873. In our texts K. is mentioned as Captain Jack, or as: la<u>k</u>í, Mō'dokni la<u>k</u>í in 34, 3 35, 8. 17. 21. 36, 4. 10. 13. 37, 4. 5. 17. 39, 5–10. 18–22. 40, 2–5. 41, 6. 42, 1–5. 7. 8. 18. 44, 2–8. He was the cousin of Toby Riddle, both descending from brothers, 39, 22. His name is interpreted by "Having the waterbrash", cf. <u>k</u>ídshipka, a verb of the same meaning, though provided with another suffix; others explain it, though incorrectly, by the Shasti term kímpi, as referring to his high, tall stature Cf. Kä'mpu, and Notes to 34, 4. 8. 42, 1. etc., especially the Note to 35, 8. Oregonians wrote his name: Kreintpoos, Keintpoos.

kintchámpěli, d. kikantchámpěli *to return, go* or *ride back in a file; to go home single file*, 85, 12. Der. kíntchna, -pěli.

kintchántko, d. kikantchántko (1) adj. *passable for travelers walking* or *riding single file.* (2) adj., *open for passage, practicable:* tídsh gínshantk hátakt *it is good walking through here.* (3) subst., *narrow way* or *pass, pathway:* kétcha k. *foot-path.* Der. kíntchna, q. v. Cf. ginsχántko.

kíntchna, Mod kíldshna. d. kikántchna *to walk, march,* or *ride in a file; to go single file.* Cf. kínshakshna, kintchántko, skíntchna.

kínualχa, d. kikánualχa (1) *to go, march* or *travel uphill in a file,* 23, 7. (2) *to go up hill, to climb an eminence,* said of many subjects. Cf. ga-úlχa.

kínualpka, d. kikánualpka *to give an upward direction to* an arrow, rifle, piece of artillery. Cf. kínshakpka, láya.

kinuína, d. kikanuína (1) *to go single file, to travel one behind the other.* (2) *to proceed in a serpentine, meandering line,* Note to 162; 1.

kî'sh, d. kî'kash (i short) *fishing-spear; fish-gig, fish-harpoon* of Indian manufacture, 180; 20 Cf. kíutka (3).

kī'sh, kī's, d. kíkîsh *sunset, sundown, eve, evening:* kissä'mi, kishē'mi, d. kík'shē'mi *at sundown, in the evening twilight,* 31, 1.; kishámtki, Mod., *about six o'clock in the evening.* Contr. from gé-ish; see géna

kíshlχa, d. kikáshlχa *to step, pace, tread.*

kíshkanka d. kikáshkanka *to walk about,* 24, 20.; *to walk outdoors,* in the field, prairie etc.

kishtelántcha, d. kikashtelántcha *to go around the camp; to visit one's neighbor* or *neighbors.*

kishtelántchna, d. kikashtelántchna *to walk on the side of the horse* or *wagon:* gelólank k. *to dismount and walk on the horse's side.*

kíshtchipka, d. kikáshtchipka *to step up, to come towards; to approach to* somebody, 136, 6.

kíshtchka, d. kikáshtchka *to step on* something *while marching; to tread upon,* 104, 2. Cf. kíshlχa.

kíshtchna, d. kikáshtchna (1) *to go slow, to pace;* said of persons, horses, etc. (2) *to step on, tread upon:* nä'shak wákish kî'shtchnank *after stepping on one step of the inside ladder,* 112, 4.

kitíta, kítlua, kituína, kitulála; see kitíta, kítlua, kituína, kitulála.

kítti, pl. túmi k, *domestic cat;* from Engl. *kitten.* Mod. for púshish Kl.

kittiága, pl. túmi k., *kitten, young of cat.* Mod. Dim. kítti.

kítcha, kétcha, kédsa, gä'dsa, (1) adv., *in a small degree; a little, not much, somewhat:* kétcha î élχa *you are selling cheap;* tχálamash kétsa múatita shléwish *southwest wind.* (2) adj., *little, small;* abbr. from kitchkáni: gä'tsa lûpí kiatéga *a little bit* (of it) *enters first,* 73, 5.: kétsa-lakí *subchief.*

kitchákĕla, d. kikatchák'la (1) *to pay a sum owed, to repay a debt:* nû wátch spûní kítchakluk tálatat *I gave a horse to repay the money I owed.* (2) *to settle up; to pay, to reward,* 35, 19.: î kitchákli! *you pay him! you settle with him!* Cf. ské-uta, skúkta.

Kitcha=Kíutko, nom pr. of a Klamath Lake man: "*Small-Posteriors*". Stands for: kitchkánish kíu gítko.

kítchka, d. kikátchka *small fin;* all fins of small fish are called so except the tailfin. Dim. kídshash. Cf. káluish, kídshash, kpél.

kítchkam *handkerchief.*

kitchkáni, ketchkáni, d. kikatchkáni (1) *small-sized, small, little:* k. shlápsh *small is the flower,* 147, 6. 149, 22.; k. ak *very small;* ḵá-i k. *not so small;* k. laḵí *chief of second order, subchief,* cf. kítcha; kitchganlá *the smallest;* ketchgáne skútash *a small mantle,* 125, 7.; ketchkáne wē'sh *a small block* or *chunk of ice.* (2) *young, not adult, not having reached full size:* gitsgáni hissuákga *a youngster, boy,* 23, 13. or simply kitchgáni, 19, 6; ketchkaniénash ō' gisht *when he was quite young,* 55, 20. 56, 1.; cf. 54, 1. and Note; ketchkáne ánku *young tree, sapling.* Der. kítcha, -kaní; original form kitchikáni, cf. 82, 3.

kitchō'tki *to rush down:* yaúkal k. *the eagle rushes down.* Cf. húntakia.

kíu, kí-u, kíû, pl túmi k., (1) *anus; lower end of rectum.* (2) *posteriors, buttocks.* Cf. kilít, Kitcha=Kíutko, púshaklish, Push=Kíu, shkía, shkíwa.

kíudshna, d. kíkúdshna, 80, 11.; same as gí-udshna, q. v.

ki-uggídsha, d. kikuggídsha (1) v. intr, *to circle around, to describe circles:* yaúkal k. kálo-ushtat *the eagle circles up in the skies.* (2) v. trans., *to cause to turn; to wind up,* as a watch. Cf. aggédsha.

ki-uggitchótkish, abbr. kiuggítchōtch, d. kikuggitchótkish *screw;* linear, not hook screw.

kiuyéga, d. kikuyéga (1) *to hoist up sideways, to raise obliquely.* (2) *to pull up, to hoist, to raise,* as a flag; *to pitch up,* as with a pitchfork; *to lift over oneself:* tía kíuyäga *he held a tray over* himself and family, 96, 21. Der. uyéga. Cf. kíulĕka, shuyéga.

kiuyiaχiótkish, d. kikuyiaχiótgish *kitchen fork, large fork; pitchfork.*

kiukáya, d. kikukáya *to stick up obliquely; to hang out sideways;* said of flags, conjurers' signs, etc.: wán k. *to hang out a fox-skin,* 71, 2.; kiúkayunk flags *they are sticking out flags on oblique poles,* 134, 4.

Kíukamtch, nom. pr. of a Modoc headman: "*Old Conjurer*". See 21, 5. and Note. Der. kíuks, ámtchîksh.

kiukiága *young* or *little conjurer, shaman.* Dim. kíuks, q. v.

kíuks, kíuksh, d. kíukiaks, kúkiaksh *Indian conjurer, shaman, sorcerer; conjurer of diseases, medical practitioner*, 59, 6. 70, 4. 7. and pages 68, 69. These "medicine-men" do not only treat the sick, but they arrange and preside over the "doctor-dances" in the communal dance-house, are consulted for dreams, predict the weather, during the pond-lily harvest give advice on the more important incidents of tribal pursuits, and are much dreaded on account of their alleged power of sorcery. They are called kíuks, because they stick out a rabbit skin or some other sign on a rod slanting obliquely over their lodges (kiukáya). It is estimated that more female than male conjurers are now engaged in the treatment of patients among the Modocs. Kĕmutchátko k. *the old conjurer*, 40, 20.; k. weléχash *doctress, old female conjurer;* tsáshash-k. *a skunk acting as conjurer*, 134, 8.; kíuksam tchuyésh *a very high buck-skin hat;* kiúksam shuī'sh *magic song;* see shuī'sh and Note on page 159; nánka kukíaks *several conjurers*, 64, 1. cf. 65, 10. 71, 1–4. 72, 1. To call a conjurer for the treatment of a patient is shuákia, shuákidsha, q. v.

kíulaksalsh; see k'híulaksalsh.

kiulála, d. kikulála *to roast on a spit:* tchúleks k. *to roast meat.* Cf. ilála.

kíulan, partic. of gíula, verbal and derivative of gî, q. v.

kíulĕka, d. kikúlĕka (1) *to raise, stick up, hoist, lift, pull up.* (2) *to take up* by means of a stick, pole. Cf. k'híulĕχa.

kiulíga, nχi-ulíga, d. kikulíga, v. intr., *to drip* or *drizzle down; to fall upon:* stíya nχî'-ulîga láki Tûhû'shash *the pitch dripped down on the forehead of Mud Hen*, 97, 1. Cf. lalíga.

kiulóla, d. kikulóla (1) *to peel off, scrape off:* kakowátka sha k stópalsh *they scrape off with pieces of bone the fibre-bark* (of a tree), 148, 19. (2) *to skim off froth, cream*, etc.

kíulōlsh, d. kî'kulōlsh, lower horse-rib sharpened into a *bark-scraper.*

kiupáta, d. kikupáta *to land, to arrive on shore.* Cf. sχapáta.

kíutka, d. kikútka (1) *to raise up repeatedly.* (2) *to take up, lift with a fork,* as meat; *to put into a kettle with a fork.* (3) *to prick, sting.* Cf. kiuyéga.

kíutchna *to stick out; to hold up* while moving or traveling, 87, 16.

k i w a l a p á t a, d. kikualapáta *to drag* or *trail along* upon the soil: lákiam pä'-ia sha käíla (for käílatat) k. *they dragged the chief's daughter on the soil, along the ground*, 190; 11.

k l ā' d s h, d. kläkladsh (1) *level piece of ground, plain.* (2) *clearing in the woods:* tché-u kládshat gshî'kla *an antelope lay in a clearing*, 126, 6. Mod. for knā't Kl., q. v.

k l ā' d s h, k'látch; see kĕlátch.

k l á l a, kláh'la, klálha, pl. túmi k., *hailstones fall; it is hailing.*

k l á l a s h, abbr. klálsh, pl. túmi k., (1) *hail, fall of hailstones.* (2) *hailstone;* nádshiak k. *a single hailstone.* Cf. stúkish.

K l ā' l î, nom. pr. fem. Kl: "*Skin Scorched off*".

k l á n a, the palatable root of an aquatic plant growing in rivers, 146, 14.

k l a p *gonorrhœa:* klap=máshăsh *gonorrhœa;* klap=máshetko *afflicted with gonorrhœa.* From the English *clap.* Cf guyásχatko.

k l á p a, pl. túmi k., the edible, cylindric root of the small-leaved, red-blossoming púdshak-plant, 147, 1.

k' l á p û, a hawk-like black bird changing to a lighter hue in winter and living on mice; tail white.

k l ă' s h, d. kläklash *raw skin, raw fur-skin, untanned hide.* Cf. kiulóla.

k l á t c h a, gelátsa, d. keklátcha *to move the hand sideways, to perform a lateral* or *whirling motion with the hand* or *arm* Der. ki-, léna.

k l á t c h n a, gelátchna, d. keklátchna *to make a side motion with the hand.* When relating to the spélshna-game, it designates a half circular side motion performed with all the fingers: vû'ish sha klátchnank shlín *they express their guessing at the vúish by a side motion of the hand*, 79, 4. and Note.

K' l a u s h á l p k a s h Y a i n a - á g a = g i s h i, nom. pr. of *Sand Hill*, a locality where a battle of the Modoc campaign was fought on April 26, 1873; 43, 12. and Note to 43, 1. Kĕla-ushálpkăsh=Yainákîshî, 56, 4. Lit. "Sand-covered Hill at". Der. k'laúshaltko, yaina-ága, gî.

k' l a ú s h a l t k o, pl. túmi k., *sand-covered, sandy* Der. kĕlá-ush.

k l ä' y a m, species of grass about 3 inches long, with a narrow panicle.

k' l ä y u á g a, a kind of *mouse* not specified. Dim. kĕláyua.

k l ä' p i, kĕlä'pî, k'lē'pi, d. kläklä'pi, a long flat species of rush or scirpus; used for manufacturing little arrows as playthings: k'lépiam lutísh, shlápsh *seed, flower of klä'pi-reed.* Not to be confounded with klápa, q. v.

klē′dshu, klä′dsho *clam; fresh-water* and *salt-water muscle; bivalve:* klédshuam wákoksh *shell, muscle-shell, clam-shell.*

Klē′dshû=Pákishkni, nom. pr. fem.; name of one of Chief Lelékash's ten wives, who came from a lake or river productive of muscle-shells; "*Belonging to the Shell-Eaters*". Der. klē′dshu, páka.

k'léka, d. k'léklka; see k̲'léka.

kléna, gléna, d. kleklána, glégla (1) *to walk on one leg, to hop.* Cf. shekliχiéa. (2) *to obtain fire, to get a spark of fire* from the nearest lodge or camp-fire; the object, lúloks, is not expressed. Der. léna. Cf. klátcha.

k'lē′pki, klä′pke, k̲'lē′pgi, pl. túmi k., *red paint* consisting of a yellow earth mixed with grease and used by Indians to line over or paint their faces. It is of a dark red color; the natives apply it at times to keep off the cold, while the Dánkali of Nubia put a similar loamy substance on their bodies to keep off the sunheat. 121, 2. 181; 1. k̲. télishtat ípχa *they smeared red paint in their faces,* 120, 18.

Klétiamtch, nom. pr. of "*Old Sandhill Crane*", a miraculous bird of Klamath Lake mythology and one of Aíshish's five wives, 95, 23.; cf. 96, 6. Der. klétish, ámtchiksh.

klétish, klítish *sandhill crane;* a noisy bird found on the shores of the upland lakes in the Klamath region: *Grus canadensis.* Klítisham wéash *the crane's offspring,* 190; 12. These birds take long strides or steps: tchikolálχa, 190; 12. Personified in Klétiamtch, q. v.

k'léwi, kělé-ui, d. kéklui; see k̲'léwi.

klípa, d. klîklípa *mink,* a quadruped of the weasel tribe: *Putorius vison.* Mink-incantations: 156; 29. 162; 6. 174; 12. 177; 13.

Klî′p=Skútatk, nom. pr. of Dave Hill's father: "*Minkskin-Dressed*".

klî′sh, d. klíklsh *acorn of the black oak.*

klî′sham, d. klíklsham *black oak tree;* the wood of this tree serves for the manufacture of bows.

kliulála *to sprinkle* with water or other liquids, 82, 8.

klû′, a cylindric, eatable root found in the old Modoc country, 147, 2.

klúdshoa, d klukládshua *to fish with a light* or *lantern.*

klúdsōχa, d. klû′kltsōχa *to suck at* something.

klutsuótkish, klutsuō′tch, d. klukltsuótkish *apparatus intended for at-*

traction, especially for alluring fish: kl. ánku *pitch wood set on fire on a fishing-canoe*, **150, 5.** Der. klúdshoa.

k l u k á l g i , d. kû'kulgalgi *to haul, fetch, to come after* or *for* something: k. an lû'loks, ḵá-i nî shúdshank tchía *I come after fire, for I have no fire where I stop.* Cf. kléna.

k l û' s h l χ a , d. klukláshlχa *to go to sleep, to go to rest;* said of birds and other animals in Kl.; in Mod. of persons also.

k m ă' , pl. túmi k., (1) *woman's skullcap* of the Máḵlaks pattern, similar to the kálkmă, but flat on the top. This headcover, sometimes worn by old men also, is manufactured from various kinds of aquatic grasses and scirpus. One specimen was bordered at the rim with má-i (bulrush, tule-grass), further inside appeared the yellow-colored tkáp; the shmáyam, also yellow, on the outside, and the ornaments of the cap were interwoven with the black múkuash. Cf. 87, 4. 109, 3–5. 9. 10. (2) *small tray*, or drinking cup manufactured as above. Cf. kálkmă.

k m á k a , k'mákka, d. kákmka, kmák'mka (1) *to look about, to look around oneself*, **110, 15.** (2) *to be on the lookout, to spy, reconnaître, scout:* kmákok Moatuáshash *in order to espy the Pit River Indians*, **21, 12. 29, 12. 13.** (3) *to expect, wait.*—The first d. form is used when speaking of a few subjects, the second, when speaking of many.

k m á k a p s h t i , d. kákmkapshti *to put a stick* or *straw into an orifice, opening, den, hole.* Cf. yankápshti.

k m a p a t' h i é n a t k o , d. kmakmpatiénatko *wrinkled, furrowed:* kmapat'hiénapksh télish gî'tko *wrinkled in face.*

k m a t c h χ ó t k i s h , d. kmakmatchχótkish *both spurs of a rider.* Mod. Cf. ktukótkish Kl.

k m é l χ a , d. kékmelχa, kmékmalχa, v. trans., *to lay down, to leave;* said of threads, ropes, and similar objects. The first d. form is used when speaking of a few objects, the second, when speaking of many.

k m í t i k , a muscle of the human neck: the *sterno-cleido-mastoid* muscle.

k m û' g g a , kmúka, d. kmókumka *to growl;* said of dogs only. Cf. the German: mucksen.

k m ú y u l a t k o , k. kukmíulatko *shaggy.*

K' m u k á m t c h i k s h , abbr. K'múkamtch, K'mukámts, nom. pr. of *K'mú-*

kamtch, the creator and supreme ruler of the world and of mankind in the mythology of the Modocs and Klamath Lake Indians. His name means: "*the Old Man of the forefathers*", or "*the primeval Old Man*". In him the natives have deified the most powerful agency of nature known to them, *the sun*. As the supreme deity of a *hunting* race, he is invested with all the attributes of certain animals pursued by the Indian hunter: sagacity, cunning, recklessness, gigantic power etc. He also appears under the mask of the sagacious marten (Skélamtch), **107, 1. 3.**, and as such he is the elder brother of Little Weasel (Tchashgáyak), whom he is sending out from Yámsi, his temporary residence, to obtain one-eyed wives for both, **107, 1–4. 109, 3. 4.** K. creates the earth, **104, 4. 125, 1. 142, 1.**, and gives names to all the localities made by him in the Klamath country, **142, 1** sqq. He creates the human beings, **94, 1. 2.**; the races and tribes of men, **103, 1–5. 143, 2–4.**; all things upon the earth and the fish in the water, **94, 3–4.** In concert with him some animals determine the duration of human life, **103, 6–104, 5.** He saves the child of a mother who is in the act of leaping into the fire to destroy herself, and hides it in his leg; from there it is afterwards born miraculously and called his son, Aíshish. During the incessant persecutions of Aíshish (q. v.), K. shows himself as a tricky, treacherous, and low character, as a typical beast-god. In the same light he appears in his dealings with the mother-coyote, **105, 3–16.**, cf. **132, 1–3.** He revenges himself upon the Northwind (Yámshamtch) and the Southwind (Múash, Mū'shamtch) for the killing of his younger brother, by cutting off their heads, a myth describing the final victory of the warming rays of the sun over the rough blasts of the wintry season, **111, 4–11.** The extermination of the five Thunders and the two Old Thunders is the symbolization of another meteorologic process, **113, 13–114, 12.** From several of our Texts it becomes apparent that in the popular belief K. is not alone regarded as an unapproachable, terrific and demoniac power, but, like the *devil* of medieval Europe, has begun to assume a grotesque and popularly comical character: pp. **105, 125, 126.** Being merely a power of nature and not a moral power, the Indians do not pray to him, but worship him in their dances (yékish) only. Two Modoc songs describe his unlimited power over the earth and mankind,

192; 8. 9. Being the ruler of the whole world (K. nánuktua né-ulχa), he will punish bad men (shiktcháktchanuapka k̲ó-idshash hihashuáktchash) by changing them into rocks or by burning them. For the orthography of the name, see 125, 1–9. and Note to 126, 11. 12. Cf. also 65, 11. 131, 2. and in the Dictionary: Aíshish, ámtchiksh, k'mútcha, Ktá-iti, k̲ä'k̲.

kmukóltgi, d. kmuk'mkóltgi, v. intr., (1) *to wither, fade out; to become wrinkled by wetting.* (2) *to become decrepit by age.*

kmúltχaga, d. kmukmáltχaga *to bubble up in water;* the result of a motion made below. Cf. kmutchō'sha.

kmúmutch, kmómatch, pl. túmi k., *field rat, wood rat;* called hápush by Shastis and Modocs, q. v.: *Neotoma cinerea.* Der. múmuatch

k'mútcha, kĕmútcha, d. kû'kumtcha, kúk'mtcha *to grow, become old, to attain old age,* **142, 10.**; partic. k'mutchátko, d. kōk'mtchátko, guggumtchátko (1) *decrepit by age, grown old.* (2) *old person; old man,* 40, 20. 94, 2.; tchiká kĕmutsátk *a man bent by eld,* 136, 5.

K'mútcham-Látsaskshi, nom. pr. of a hill and camping place on the Sprague River: "At K'múkamtch's Lodge", as the Indians interpret it.

k'mutchéwatko, k'mutchéwitko, d. kuk'mtchä'witko *old person; old man.* The incantation of the "Old Man" is declared to be of a pernicious influence, 179; 7.; 'mutchéwatk *an old man,* 183; 13.

k'mútchish, kĕmútchîsh, d. kúkamtchish, kúk'mtchish, gû'ggamtchîsh *old, aged, advanced in years:* nû yá k̲á-i nî a kúkamtchish gî'-u̯apk shíugok *I would certainly never get old if I had killed him,* 64, 13. and Note; nû a gû'ggamtchîshash gî'tki gî! *I want them to become old,* 103, 7. 12.

kmutchō'sha, d. kokmtchō'sha (1) *to bubble up in water,* Mod. for kmúltχaga Kl. (2) *to suck juice out* of bones, stalks etc. Kl.

K'mútchuyakshi nom pr. of a rock on Klamath Marsh, shaped like a man and visible from afar; lit "Old Man's Place." Der. k'mútcha.

knadshikía, d. kakandshikía *to wink, blink with one eye.*

knáklitko, d. knaknálitko *beach, shore line.*

knā't, d. knā'knat *level, dry, rocky land without vegetation, table land;* on tracts of this kind the ipo-root is often found. Kl. for klā'dsh Mod.

kné-udshi, kné-udshe, d. knéknudshi *coarse outer bark of tree,* especially of the pine-tree, 148, 18. Cf. ndshĕ'dsh, stópalsh.

k n é - u s h *fish-line, fish-string,* to which a piece of *bark* is fastened; nû k. mbû'shan shle-etchuápka *to-morrow I shall go and look at the fish-lines.* Der. knéwa. Cf. shué-ush, takĕléash.

k n é w a *to put out the fish-line:* pshín k., or simply knéwa, *to put the fish-line out for the night.* Cf. shué-udsha.

k n í a, d. kníknia (i short) *to be in erection.*

k n u k á g a, k'nukága, d. knuknukága *thread; little, thin* or *tiny string:* k. tunsχántko *wick;* lit. "small string passing through it." Dim. knúks.

k n ú k l a, d. knûknákla (1) *to bend the body downwards,* as in squatting, stooping etc. (2) *to deposit, lay;* said of birds laying eggs: tchíkass nápal k. *the bird has laid an egg,* or *eggs.*

k n û' k l χ a, d. knuknáklχa (1) *to lie down curled up, face down* or *leaning on elbows; to have the knees drawn up in sitting* or *lying.* (2) *to lurk, watch when lying in ambush; to place oneself in ambush.* Der. knúkla. Cf. ldíglχa

k n ú k s, k'núks, kĕnû'ks, pl. túmi k, (1) *thread, string, cord:* k'nō'kshtat itánkish *wax, beeswax to put on threads* (2) *rope, cable,* 82, 11.; the incantation of the rope, 165; 11.—Lit. "what is bent, twisted." Cf. knúkla.

k ó a, d. kókoa, kúkua, a white species of *crane* or *heron* living on the Klamath lakes, spread of wings two feet; probably *Herodias egretta.* K. walídshtat tgalíga *a kóa-fowl stands on the rock-cliff at the shore.*

k ó d s i n k s; see kúdshinksh.

k ó e, kû'e, d. kókoe, kúkue (1) *toad.* (2) the larger species of frogs, like the *bullfrog, Rana pipiens.* Incantations of kú-e welékash *the old female frog,* 163; 9. 173; 5.: hû'kt shuísham lak̲í, kóä *this is the chief of songs; the toad* (or *frog*) *song,* 180; 17. Cf. wekétash.

k ó - e p t c h i, kuéptchi, d. kukuéptchi *toad-shaped, frog-like:* k. snawédshash *a frog-like wife,* 186; 54. Der. kóe, -ptchi.

K o h á s h t i, nom. pr. of an Indian settlement of five or six lodges, located on northeast end of Upper Klamath Lake, three miles north of Yá-aga, q. v.; also fishing place and starting point for canoes going to the western and southern shores of this upland water basin. During about three years it was the seat of the reservation agent; cf. Ind Aff. Rep. 1866, p 89–91. On the origin of the name, "*Set-Out*", cf. 142, 12.; K. is also called Skohuáshki. Cf. E-uk̲alksíni k̲ók̲e, guhuáshktcha, sχowáshka.

kóhiash, d. kóḵiash (1) *flea.* (2) *bedbug.* Der. ḵóḵa.

kó-ika, d. kokíχa; see kúiχa

kó-iχaga, d. kukíχaga; see gúikaka.

ko-ishéwa, ku-idshéwa, d. kokîshéwa *to rejoice over, to be glad of:* kui-dshéwa î gátpisht *I am glad that you have arrived;* ku-ishéwank shlä'pěle *rejoicing to have found him again,* 96, 5.; ku-ishé-uk *rejoicing, joyful, merry,* 96, 13. Cf. kuyéwa.

kóka, kû'ka, d. kúkaka, kúk'ka (1) *to be dressed in a gown, long robe; to wear the kúks-garment;* said of both sexes. (2) *to be dressed, arrayed, clad;* said of women only: tidshá hû't kókatko *she is nicely dressed;* cf. 189, 5. Cf. kúkpěli, kúks, shulóta.

kókantcha, kukánsha, d. kúk'kantcha *to go climbing, to climb up to a distance,* 100, 7.; *to ascend,* as a ladder or tree. Der. gúka.

kókatχash, pl. túmi k., nom. pr. of an edible root not specified. Cf. kókatka, frequentat. of kóka.

kókna, d. kokákna; see gúkna.

kokóle *flint-rock,* a whitish rock used in the manufacture of arrow- and spear-heads: k sháwalsh *flint arrow-head, flint spear-head.* Little pieces of this rock are found at different spots on the reservation.

kóktingsh, kû'ktinksh, abbr. kō'tingsh, kû'ktu, d. kokáktingsh *dragon-fly, libellula, muskito hawk.* Der. gúta. Cf kínsh, Kótingsh.

koktkínshka, d. kokaktkínshka *to scold, blame, vituperate; to charge with reproaches,* 184; 30. and Note. Der. kóktingsh.

kókua, kókuatko, d. of gúhua, q v.

kólansh, pl. túmi k., (1) *joint, articulation of limbs.* (2) *knee-joint, knee-articulation, knee-bone, knee.* Der. ga-úla.

Kólmai, nom. pr. fem.; interpreted by "Great Talker."

kō'lta, ḵólta, d. kokā'lta *otter, fish otter: Lutra canadensis.* Kólta wéas *the otter's offspring,* 180; 1. and Note. Incantations: 166; 24. 177; 9. Portions of its skin serve as magic curing-tools in the form of belts, 167; 30.

komû'shni, kâmúshni, d. kokmû'shni *wild, savage, runaway:* ḵá-i k. *tame, domesticated.* Der. kú, médsha.

koné, kön, köní, kûn, same as gúni, q. v.

kō'pe, kópi *coffee:* k. bunû'tchatko (you are) *going to drink coffee,* 186; 56. From the English.

kō'sh, kû'sh, obj. kóshash and kō'sh, d. kókosh, χóχosh (1) *pine tree, pine.* The species most generally met with in the settled parts of the reserve is *Pinus ponderosa,* growing from eighty to one hundred feet high and branching out at a distance of thirty feet from the soil; kóshash *at the pine tree,* **162; 2.** (2) pine trees being the only conspicuous trees near the settlements of the Klamath Lake natives, they use k. as generic term for every kind of *tree,* **145, 21.**; the kápka-pine is called so, **148, 21.**: ktéleam k. *sugar pine.* The Mod. term for tree is ánku, q. v.

kóshapash, d. kókshapash *clasping-knife, pocket-knife.*

kóshpaksh, kû'shpaksh, d. kokóshpaksh *father-in-law, mother-in-law;* said by or in reference to husband of elder or younger daughter.

Kō's-Tuē'ts, nom. pr. of an encampment of Snake Indians ten miles above Yáneks; lit. "where pine trees stand." Der. kō'sh, túya.

kótaksh, kútagsh, kû'toks *minnow,* a species of fish of the genus *Phoxinus,* occurring in Upper Klamath Lake, long **3–5** inches, **180; 14.**: kû'tagsh stû'ka *to gig minnow-fish,* **122, 6.**

kótash, gû'tash, pl. túmi k., *head louse,* **71, 9. 119, 3. 6. 8.**: gû'tash kshíkla *to catch a louse on another's head.* Der. gúta. Cf gapneága.

Kótingsh, nom. pr. fem. Kl.: "*Dragon-fly,*" nickname for a woman with a slender waist. Regular form kóktingsh, q. v.

kóto, kû'to, d. kókto, kû'kto (1) *waist, loin of man.* (2) the part of quadrupeds where the hind legs join the body; *middle portion of back,* "*horse-lump*". Der. gúta.

kowáktcha, d. kokuáktcha *to bite through, to tear off by biting:* k. nī'sh *she bit through the neck,* **119, 9.**

kpá, d. kpákpa *fire-poker* of wood or iron. Cf. kpĕ'l.

kpádsha, d. kpákptcha *to extinguish a light* or *candle by hand.*

kpápsha, d. kpakpápsha *to taste, degustate,* as food, liquids. Cf. kpéto.

kpápshash, d. kpakpápshash *sense of taste, taste of tongue* and *palate:* lúiluyatk k. *sweet to the taste,* **148, 7.**

kpátakanka, d. kpáptakanka *to hold between one's legs* or *knees.*

kpátia, d. kpakpátia *to poke in the fire:* illâ'lūdsh kpátiank lóloksh *fire-pincers.* Cf. illolótkish. Der. kpá.

kpĕ'l, kpél, Mod. kpē'l, d. kpékpal (1) *tail, caudal appendage,* **144, 9.**:

watchágalam k. *the dog's tail;* Tcheínaměnam k. *Chinaman's tail;* kpĕ'lam tútish *origin of the tail.* Incantations exist on the tails of several animals; Note, p. 178. (2) *long hair on tail,* Kl. for lák Mod. (3) *tail-fin* of fish.

k p é t o, d. kpékpto *to taste, to sip.* Cf. kpápsha.

k p í a m n a (1) *to put into the mouth;* said of articles larger than the mouth and protruding from it. (2) *to have* or *to roll in the mouth* an object protruding from it. Cf. shikpualkána.

k p í t c h t c h n a, d. kpikpátchtchna *to spit;* Mod. for shlúktchna Kl. and Mod. Cf. kpútchna.

k p ŏ' k, d. kpŏ'kpak *gooseberry* of dark hue and of the size of the domesticated gooseberry, growing in clusters; the fruit of the kpókam-bush. Cf. lúiluish, púkpok

k p ó k a m, kpû'kam, d. kpukpákam (supply: ánku), a species of the *gooseberry bush;* probably *Ribes aureum.*

k p u d s h ō' s h a, d. kpukptchō'sha *to suck.* Cf. klúdsōχa

k p ú y u m n a *to revolve in the mouth; to masticate, chew:* kátchgal k. *to masticate tobacco.* Cf. ktchán, kókanka, pán.

k p ú l a k t c h a *to drive away while marching* or *running; to follow up, hunt, pursue,* as an enemy, 30, 7. Der. kpû'lχa.

k p u l í, kpúli, d. kpúkpli *to drive into, huddle into:* wátsag kpulí' wakalákat shī'p *the dog huddled the sheep into the corral.*

k p û' l χ a *to drive off, expel, remove by force,* 29, 21.

k p ú t c h a, kpúdsha, d. kpû'kptcha, kpû'kpdsha (1) *to expel, oust, to drive out.* (2) *to chase, pursue, follow up closely, to press upon.* Cf. tpúdsha.

k p u t c h á m p ĕ l i, d. kpukptchámpĕli *to drive out again; to force to a homeward retreat, to expel from the country,* 17, 3. 28, 11. Der. kpútchna, -pĕli.

k p ú t c h a p k a, d. kpúkptchapka *to chase, pursue,* while unseen by, or distant from the object pursued: nálsh kpû'dshapka *she presses hard upon us from the rear,* 122, 7. Der. kpútcha.

k p u t c h í t c h k a *to kiss;* it is against the custom of western Indians to kiss any person except babies.

k p ú t c h n a, kpō'tchna, d. kpukpō'tchna (1) *to drive out, expel.* (2) *to squirt from the mouth.* Der. kpútcha. Cf. kpítchtchna, kputchítchka.

k s h a g g á y a, d. kshakshgáya, v. trans., (1) *to hang, to hang up, suspend,*

as game, clothing. (2) *to put to death by hanging*, 44, 4. 7. 8. 55, 21.—Speaking of many objects, iggáya Cf. aggáya, hishuggáya, laggáya.

kshaggayótkish, d. kshakshgayótkish *gallows.*

kshakídsha *to circle in the air; to describe circles*, as birds of prey, 165; 5. 169; 50. Cf. aggédsha, ki-uggídsha.

-ksaksi, -ksaksína, postp. of the emphatic adessive case in Kl., "*at, just at, there*", not occurring in our Modoc texts. Often appended to parts of animal body, 21, 17. 30, 5.; to local names and terms of topography, 19, 7. 20, 10–13. 22, 1.: kĕlá-ush îsh íktchi é-ushkshakshi! *get me some sand at the lake!* Cf. Welékash=Knukleksáksi.

kshápa, ksápa, gishápa (1) *to tell, to relate, to state, to say so;* introducing sometimes the proper words of the one speaking, sometimes not, 119, 21.: "käíla p'nálăm" kshápa, "Mōdokíshash lóloaksh" kshápa, "Bóshtin k̲lékshť" kshápa *they said that the land belonged to themselves, that the Modocs were slaves and would soon become white people*, 35, 6–8.; hún wátchag hû'mtcha kshápa *he told me that this dog was of such a description;* kánt sha Dr. Jóhnash táwiank shî'uks gishápa *the one whom they said to have been bewitched by Doctor John*, 65, 18.; "hû'nksh" û'nk kshápa "*this one*" *said he.* (2) *to think, to believe, to hold, to suppose:* hû'nk Móatuashash ksápok *thinking him to be a Pit River man*, 24, 4. Der. ke No. 2, shápa.

kshapáta, d. kshakshpáta (1) v. trans., *to bend backward* or *downward.* (2) v. intr., *to lean back* on one's seat or chair. Cf. tchapáta.

-kshápta, -gshápta, a term composing the numeral terms *six, seven, eight;* also their multiples *sixty, seventy, eighty*, and others; lit. "I bend downwards (the finger)". Contr. from kshapáta.

kshatgatnúla *to draw out, extract, pull out;* kátchannat kshatgatnû'lank *taking out from, extracting from the log*, 111, 17. Der. tgatnúla.

kshá̇wal, ksáwala, d kshákshual, ksáksuala (1) *to stretch out upon, to deposit, lay upon:* k. k̲'lekápkash ánko kedshlákstat *they laid the body upon a pile of wood*, 85, 6.: shtchík'lχank tchúi gélkai, tchúyunk k. k̲'lekápkash *after erecting poles they construct a platform and deposit on it the corpse.* (2) *to fix, fasten* or *tie above, high up*, as at the top of a standing pole.—Speaking of more than one object, iwála. Cf. ipmā'tcha, kshúiwal.

kshawaliéga, d. kshakshawaliéga *to carry up, to transport upwards, uphill.* Cf. 74, 17. Der. kshá̇wal. Cf. huwaliéga.

kshawína, d. kshashuína *to fall down*, one of one pair with marks up or down, the other three with the marks down or up; said of the two pairs of beaver or woodchuck teeth used in the skúshash-game. By this throw none of the players on either side will gain anything, 80, 5.

kshékansha *to fly around, to take an aerial flight:* kaló nû k. *I fly through the clear skies*, 169; 50.

kshekiúla, d. kshekshäkiúla *to catch, capture:* mä'nk k. *to catch a fly.*

kshékuga, ksikóga, d. kshekshákoga *to put, place* or *locate into*, as into a basket, cradle etc.: tchakĕlátat k. *to place into a willow basket*, 101, 19.; bō'xstat ksheχóga *to lay, place in a coffin.* Refers to one person or anim. object; speaking of many or collective objects, íkuga.

kshéla, kshä'la *to place within, to put* or *lift into:* tsúi nat ksä'lapk hû'nk shlípks *then we lifted that wounded man into* (the ambulance bed), 24, 5.

kshélktcha, d. kshekshálktcha *to leave behind, relinquish while going;* said of one long or anim. object only. Speaking of many, élktcha. Cf. lélktcha.

kshélχa, d. kshekshálχa *to deposit; to lay down on the ground;* said of one long-shaped object, person etc.: tánkni máklăks k. k'lekápkash *the forefathers laid down the body of the deceased*, 85, 6. Der. élχa.

ksheluikiétish, d. kshekshaluikiétish (1) *one who is living with others.* (2) *servant, hired person.* Der kshéluya.

kshéluish, ksélhuish, d. kshekshá luish *mane* of horse, lion etc. Cf. élhuish, wámĕlhuish.

kshéluya, kshélui, d. kshekshá luya *to lie near* or *by the fire; to warm oneself:* ktána kshéluyank lû'lukshtat *she slept within the warming rays of the fire*, 122, 1. Cf. kshélχa.

kshéna, d. kshéksha, kségsa (1) *to carry on the arms* one long-shaped object: mûkák k. *to carry a baby*, Kl. (2) *to carry off, take away* in the arms or hands: ánku k. *to carry away sticks, wood.* Der. éna.

kshē'sh, kshî'sh *little stick* serving as counting check in games. In the spélshna-game six of them are commonly used, 80, 2–4.: nā'shak k. *only one check*, 79, 5. Der. kshéna

kshét'lēka, kshatlä'χî, kshätlē'χi, d. kshekshét'lēχa, kshakshtlē'χi (1) *to lay across, transversely, athwart; to deposit crosswise*, as one log across another. (2) *to fasten, tie transversely:* kshet'läχípkash wátchtat ítpa

(k̲'lekápkash) *they convey* the body *tied transversely over a horse*, 85, 3.— Speaking of more than one long-shaped object, etlē'χi. Cf. ákua.

kshéwa, d. kshékshua *to put upon, to locate inside; to introduce:* kû'tash k. lúlpat *he puts a louse into the eye*, 71, 9. Der. éwa.

-kshí, -ksi, -ks, Mod. -gíshi, postp. of the adessive case. Aíshishamksh *the home of Aíshish*, is used as a subj. case in 96, 23. Cf. -ksaksi.

kshíkla, d. kshikshákla; refers to *one* long-shaped or anim. object or subject. (1) v. trans., *to lay down, to place, stretch out, deposit* on the ground or elsewhere: kútash k. *to catch, kill a louse* on another's head; kútash kshikshákla *to kill lice.* (2) k., or partic kshíklatko, numeral classifier added to the numbers 11, 21, 31, 151 etc. "*I lay down one*", "*laid down one*", viz. "counted", 37, 15. 42, 20. In 55, 11. kshîklápkash stands incorrectly for pe-ulápkash. (3) v. intr., *to lie in, to be placed* or *deposited on* or *within*, 126, 6.: shnúlashtat kshî'klapksh *lying in the nest*, 95, 15.— Speaking of more than one object or subject, íkla (1) and (2), q. v.

kshî'kshnish, a gray species of *sparrow-hawk:* also called tchíkass-k.; *Tinnunculus sparverius* Its incantation: 166; 18., cf 180; 9. Der. kshéna.

kshíta, d. kshikshíta *to escape*, 14, 9. and Note; 42, 17. 128, 1. Mod.

kshíulakgish, abbr. ksíulgish, d. kshikshúlakgish, ksiksúlgish *dance-house, communal lodge erected for public dances*, 75, 19. 90, 10.: k. látcha *to erect a dance-house;* ksíulakshχēn *towards the dance-house*, 141, 3. The dance-house is called spû'klish in 7 , 11. Der. kshíulĕχa.

kshiulaktámpka d kshikshulaktámpka *to begin to dance*, 70, 3.

ksíulaktcha *to go and dance; to arrange* or *have a dance*, 70, 1. 141, 4. 5.

kshíulĕχa, ksíûlka, kshíwalχa, d. kshikshúlĕχa *to dance*, 163; 12.: sha ksiúlakuapk *they propose to dance*, 140, 1. 4.; kshî'ulχish *for dancing, for the dance*, 140, 3.; spû'klishtat kshíwalχa *they dance in the dance-* (lit. "sweat-") *house*, 75, 11.; shtûpuyúka gshiúlak̲a *they have a puberty dance*, 134, 21. The term is applied to animals also: to the prairie-wolf, 128, 8.; to the skunk, 162; 7. (2) *to perform ceremonial dances:* tsúi sa ksî'ulĕχ kî'uks s̥uawínuk *and they danced, when a conjurer examined them*, 21, 9.

ksiútăki, ksiû'tgi, d. ksiksiútăki, ksiksiû'tgi *to run fast;* said of foot-racers and horsemen: nkī'l k. *to run fast, to run hard;* nat ksî'utakiank gépgapĕle *we returned home speedily*, 24, 11.; nkī'l ksiū'tgish, ksiútgish

tchátchui *the speediest runner;* ksí'utăkiank āt génuapk! *ye must travel as fast as ye can!* 20, 15. Cf. kshiútchna.

kshiútchna, d. kshikshútchna (1) *to bounce, to skip, go around hopping.* (2) *to perform long dances.* Cf. kshíulĕχa.

kshiúlgish; abbr. from kshiúlakgish, q. v.

kshíwalχa; same as kshíulĕχa, q. v.

kshiwiótkish *animal's cage; cage for wild beasts.* Mod. Der. kshéwa.

kshúiχi, d. kshukshíχi *to surpass, excel* in size, strength or power: wátch kshúiχitko tχá-ushash *the horse is larger than the colt.* Cf. uyéχitko, winíχi.

kshúiwal, kshúyuwala *to lay* or *deposit upon,* as a corpse upon the funeral pile, 89, 1. Cf. ksháwal.

kshúya *to give, bestow;* said of one long-shaped object. Speaking of more than one object, shewána. Der. úya. Cf. lúya.

kshúyamna, d. kshukshíyamna, ksuksí-amna *to hold on one's arms* one long-shaped object; said chiefly of babes.

kshukátkal (1) *to carry about in the arms, to carry around with oneself, to bring back:* wéash á-i nûk *I carry my young with me,* 166; 18. (2) *to carry off, to steal, kidnap.*

kshukshiéχash *grease in the flank of animals.* Mod. Cf. tcháshlaksh.

kshulótkish, d. kshukshalótkish *mowing scythe.* Mod. Cf. mulinótkish.

kshū'n, kshún, pl. túmi k., (1) *grass, grass stalk;* generic term for all graminaceous or even glumaceous plants, including bulrushes, aquatic grasses etc.: k. puetílank *putting grass underneath,* 148, 17.; atíni k. *a high, tall grass,* 149, 4.; nádshak k. *a blade of grass;* kshû'nat *on a* (prairie-) *grass stalk,* 148, 5. (2) *dry* or *dried grass, hay:* k. hiwídsha *to lay in hay* for winter, 75, 12.; kshunē'mi *in haying time,* 148, 3. Haying begins in July. Cf. vuíχankish. (3) *seed-grass,* 145, 18. 148, 5. Der. kshéna.

kshunáltko *productive of grass, grassy:* k. käíla *grazing land, pasture land;* tû'm kshunálpash (for kshunálpkash) käíla *producing much grass everywhere,* 36, 20. and Note. Der. kshúnala.

kshū'nptchi *having the appearance of a grass-stalk* or *graminaceous plant; looking like grass,* 149, 5.

kshúsha, d. kshû'ksha *to lie, to be lying on, upon, within, below, underneath;* k. taluálχan *he was lying inside, the face turned upward,* 24, 14. Der. úsha.

kshúti, ksû'ti, d. ksûksû'ti, a species of *swamp grass*, often used as hay for cattle. Cf. kshū'n.

kshutíla, d. kshukshtíla (1) *to be* or *lie underneath; to live below:* kshutî'la pû'shish tébullat *the cat lies under the table.* (2) *to be, lie* or *live in the shade* or *shadow.*—Speaking of many subjects, i-utíla. Der. utíla.

ktá-i, ktaí, loc. ktáyatat, ktá-itat, ktáyat, (d. ktákti), pl. túmi k., (1) *stone, pebble, rock-fragment,* 82, 7. 13. 85, 12.: k. sha húyuχa *they are heating stones,* 82, 6.; ktayátka *by the throwing of a stone,* 125, 5. 8. (2) *rock, rocky formation, rock ledge:* k. sû'smaluatk *painted rocks,* 179; 3., cf. shúmalua; ktáyam skútash *rock-moss;* k̲úitsant tchía ktáyat *they stayed in the midst of inaccessible rocks,* 21, 13.; ktáyat lî'uptsank *hiding behind rocks,* 22, 6.; gît ktaíksi *where the rocks lie,* 142; 3. (3) *brick, tile.*

ktaí=shíshnish, pl. túmi k., *the dipper;* a little brown dipping bird belonging to the ousel tribe: *Cinclus mexicanus.* Der. ktá-i, shína.

ktaí=shtinā'sh *house built of stone* or *brick.* Mod.

Ktá-iti, nom. pr. given to a rock standing in the bed of the Williamson River, about three-quarters of a mile below the Sprague River junction. According to a myth, K'múkamtch was changed into this rock, after he had selected this spot as a fishing place. Lit "at the Rock".

Ktái=Tupákshi, nom. pr loc., "*Standing-Rock*"; name of a rock about ten feet high and fourteen feet in width, situated fifty yards north of the Sprague River and about one hundred and fifty yards from the junction of Sprague and Williamson Rivers. Indian pictures are visible on its surface, and the rock is called "K'múkamtch's chair", because this deity had, according to the myth, constructed a fish-trap of willow branches there, and was watching on this rock for the preservation of this structure. West of K. is an obstruction in the Williamson River, serving as a fish-trap to the Indians: 74, 2. and Notes; 143, 2. Der. ktá-i, túpka.

Ktaí=Washi, nom. pr. of a camping place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "where rocks are", or "Rocky Hollow". Der. ktái, wásh.

ktayága, d. ktaktiága *little stone* or *pebble,* 82, 12. Dim. ktá-i.

ktáyalish, ktáyalsh, d. ktaktáyalish (1) adj., *rocky, full of rocks, rock-bound; denuded of vegetation:* túmi Shā't tû Ktáyalshtat Yaínatat wá *many Shoshoni Indians live in the Rocky Mountains.* (2) subst., *rocky region, stony tract:* ktayalshtála géna *he proceeded towards the lava beds,* 37, 18.

ktakága, d. ktaktkága *to rip open, to tear open.*

ktakákitchna, d. ktaktkákitchna *to rip* or *tear open successively.*

ktakálitko (1) adj., *wounded by a cut* or *gash.* (2) subst., *the wound, gash:* mû'm k. *a large, wide wound;* kétcha k. *a small wound.*

ktakióla, ktakiúla *to sever, cut off:* wátsag hû'k k̲'leká kándan k̊pĕ'l ktakiō'la *the dog died, whose tail I cut off.* Cf. ktákta No. 1.

ktáklish, d. ktaktáklish (1) adj., *arrayed with the kaknō'lsh* or *elk-skin armor:* mák̲laks ktaklī'sh *men clad in skin-armors,* 88, 7. (2) subst., *warrior on the warpath; fighter arrayed for war.* Cf. kaknóla, kaknólsh.

ktákta, d. ktaktákta *to cut off; to cut asunder, sever in two,* as a string, rope, limb, 134, 14. Cf. ktúkta, ktakióla.

ktákta, d. of ktána, q. v.

ktaládshna, d. ktaktládshna *to cut, slash; to wound with a cutting instrument.* Cf. ktakálitko.

ktána, d. ktákta, kákta *to sleep, to be asleep,* 110, 20. 113, 17.: níshta nat k̲á-i káktant (for kákta nat) *the whole night we did not sleep,* 31, 9., cf. sa kákta *they slept, held siesta,* 19, 13.; ktánhuish (h epenthetic) *while she slept,* 122, 3.; ktámpsh=shítk (for ktanápkash=shítko) shléash *appearing like one who is asleep,* 113, 17., cf. 131, 9.

ktanápka, d. ktaktanápka *to be drowsy, sleepy:* ktanapkátko (ungrammatically ktanapátko in 91, 7.), *one who is sleepy.* Der. ktána.

ktánsha, ktándsha, d. káktansha (1) *to go to sleep, to retire to bed:* Lĕméish káktansha *the Thunders went to sleep,* 113, 18. (2) *to fall asleep:* skû'lχank ktándsha *lying down she fell asleep,* 122, 3.; tamû'dsh ktánshîsht *whether he was asleep or not,* 113, 15.; ktándshi, 122, 4., stands for ktándshisht. Der. ktána.

ktánshna, d. káktanshna *to fall asleep,* 113, 14.: Skélamtch ktánshan (inverted for ktánshna) nánui shχolχótak *Old Marten fell asleep as soon as he lay down,* 113, 11. Der. ktánsha.

ktä'lo, ktä'lualsha; see ktélo, ktélualsha.

kték'hiehē, d. ktekták'hiehē *to notch; to indentate.* Partic. ktek'hiehétko (1) *notched; indentated.* (2) subst., *angle* or *particle cut out on a rim* or *edge; a notch.* Cf. ktúiχi.

ktékna, d. ktektákna *to cut a hole into:* yówish ktéktaknan *having made a cut through both heels,* 13, 5. Cf. tkéka.

ktekuéla, d. ktektakuéla *to rush down; to slide down, to slip.* Cf. ákuash.

kteléshka, d. ktekteléshka *to push away;* ktēleshkápka *to push away to a distance,* or *forcibly;* intensifies the signification of the simple k., 42, 13.

ktélχa, d. ktektálχa, v. trans., referring to persons or long-shaped objects only. (1) *to cut with a knife,* as sticks, wood etc.; same as ktákta No. 1. Cf. ktetéga. (2) *to let fall, to let down on the ground, to drop:* lóloksgîsh k. sha *they let the rifle rest on the ground,* 74, 16. (3) *to let fall, to let slip into the water.* (4) *to slide down into the water, to let oneself fall in the water; to be drowned:* tám húnkĕlam t'shíshap uná ktélχa? *was his father drowned some time ago?* Cf. tínua, tínuash. Der. élχa.

ktélo, ktä'lu, d. ktektélo *pine-nut;* the brown resinous fruits contained in the burs of the pine are eaten raw by Indians, 75, 5. Ktéleam kō'sh *sugar-pine.* They prefer the nuts of the sugar-pine to those of other pine-trees.

ktélualsha, d. ktektélualsha *to gather pine-nuts* annually or habitually: ktälowalshuápka nād *we shall gather pine-nuts,* 75, 3. Der. ktélo.

ktepéta, ktépta, d. ktektpéta, ktektápta *to notch, to indentate.*

kteţéga, *to cut up, to cut to pieces:* k. nánuk *she cut up the whole* of the body, 119, 10.; wátch hûnk tchúi ktēdéga *they then cut up the horse,* 85, 7. Mod.; pála-ash k. *to cut bread into slices,* Kl.

ktiyuiakía, ktíwiaχía, d. ktiktiyuakía *to lift up, push over, place on the top in* somebody's *interest,* 22, 12. Der. ktiwíχi.

ktî'tchitcha *to split the long way, to split in the whole length:* wátitka ánku k. *to split a stick with a knife.*

ktíudshna, d. ktíktudshna *to continue pushing; to push* somebody, e. g. to excite his attention or to stop his talking, 119, 15.: i a núsh túla k. húnksh *you and I are pushing him.*

ktíuga, d. ktíktuga (1) *to throw, to throw out; to push* or *force out of,* as out of the house: k. *or* k. pétchtka *to kick out* Cf. ktúka, shiktókanksh. (2) *to close forcibly, bolt up,* as a door, gate.

ktiugía, d. ktiktugía (1) *to throw out, push out of for* somebody. (2) *to kick, force for* somebody, or *in one's own interest.*

ktiugiúla, d ktiktugiúla *to push, force* or *kick open:* ktîugíulank ka-íshtish *kicking the cover* or *door open,* 66, 13.

ktiuyéga, d. ktiktuyéga (1) *to push open, to open,* as a door, window. (2) *to help up, assist in rising* or *getting up* (persons, beasts).

ktíukish, d. ktíktukish *latch, bolt* on door. Der. ktíuga.

ktiukuéla, d. ktiktukuéla *to throw downhill* or *down stairs*, 131, 11.

ktíulĕχa, d. ktíktulĕχa, ktíktulχa (1) *to push down, to make descend.* (2) *to knock down, to prostrate on the ground:* hunā'shak k. hû'k *he was knocked down unawares.* Cf. ktíuga.

ktíwala, d. ktíktuala *to lift* or *post up, on the top of.* Der. íwala.

ktiwalkídsha, k. ktiktualkídsha (1) v. trans., *to make revolve, veer around.* (2) v. intr., *to turn, revolve, gyrate, veer around, move in a circular line;* said of birds. Cf. aggédsha, talkídsha.

ktíwalχa, d. ktíktualχa; same as ktíwala, q. v.

ktiwíχi, d. ktîktuî'χi *to place* or *push on the top, to lift* or *push over* something, 22, 13. 18. Cf. ktiyuiakía.

ktō'dsha, ktû'tcha, d. ktoktō'dsha *it rains, rain falls:* hû' ka-á k., k. mû, 75, 19. *it rains hard;* ktō'dshuapka *a rainstorm comes on;* tchēkslă ktō-tchuápka *after a while it will rain;* ktudshiéga, ktudshtámpka *it begins to rain;* ktudshióla *the rain is over*

ktō'dshash, ktō'tchash, d. ktoktō'dshash *rain, rainfall, rainstorm*, 179; 2.: k. gátpa *it is going to rain;* k̲ĕléwi k. *it ceases to rain.* Cf. k̲ít'lka.

któtchka, d. ktoktátchka; same as ktúshka, q. v.

ktúiχi, d. ktuktíχi *to notch, to make indentations.*

ktúyua, d. ktuktíwa, v. recipr., *to strike, hit each other; to inflict blows to each other.* Mod for shuktápka Kl. Der. ktúka.

ktuyúga, d. ktuktiyúga (1) *to cut off, sever, clip, crop.* (2) *to clip the hair; to shear*, as the wool of sheep.

ktuyúma, d. ktuktiúma *to cut into many pieces.*

ktúka, ktúga, d. ktúktka, ktúktga *to strike by hand*, with the clasped hand or fist: ktúkuapk mîsh nû *I shall give you a beating;* nād ktúkuapka húnksh *we are going to strike him;* k. pétchtka *to kick.* Cf. ktíuga.

ktukótkish, ktugótkish, d. ktuktkótkish, ktuktgō'tch *spur of rider.*

ktúks, eatable root of the aquatic cat-tail plant, 147, 3.: shlápsh ktû'ksam púpash *the top* (lit. blossom) *of the ktúks-root consists of whorls*, 147, 3.

ktúksam *cat-tail plant*, on which the eatable ktúks-root grows; the leaves of the plant are made up of whorls (pû'sh, d. púpash) 147, 3.

ktúkta, d. ktuktákta *to cut in two, to sever*, as a rope; Mod. for ktákta No. 1.

ktúldsha, d. ktuktáldsha *to cut* or *sever in many places*, into many fragments, portions or pieces.

ktulódsha, d. ktuktlódsha *to cut in two, to separate many things* simultaneously *by cutting.*

ktulódshna, d. ktuktlódshna (1) *to push away, to force away, to separate.* (2) *to push repeatedly.* Cf. ktíudshna.

ktû'lts *bead* of an elongated cylindric form, inserted into necklaces, neckwear (yámnash). Der. ktúldsha.

ktúpka, d. ktuktápka (1) *to strike repeatedly.* (2) *to beat, slap, chastise by beating*, 62, 5. 96, 3. 4. Der. ktúka.

ktúshka, ktútska, któtchka, d. ktuktáshka, ktoktátchka (1) *to cut out, to cut off, to separate with knife* or *scissors*, as a piece from a hide, 73, 3.: *to slice off, to cut into slices.* (2) *to cut off, to clip* somebody's *hair*, the object (lák) being usually omitted, 78, 9. Clipping the hair short so as to reach only the ears or neck is the usual punishment inflicted on Kl. and Mod. females for being too intimate with the other sex, 58, 16. 90, 7. Któktatska nā't, at hûnk yakä'wa nä'-ulaks *we cut her hair, for she broke the law*, 61, 6. (3) subst., *slice, cut, clipping.*

ktushkótkish, abbr. ktushgō'tch, d. ktuktashkótkish *shears, scissors:* shī'pam=nī'l=k. *shears to clip wool.* Der. ktúshka.

ktúshkuish, d. ktuktáshkuish *portion, piece cut* or *sliced off:* na-ígshtani k. *one half of a thing cut through the middle.* Der. ktúshka.

ktúshna, d. ktûktáshna, v. intr., *to sink down; to sink down in water*, Mod.: ámputat ktúshnan k̲'léka *to be drowned.* Cf. ktutéga, tchlā'lχa.

ktutéga, ktutä'ga, d. ktuktéga *to sink down in water, moist* or *soft ground, sand* etc. Kl. Cf. ktúshna.

ktútēks, d. ktúktēks *impression made by stamping with the foot* or other long-shaped object. Cf. nútēks.

ktû'tpna *to bring, transport, haul in front of, close to, near:* Shχélag gátpa ktû'tp'nuk pā'sh *Skélag came to bring him victuals*, 66, 7.

ktcháyash, d. ktcháktchiash *scarabee with fangs; large beetle*, 91, 10. Cf. ktchápash, ktchídsha.

ktchák (a short), d. ktcháktchăk (1) *mother of pearl shell, avlone shell* of the Pacific Coast; a common species is *Haliotis rufescens.* (2) *sea shell* and *fresh-water shell* of every description. Cf. ktchálχa, láktash.

k t c h á l h u a, ktchálua, d. ktchaktchálhua, ktchaktchálua (1) *to shine, to shine with light, to radiate, to be resplendent, to beam forth, to shed rays, to cast a glare.* (2) *to reflect the sunlight*, as water, glass, polished stones etc.

k t c h á l χ a, d. ktchaktchálχa (1) *to radiate light, to shine, to emit rays*, as sun, moon etc. (2) *to radiate heat, to emit warmth* or *heat*, as sun, fire etc. (3) *to produce sunburns.* Cf. ktchálhua, ktchō'l.

k t c h á l χ i s h, d ktchaktchálχish (1) *shine, ray of light, beam of light, dazzling splendor, radiance.* (2) *sunshine, sunray, sunbeam; glare of sunrays*, 121, 7. (3) *heat; heat of the sun*, 103, 3., *of the fire* etc. (4) *sunburn*, 150, 8. Der. ktchálχa.

k t c h á l s h k a s h *glory, splendor;* lit. "radiance", and hence corresponding to the word δόξα occurring in the Lord's Prayer, 139, 7.

k t c h á l t a, d. ktchaktchálta *to reverberate; to reflect sunbeams*, as is done by water or polished articles. Cf. ktchálhua (2).

k t c h á l u a; see ktchálhua

k t c h á l u i, ktsálui, d. ktchaktchálui *to be resplendent, radiant; to be multicolored, to shine in many hues, colors*, or *tinges;* said of water sheets, of the rainbow etc., 164; 1.: the lizard's skin, 165; 14.; the weasel's, 169; 55.

k t c h á n, d. ktcháktchan *to chew, masticate*, as tobacco.

k t c h á p a s h, pl túmi k., *wild silkworm, bombycine caterpillar.*

k t c h e ä' m u, ktséämu, species of aquatic grass, 180; 19

k t c h e l ó l a, d. ktchektchlóla *to husk, to peel* with the hands or teeth: ktchelólatko *peeled off.* Der. tchel-, radix of tchélksh.

k t c h e l ó l a s h, d. ktchektchlólash *rind, peeling; emptied husk.*

k t c h e l ó l u i s h, d. ktchektchlóluish *peeled fruit, husked ear.*

k t c h é n a, d. ktchéktcha, ktséktsa (1) *to pierce, strike, stab.* (2) *to be stabbed accidentally; to run a splinter into* the foot or other part of body.

k t c h í d s h a, ktsī'tsa, d. ktchíktcha, ktsî'ktsa *to crawl, creep, train oneself along the ground;* said of insects, reptiles, babies unable to walk yet; *to slip up while crawling, creeping:* tsúi nat ktsî'ktsa, tsúi nat sas tû' shlä'popk, *we crept up* (along the rock surface), *then we saw them in the distance*, 22, 19.: nî ktsî'tsā *I crept forward*, 22, 13. Cf. shíktchashla.

k t c h í d s h û, (d. ktchíktchtchû) pl. túmi k., *bat*, cf. 127, 1–8.: mo-ówe ktchídshuash hû'tnan *the mole jumping* or *rushing at the bat*, 127, 4. Der ktchídsha, hû (1) "above".

ktchī'k, pl. túmi k., *oar, paddle,* 133, 10. 180; 20.

ktchikáya, d. ktchiktchkáya (1) *to climb up,* as on trees, rocks etc. (2) *to creep, crawl* into woods, thickets, timber or wildernesses: pélakag mû'ni wítäm ktchîkayû'la *suddenly a huge brown bear came out* (of the manzanita-shrubs) 128, 6. Der. ktchídsha.

ktchíkansha, pl. túmi k., *to crawl, to creep through an aperture, hole, passage, barrier.* Cf. ktchídsha, ktchítpa.

ktchikídsha *to crawl around, to crawl forward, to go on creeping by turns:* ktchigídshapěli *to creep back to the former place,* 22, 15.

ktchinkága, d. ktchiktchankága *fenced inclosure, corral of small dimensions.* Kl. Der. ktchínksh.

ktchínksh, d. ktchíktchanksh (1) *rail, split rail, fence-rail,* 35, 4. etc. (2) *fence, rail-fence, inclosure:* k.-illígish *corral, fenced inclosure;* ktchínkshăm stúkish *gate of corral.*

ktchî'shlkish, d. ktchîktcháshlkish *cow.* Kl. for titchī'tchkish Mod. Der. ktchî'tchta.

ktchítana, d. ktchîktchátana *to crawl upon, to creep along.*

ktchítpa, d. ktchíktchtpa *to creep, to crawl towards* something, somebody to some purpose.

ktchítpampěli, d. ktchî'ktchtpampěli *to creep* or *crawl back towards* somebody on purpose, 22, 16.

Ktchítchok, nom. pr. masc. of an individual of short stature; abbr. from ktchitchoága "*Little Bat*". Dim. ktchídshû.

ktchî'tchta, d. ktchiktchátchta *to trample, stamp* or *touch with the feet.*

ktchuilóka, d. ktchuktchilóka *to be incandescent; to be at red* or *white heat.* Mod. for tchúitchiga Kl. Cf. kaltchuyúga.

ktchū'l, ktsō'l, d. ktchóktchōl (1) *star; constellation; the stars,* 134, 10. (2) *meteor; shooting star:* k. léna *a meteor passes over the sky.* Cf. ktchálχa.

kú, kû', gû' *far, far off;* same as kúi, q. v.: gû' n'sh húyaha *he runs far away from me,* 184; 32. 34.; chiefly occurring in compounds.

kuága, kó-aga, d. kukuága *young, small toad* or *bullfrog,* 71, 6. Dim. kóe.

Kuaíyutsak, nom. pr fem Kl.; apparently a diminutive form.

kuă'ka, kuákka, kowă'ka, d. kakuáka (1) *to bite off from, to bite holes into.* (2) *to tear off particles from.* Cf. kowáktcha, kúpka, kwúshka.

k u a k á k s h k a, d. kakókakshka (1) *to bite off minute portions, to nibble at.* (2) *to take, tear off a piece from.* Cf. kueknóla.

k u á n k a, d kuakuánka *to be lame, to limp:* kuánkatko *limping, lamed, lame.*

k u ā' n k u a n a *to experience the natural alteration of the voice,* as boys do from their 16th to 18th year. Cf. wákĕna.

k u á t a, pl. túmi k., *quarter of a dollar,* 25 *cents;* or, in Western parlance, "*two bits*". From English "*quarter*".

K u a t í l a k, nom. pr. of a subchief of the Modocs at Yáneks, *George K.,* 58, 6.: lit. "the one who hurt his foot". A man called Kiletoak was a signer of the treaty in 1864, but is mentioned there as a headman of the Yahúshkin band of Snake Indians. Der. kuatílχa.

k u a t í l χ a, d. kakuatílχa *to hurt one's foot,* e. g., by wearing tight boots. Der. k̲uáta.

k u á t c h a, d. kakuátcha *to bite off, to tear away by biting, to remove with the teeth.* Der. kuă'ka. Cf. kwúshka.

k u á t c h a k a, d. kakutchága *to bite into,* as into the hair, fur. 119, 4. 6–9.

k u a t c h á k i, d. kakutcháki *to bite, itch;* said, e. g., of lice, 119, 6.

k û' d s a, pl. túmi k., *gray wood rat* or *field rat,* resembling a peccary, not throwing up mole-hills; a species of *Neotoma.* Cf. kmúmutch.

k ú d s h a, gû'tcha, pl. túmi k., (1) *gudgeon; mud-gudgeon.* (2) *dorsal back-fin,* between the káluish-fin and the tail-fin.

k ú d s h a - a g a, kû'tsag *small gudgeon; gudgeon* or some other fish of smallest size; incantation: 178; 1. Dim. kúdsha.

k û' d s h a l a *to fish* or *catch gudgeons.* Der. kúdsha (1).

k ú d s h i n k s h, kŏ'dshinks, Mod. kû'shinksh, d. kō'ktchinksh *foot, claw, hoof* of a deer, horse or ruminant: kodsíngs a gé-u wálta *my deer-hoof is rattling;* song-line referring to the custom of rattling with deer-hoof rattles during festive dances, 166; 17. and Note. Cf. láshχish.

k u d s h î' n k s h k a, d. kuktchî'ngshka *claw, hoof* of a *young* deer, horse etc., 166; 21. Cf. Note to 166; 17. Dim. kúdshinksh.

k u e í s h, d. kékuish *footstep, foot-print, track:* k. haítchna *to follow foot-prints,* 122, 17. Cf. goyéna, kuéntchna, k̲ó-ena.

k u e k n ó l a, d. käkuaknóla *to bite, nibble* or *pull off small particles* or minute things sticking on a surface. Der. kuă'ka.

kuéntχapsha, d. kukuéntχapsha, v. intr., *to reach to while going, to reach a spot in the distance;* said of footsteps only: gé a k. tátakiam gátχapshuish *the foot-prints go to this spot, since the children have reached it,* 122, 19. Cf. goyéna, kueísh.

kuéntchna, d. kukuéntcha *to go to, to lead;* said of foot-prints only: látsastala, k̲ók̲atala k. *the foot-prints lead towards the lodge, towards the river.*

kuéta, d. kuékuta *to beckon, make signs.* Mod.; unknown to Kl. Der. kú.

kué-utch, kwé-utch, apher. wé-utch, a species of *willow* of low growth; its branches are used in constructing the small sweat-lodges, 82, 3.

kûháshgdsha, 126, 5.; same as guhuáshktcha, q. v.

kúi, gúi, gû'-i (1) adv., *away, away from, far off, at a distance; over there, out there.* (2) prep. and postp., when speaking of a brook, river, lake, or hill ridge: *on this side,* on the same side where the speaker is, but at some distance from him. Der. kú. Cf. gē'kshta, gét (3), gétui, ginátant, gunítant, pélui, túgshta

kû'-i (pronounced like ggû'î), pl. túmi k., *core in a boil* or *ulcer.* Cf. gúta.

kúika-ush, pl. túmi k., other name for the táslatch (q. v.) or *cougar;* called sometimes *mountain lion* in the West.

Kúikni, K. mák̲laks, nom. pr., *Mólale Indian.* The Mólale tribe is now settled on Grande Ronde reserve and near Oregon City, and is sometimes called "Straight Mólale" in contradistinction to the Tchakä'nkni, q. v. The ancient habitat of this roving hunter tribe, cognate with the Cayuses, was the western slope of the Cascade Range, Oregon. Reduced to about 50 Indians in 1877. Der. kúi.

kúikuish *rabbit;* a species of *Lepus:* kúikuisham nī'l *rabbit skin.* Cf. kaí.

kúiχa, kó-ika, d. kukíχa, kokî'χa (⏑ –́ ⏑) (1) *to discover, to find out,* 100, 12. (2) *to recognize, to be aware of, to know,* Lat. *cognōvisse;* nánuk sa at pípa kukíχank hashashuákia *they read the whole book through and know its contents;* kúiχan Sā'tas *I recognized the Snake man,* 30, 17.; tíds kuiχá m's nî *I know you well,* 65, 11. Cf. kaíχĕma, k̲óχpash.

kúinag *away from town, settlement* or *village; far away from the lodges, houses,* 140, 7. Der. kúi, -na, ak.

kúish, gû'-i, gú-ish, d. kû'kuish, *black-bellied plover,* black below in the breeding season, long legs and long bill: *Squatarola helvetica* Cuv.

k ú i t a, prep. and postp., *in the rear, back of, backwards of:* kúita nats (or nā'lsh) *back of us, in our rear,* 31, 9. Der. kúi.

k u í t a k! exclam., *go back! remove! sit away from!* (e. g., from the fire) *get away!* From kúita, gî.

k ú i t i t, kúitita, prep. and postp., *this side of,* referring to the location of the one speaking:: K̲î'uti kúitit, *this side of K̲íuti-place,* 131, 5.

k u í t c h i a, kŭ'itsĭa, (d. kuikuátchia), pl. túmi k., a small fat water bird having the appearance of the k̲ók̲iaks-duck, and provided with rudimentary wings. Probably a species of *grebe* or *Podiceps.*

k ú y a, kúye, kû'-ie, d. kû'kia, kúkie, (1) *crab,* either marine or living in fresh water; (2) *lobster.*

K ú y a m = S k ä'- i k s h, nom. pr. of a lodge-site on the Williamson River, "*The Crabs' Water Trail*", 140, 9. and Note. Der. kúya, skä'-ika.

k u y é w a, d. kukiéwa *to rejoice, to be gladdened, to be glad of:* k. m's nî gátpîsht *I am glad that you came.* Kl. for ko-ishéwa Kl. and Mod.

k u y ú m a, koyóma, d. kukiúma *to be* or *become muddy, to be defiled, soiled:* ámpu a k. *the water is turbid;* guyúma ké-u kä'la *my ground becomes muddy,* 169; 56., cf. 177; 13., where käíla is suppressed; partic. kuyúmatko *muddied, roiled, unclean, impure.* Der. k̲ú-i.

k u y ú m a s h, d. kukiúmash *turbid, muddy water; gully; muddy ground.*

k û'k a l a m, k û'k a l u a k, k ú k a m t c h i s h; see k̲ók̲e, gû'luaga, k'mútchish.

k u k í a k s, 64, 1.; d. of kíuks, q. v.

K u k í w a s h, nom. pr. fem. Kl.: "*Uphill Goer*". Der. gúka.

k u k ó l e, d. kukakóle (1) *to take off, to lay aside the robe* or *gown;* said of both sexes. (2) *to undress oneself;* said of females only. Der. kóka. Cf. kû'ks, kapóla, shanatchvúla.

k û'k p ĕ l i, d. kukákpĕli (1) *to dress oneself in the kúks-garment.* (2) *to dress oneself.* Der kóka. Cf. kapópĕli, kukóle, kúks.

k ú k s, kû'ksh, k̲ō'k̲s, pl. túmi k., (1) *gown, long robe, long dress,* adorned with fringes, but rarely worn by men at the present time. The men wore kû'ks usually made of buckskin, while those of females, snawédsham kû'ks, were made more frequently of dressed deerskins, before they adopted the habit, now almost universal, of wearing citizen's dress. Kaknégatko k̲û'k̲s *unclean gown.* (2) *female dress, clothing, garb, array.*

kúktăkia, abbr. kū'χtgi, d. kukû'ktăkia, kukū'χtgi *to covet, to be enamored of;* said of males coveting females, 100, 4.

kû'ktû (1) *dragon-fly*, abbr. from kóktingsh, Kl. (2) name of a root or bulb eaten by the Klamath Lake people, 147, 5 (3) d. form of kóto.

kúkui *mother's uncle*, an archaic term, 122, 7.

Kukumékshi, nom. pr. of a mountain northwest of Klamath agency; lit. "where the caves are." Der. kû'mme.

kū'χtgi, d. kukû'χtgi; same as kúktăkia, q. v.

kuleóta, gulióta, 185; 43. durat. form of gulí, q. v.

kûlī'gs, the chrysalis of a butterfly, roasted and eaten by the Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians. Cf. púlχuantch.

kúlχamsh, pl. túmi k., vegetal product used for catching fish on account of its narcotic qualities, 149, 21. and Note.

kúlχash, d. kukálχash, guggálχash *rain and snow* falling simultaneously. Incantation 164; 2. Cf. 179; 2.

kúlla, kû'la, d. kû'kla, gúggla *red-head;* a canvas-back duck on the Klamath lakes, white on body: *Aythya ferina* var. *americana;* 180; 11.

kuloyéna, d. kukloyéna, kuklohiä'na *to stir up* liquids. Cf. shtiwíni.

kû'lsh, d. kúkalsh *badger: Taxidea americana.* His cry: nak, nak, alluded to in 185; 43. Kû'lsham yásh *badger-willow*, a tree growing in dry soil; called so from its reddish, badger-colored bark: *Cornus sericea.*

Kû'lsh=Tgé-ush, Kû'lsam=Tgé-ûsh, nom. pr. of a camp on Williamson River; lit "Where the badger stands in the water". Der. kû'lsh, tgéwa.

Kû'ltam=Wash, nom. pr. of a lodge-site on the Williamson River; lit. "Otter-Den". From kō'lta, wásh.

kúmal, *or* yámal, *pelican*, a large water-bird with a voluminous gullet. The only pelican species of those parts is *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus*, which is frequently found on the lake shores. Incantation: 166; 19. kû'mlăm=shû'm=tchuyē'sh *gull's-bill-cap*, a low cap with a cover or shield to protect the forehead.

Kumä'kshi, nom. pr. of a locality near Sprague River: "*At the Cave*".

Kúmbat, Gúmbat, nom. pr. (1) of a locality on west side of Upper Klamath Lake, now called *Rocky Point.* The Indians stopping there are called Kúmbatkni, 142, 5. (2) of a rocky tract of land southeast of Tule

or Rhett Lake, Cal., extending from the lake shore up to the lava beds, and inhabited by the Kúmbatuash, Kúmbatuashkni or Kúmbatkni On this territory was fought a part of the Modoc war of 1873.

Kúmbatkni, Gúmbatkni (1) *Indian* inhabiting Kúmbat or *Rocky Point.* (2) *Indian* residing at *Kúmbat,* southeast of Tule or Rhett Lake. (3) *Indian* stopping south of the Williamson River, about *Modoc Point.*

Kúmbatni Yaína, or "*Rocky Mountain*", nom. pr. of an eminence in the Klamath reservation. At its base is a fishing-place called Káwam.

Kúmbatuash, nom. pr., *Indian* inhabiting or stopping at *Kúmbat,* southeast of Tule or Rhett Lake, California, near or within the lava beds, 13, 2. Also called Kúmbatuashkni and Kúmbatkni; they form a medley of Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians and are said to have separated from these some time after 1830. Der. Kúmbat (2), wá.

kû'mme, k̲úme, χû'mme, pl. túmi k., *rock-cave, cavern:* kúměti shlä'wish *the wind blowing out of the cave;* k. lalaúshaltko *the cave of the lava beds,* 42, 19. and kû'meti *from the cave,* 42, 21.; both passages referring to Ben. Wright's cave, the refuge of Captain Jack and his Modocs in the lava beds, cf. Notes to 37, 18. 39, 17.; kû'mets hátakt gulî' *they also entered the caves there,* 30, 8.; mák̲lĕχa kû'mĕtat *to pass the night in a cave,* 121, 20.

kúpka, kû'pga, k̲ópka (⊥ ⏑), d. kukápka (1) *to bite, itch repeatedly.* (2) *to bite; to itch, puncture:* kaí-udshish nîsh k̲ópk̲a *the gray wolf bites me,* 144, 11.; gútash nū'sh kū'pga nŭ'sh *a louse bites me on the head,* 119, 3 Cf. kuă'ka, kuátchaka, k̲ók̲a.

kû'pkash, d. kukápkash (1) *sticks of kindling-wood* eaten by the conjurer at festive dances. (2) *torch made of pitch, resin.*

kupkúpĕle, d. kukapkúpĕle *gulch, dried up river-bed.* Cf. gé-upka, uk̲á.

kŭ'sh, d. kŭ'kash *white swan.* This bird is believed to have the power of making storms and tempests; incantation 166; 20. Cf. 180; 13. Two species of the white swan occur in that region: the smaller being *Cygnus americanus,* the larger *Cygnus buccinator.*

kushá̂ltko, d. kukshá̂ltko *pregnant, with child.*

kû'shka, d. kukû'shka (⊥⏑, ⏑⊥⏑) (1) *to brush, to clean by brushing.* (2) *to comb* another's hair, 95, 17.

kushkótkish, kúshkūts, d. kukushkótkish *brush; cloth-brush.*

kúshkusha, d. kukúshkusha *to rustle, crackle,* as hay, straw, dry bulrushes. Cf. túshtusha.

kúshlaksh, d. kakúshlaksh *stepfather;* said by stepson or stepdaughter. Cf. kúkui, kushâltko.

kúshlχatko, d. kukúshlχatko *stepson* or *stepdaughter;* said by stepfather.

kútaksh, kútash, kútχaks; see kótaksh, kótash, gútχaksh.

kutóla, d. kuktóla *to squeeze out, pinch out; to squeeze, press down* Cf. kû'-i.

Kutólitko, nom. pr fem. Kl.: "*Pimple-Squeezer.*"

kû'tchala; see (1) gútchala; Der. kuátcha. (2) kúdshala.

kwû'ldsha, Mod. k̲avû'ldsha, k̲a-û'ldsha, d. kakuáldsha, Mod. k̲ak̲owáldsha *to erode, to gnaw; to gnaw through.* Cf. káta.

kwúshka, kvúshka *to bite off a piece, portion* or *particle.*

K̲.

The lingual-guttural sound *k̲* alternates with the other gutturals in the following order of frequency: *χ*, *k*, *g*, g; in a few instances also with the spirant *h* (*'h-*, *'hh-*). Modocs pronounce it more forcibly than Klamath Lake Indians, but often elide it altogether when initial, and then substitute the "arrested sound" for it: ʼóke for k̲óke *river.* The sound k̲ occurs at the end of words; when it begins words or stands in the middle of them, it is either pronounced k̲ĕ-, k̲'-, or is followed by a vowel Terms with initial *k̲*, *χ*, g not found here to be looked for under G or K. Some of the vocables below contain the negative particle k̲á-i as initial syllable. Cf. introductory words to letters G and K.

k̲á-ak̲, k̲á-ag, k̲ā'k̲, pl túmi k̲., *raven: Corvus carnivorus,* mentioned 177; 16. This bird's cry, especially when heard just after sunset, is regarded as ominous, not only on account of its peculiar sound, approaching the voice of man, but also because the raven was seen to devour dead men; cf. 134, 1. 2. The raven therefore became personified in K̲á-ak̲amtch, q. v.; also called simply K̲á-ak̲ Cf. íwam. Onomatop.

K̲á-ak̲amtch, or K̲á-ak̲ "*Old Raven*"; personification of the raven with his oracular powers. In three of our mythic stories the cry or "laughing" of "Old Raven" changes men into rocks, a transformation performed by order of K'múkamtch. Cf. pp. 131. 132 with 134, 1. 2. K̲. wétanta shash *Old Raven laughed at them,* 131, 2. 14. K̲á-ag, 132, 7. Cf. k̲á-ak̲.

K̲á-ashkshi, nom. pr. of a locality on the eastern shore of Upper Klamath Lake, about three hundred yards north of Capt. Ferree's house. An ancient funeral sweat-lodge, K̲. spúklish, lies there; cf. Note on p. 143.

k̲á-i, adv., (1) the negative particle *not.* It is used for negativing facts or assertions in an *objective* manner, thus differing from le, lä, q. v.: k̲á-i tídshi skútash gí-uapka! *it will not be a good mantle!* 125, 5. Cf. 42, 7. 43, 11. It usually occupies the position just before the word to be negatived, and very frequently figures at the head of a sentence, and then is spoken with a higher pitch of the voice: 100, 18. 118, 9–11. 119, 15. 127, 4. 140, 11. 142, 15.; cf. 140, 6., but seldom at the end of such: 87, 5. In English it has often to be rendered by the indefinite pronoun *no, none, not one,* though in the mind of the Mák̲laks it remains adverb: k̲á-i tatáksni gasáktsîna *no children follow,* instead of: *children do not follow,* 87, 7. With many words k̲á-i forms negative phrases, which we are wont to render by a positive turn of the phrase: k̲á-i kágatko *whole, entire;* k̲á-i stínta *to hate;* k̲á-i vû'shish *brave, bold, plucky.* Among the many compounds of the prefixed k̲á-i we mention: kaíχĕma, k̲ä'gî, k̲áyak, káyutch, kaítua, k̲á-itata, k̲éshga etc. Cf. also k̲á-i kaní under kaní. (2) *no!* when used in reply to queries. Such replies are generally expressed by whole sentences: tám î shléa húnksh? k̲á-i nû húnksh shléa. *Did you see him? I did not.*

k̲aíga, k̲á-ika, Kl. and Mod. for kaíha Kl., q. v.

k̲aí'hha, k̲á'hhia, káhhia, d. k̲ák̲i'ha, kakī'ha *to miss the aim* in shooting, firing, striking, throwing: tsúi k̲áhhia n's; wiggá n's hû'nk k̲áihha *and he missed me; by a hairbreadth he missed me,* 23, 17.; tsúi nîsh k̲ák̲î'ha *and they missed me* at every shot they fired, 22, 10.; tchúi k̲á'hhian *then* (he) *missed* while striking, 114, 8. Cf. 31, 10. 110, 9. 125, 8. Cf. shak̲íha.

k̲ai'hhóta, k̲ai'húta, d. k̲ak̲i'hóta *to miss the aim at the time being,* 125, 4.: k̲. ktáyatka *he threw a stone, but missed,* 125, 5.

k̲aíliak, k̲ailéak; see k̲éliak.

k̲aílpaksh Mod. for k̲élpoksh Kl. and Mod., q. v.

k̲á-itata, k̲a-itatá, k̲á-i táta (1) adv. loc., *nowhere, at no place.* (2) adv. temp., *no more, at no time, not at any time, never,* 60, 20.: k̲á-i an tatá mā'nsh mā'sha *I am no longer sick;* k̲. gátpant *they never came again,* 28, 12.

k̲aítua, k̲á-i tuá (1) *nothing, not a thing* or *article*, 39, 8. 15. 41, 7. 95, 13: k̲aítua wawáwish käíla *unproductive soil.* (2) *none, no one, not even a single one*, when used of persons, animals: k̲. shnû'kuk (lúluagsh) *having obtained none* (of the women to be enslaved), 23, 7. From k̲á-i, tuá.

k̲á-iu, k̲ayú, Mod. for káyutch Kl. q. v.

k̲áya, k̲á-ia, k̲á-ie, (d. k̲ák̲ia,) pl. túmi k., *entrails of animals; gut, bowel.*

k̲áyaiha, k̲áyaya *to weep as a mourner, to cry mournfully.* Cf. káhaha.

k̲áyak, káyak, adv., (1) *not yet;* káyak wenggápkash *when not dead yet*, 38, 1. (2) *never, at no time:* káyak ktákt'nan *not sleeping at all*, 134, 21.: káyak wémpĕlank *never recovering again*, 65, 20. (3) *not at all, in no manner, noways:* k̲. tádsh tálakank *but they do not paint* (them) *at all*, 87, 3.: káyak hishtcháktnan *not at all in a boisterous, unfriendly manner*, 37, 2.; káyak hassasuákiank *exchanging no words at all*, 66, 7.: káyak hû'nksht shéwanank *not giving to him anything*, 113, 8. From k̲á-i, ak.

k̲ák̲an, gággan, pl. túmi k̲., *crow;* Kl., 180; 7. Cf. k̲ák̲. Onomatop.

k̲ák̲ash, d. k̲ak̲ák̲ash (1) *great blue heron*, yellow-breasted, edge of wings brown-colored: *Ardea herodias* L. Onomatop. (2) K̲ák̲ash, nom. pr. of an Indian conjurer or wizard, called "Doctor John". Several texts obtained of him are inserted in this report. His trial for witchcraft is mentioned pp. 64–66.

K̲ak̲ásam=Yaína, nom. pr. of a little mountain northwest of the Klamath agency buildings, named after the k̲ák̲ash-heron.

k̲ák̲î'ha, d. of k̲á'hhia; see k̲aí'hha.

K̲ák̲=Kshá̧waliäksh, nom. pr. of a locality not very distant from Klamath Marsh, where a halt is made by the Lake people when returning home from the wókash=harvest, 74, 17. From k̲ák̲, kshawaliéga.

k̲ák̲o, poss. k̲ák̲owam, d. k̲ák̲go (1) *bone; bone-substance*, 71, 7.: k̲. yáhi, k̲. yámnash *grain of beads made of bone*, looking like small whitish disks, with a usual diameter of one-fourth of an inch; k̲. pîl k̲'lĕká *he was reduced to mere bones*, 95, 13.; cf. 157; 44.; k̲ak̲ó bĕla *reduced to mere bones;* lit. "bones only", 101, 7.; k̲ak̲owátka sha kiulō'la stópalsh *with* (horse-rib-) *bones they peel off the fiber-bark*, 148, 20. (2) *jaw, jawbone.* (3) with a pronunciation somewhat different: *molar tooth.*

K̲ák̲si, nom. pr. of a camping place on Klamath Marsh; stands for K̲ák̲kshi, "*Raven's Home*".

k á l k a l i, kálkali, kólkoli, d. kakálkali, kokólkoli *round, rounded, of round shape*, viz.: (1) *disk-shaped* or *circular, lenticular*, 91, 5. (2) *cylindric:* yántch kálkali *the yántch-root is cylindric*, 146, 1. (3) *annular*. (4) *ball-shaped, globiform:* kólkoli léwash *a ball for playing;* kā'ls kálkali *the kals-root is globular*, 147, 6.—Original form: kálkal-li. Cf. Shemitic: *gal, galgal.*

k á l χ a l s h, kalkálesh, d. kakálχalsh; see kálsh No. 2.

k a l m ó m o k s h, d. kakalmómoksh *glowworm, firefly*, Mod.; not Kl.

k á l o, kálû, poss. kalówam, locat. kaluáshtat, kálo-utat, kálowat, káluat *clear sky, cloudless sky*, 96, 20.: k. wikā't *near, close to the sky*, 101, 6. 7.: k. gî *the sky is clear:* kaló kapáta at kápka *the kápka-pine now reached up to the sky*, 100, 8.; shtî'ya pîtlī'ga káluat *he lined pitch over the sky*, 96, 20. Incantations: 162; 1. and Note; 162; 4. 176; 1. 2. 177; 24. Cf. paíshash.

k á l s h, the eatable root or tuber of the wítchpai water-plant: kā'ls kálkali *the kals-root is globular*, 147, 6. Der. kal, rad. of kálkali.

k á l s h, kálχalsh, d. kákalsh, a nightbird of gray hue, small (7–8″), variously spotted like the pä''hpäsh, living in woods. Males and females are supposed to be fog-makers because they fly about in cold nights, during which fog is often formed, 166; 22. 23. 180; 9. Abbr. from kálχalsh.

k á l t k i, d. kakáltgi (1) *to become round:* k. at ukaúkōsh *the moon is just full.* (2) *to become hard, dry, strong.* Der. kal, rad. of kálkali. Cf. tā'χtki.

k a m t á t a, χamtáta, d. kakamtáta *grasshopper*, Mod. for ta'htá-ash Kl., q. v. Cf. kä'mat.

k a p k a p a g í n k î!, pl. kakapkapagínk at! exclam. *hush up! don't speak further about it! stop talking about this matter!* Kl. for kapkapagî'tn'-k î! pl. kapkapagî'tn'-k at! Mod. Cf. kémkem.

k á t a, gáta, d. kakáta *to gnaw, erode; to chew at;* same as káta No. 2.

k a - û'l d s h a; see kwúldsha.

k á w i a s h, d. kák'wiash *unripe, not yet ripened* or *matured.* Cf. yélmatko.

k ä - a s h t á m n a *to keep off, to keep* or *retain away from repeatedly; to prevent from doing* something *through admonition*, 96, 15. Der. ké-ash (2).

k ä' d s h o, kädsu, káyětcho, d. käkä'dshu *chin:* kädsûksaksína lä'kshktsa (it) *grazed him on the chin*, 30, 5.

k ä' g i, kä'ki, kē'gi, χē'gi, káyeke, ká-iki, d. käkä'gi, kekégi (1) *not to exist; not to be on hand*, or *present:* hä wä'g'n kä'git *if a wagon is not to be*

had, 87, 5.; k̲ gé-u vû'nsh *I have no canoe*, 122, 21.; k̲. nûsh vû'nsh *I have no canoe on hand* (2) *to disappear, to wane, recede; to be gone:* k̲. sha waíta *they are absent the whole day*, 110, 18 ; paíshash k̲. *the clouds disappear;* k̲. gé-u pápkash gé-ish *the lumber-board swings under my tread*, 178; 8.; wásh k̲ä'kin *the prairie-wolf disappeared*, 128, 5. cf. 7.; k̲áyeke *he, she is gone;* Mod. euphemistically for "he, she is dead"; kē'sh k̲. *the snow is gone.* (3) *to be scarce, unfrequent.* Cf. kinkáni. (4) *to be powerless, deficient in strength:* kakä'gi a n'sh tchō'ksh *my legs do not support me, I am lame.* Der. k̲á-i, gî. Cf heshχē'gi, lák̲i, léki.

k̲ä'gipĕle, d. k̲äk̲ä'gipĕle *to be absent again; to disappear again:* nánuk hû'k wuyálapsh k̲. *all the icicles disappeared*, 112, 19. Der. k̲ä'gi, -pĕli.

k̲ä'k̲, d. k̲ä'k̲ak̲ *penis* of persons and animals. K'mukámtcham k̲., ludicrous name given to the *thistle.* Der. k̲éka.

K̲ä'k̲ak̲îlsh, ludicrous nickname given by the Klamath Lake people to some Oregonian tribe. K'múkamtch is said to have created them from skunks, 103, 2.; but the name itself points to the d. form of k̲ä'k̲, with the suffix -íla appended. Cf. kä'katilsh, k̲ä'k̲.

k̲ä'k̲l'kish, pl. túmi k̲., *one who gesticulates; actor, orator, speaker:* Súndē k̲ *Sunday speaker, preacher.* Der. k̲ä'la.

K̲äk̲=Talíksh, nom. pr. of a camping-place on the Williamson River; lit. "Two phalli standing aside of each other, touching each other". Refers to rock-pillars. Der k̲ä'k̲, talíga.

k̲ä'la, kä'la, d. k̲äk̲ä'la, käkä'la, k̲äk̲ála, (1) *to do* or *perform with actions of the body, demonstrations, playful gestures* etc.; *to gesticulate;* said of speakers, playing children etc.: tû'sh ak nen hûk wák k̲.? *what can they be doing* at some place or other? 110, 19. (2) *to act extravagantly, to behave foolishly.* Cf. ká-ika, ká-ikash, k̲ä'k̲l'kish, léshuatχish, utüssusá-ash.

k̲ä'lo, k̲ä'lû, d. k̲äk̲álo (*or* k̲äluam, d. k̲äk̲ä'luam; supply kō'sh *or* ánku) *juniper-tree: Juniperus occidentalis.* Mû'ni k̲. hátakt túya *an enormous juniper-tree stood there below* (me), 30, 12.

K̲ä'lu=Tχálamna, nom. pr of a lodge-site or locality on the Sprague River: "*Juniper-tree on hill*".

k̲ä'mat, χä'mat, d. k̲ak̲ä'mat *back* of persons and animals: χämtétan (for k̲ämatí=tana) *behind on back;* χämtétan seldapkútko *buttoned behind:*

kém'tam kshéluish *mane* (of horse); kémat pî'la ûn wáldshtak *it will cover the back only*, 125, 9.; kä'mat (for kä'matat) *on* their *backs*, 75, 3.

kä'sh, kē'sh, pl. túmi k., a small, oblong, hard and farinaceous eatable root, of whitish color, growing in quantities in the Pacific States and Territories and serving as food to the Indian tribes; commonly called *ípo, potato, wild potato* or ípo, î'pχa, q. v. It is often shaped like a date-kernel; the plant producing it is a species of *Calochortus*, with stalk furcated. K. méya, shtá-ila *to dig ipo-roots*, 109, 1. 118, 3–8.; cf. 135, 1. 2. 147, 8. and knā't.

kä'shla *to gather ípos, to go after the kä'sh-root*, 74, 3. 75, 21.: käshalshä'mi "*in the ípo-season*", a time of the year corresponding to our month of June.

ké-ash, d. kekéash *red-tailed squirrel-hawk: Buteo calurus.*

ké-ash, kä'-ash *bad thing;* a term used to prevent children from handling or eating certain articles. Der. ká-i *or* kú-i. Cf. kä-ashtámna.

kédsha, χédsha, d. kéktcha *to grow;* said of plants only, 100, 7.; *to sprout up, grow up*, 95, 3. 101, 16.: k. kshû'nat *grows on grass-stalks*, 148, 5.; k. saígatat *grows on prairies*, 146, 3. 12.; k. tû'm *grows in profusion*, 148, 11.; kedshá léhiash Móatok *the léyash-root grows in the Modoc country*, 147, 18.; tsúi kedshá hûk *then it grew up*, 100, 7.; kétsa pálpali *grows white*, 149, 20.; atí at kédshîsht *until it had grown high*, 95, 4. Cf. t'shín.

kédshika, d. kekádshika, käkádshika; v. intr. and impers. (1) *to become tired, exhausted, fatigued:* Móatuash lúpiak Mōdokíshash k. *the Pit River Indians became exhausted before the Modocs;* nîsh ká-a kä'dshîka *I became much exhausted*, 20, 4. (2) *to be tired, exhausted, worn out:* at nû k. hém-kanksh *I have talked to satiety*, 42, 3. Cf. késhga.

kedshikóla, kä'dshikóla, d. kekadshikóla *to rest, repose, take a rest* or *lull.*

kedshnúta, d. kektchnúta *to grow* while something else is done or going on, *to grow at the time being*, 101, 16. Durat. of kédshna.

ké-ish, kī'sh, Mod. χĕ-î'sh, d. ke-íkash *rattlesnake*, 180; 16. Among the four species found in the West *Crotalus confluentus* is the most common. Kî'sham shpaútish *venom of rattlesnake; snake-venom.* Quot. under kóka.

kekammámĕnish (1) *tendril* on creepers, vines etc. (2) *ivy.* Der. kémni.

kékädsh, kékētch, Kl. kéketch, géggesh, pl. túmi k., *vein, blood-vein.*

kéko, kä'ku, d. kékgo *to try, undertake, endeavor:* nánuktua kä'kgo *to make many trials, to undertake frequently, to try in every way.* Quot. under késhga.

kekó-úya, kekowíya, d. kekgowíya *to try for a while, to attempt more than once:* k. shiû'lkishχēni géshtga giû'ga *he attempted several times to reach the reservation-ground*, 55, 10. Der. kéko, -húya.

kéliak, kä'liak, käíliak, obj. kéliash, locat. kélianta, d. kekáliak, adj., (1) *being without, not possessed of; lacking, wanting, deprived of:* k. pásh *without food*, 136, 8.; k. tuá *empty, vacant;* k. lóloksgîsh *not armed with guns*, 41, 12.; k. shulótish *naked, undressed;* k. kóχpash *stupid, foolish, extravagant, deprived of common sense*, Mod.; kailéak skútash *without a mantle on*, 186; 54., Mod.; kä'liak snáwedsh, obj. kä'lish (for kä'liash) snáwedsh *an unmarried man*, 60, 2. and Note; tchía käíliak wä'wans *they lived unmarried*, 107, 2. Cf. 55, 15. 77, 1. (2) *in the absence of* is expressed by the locat. case: Meachash kélianta *during Meacham's absence*, 41, 10.; keliánta kéishtat *no snow lying on the ground*, 37, 21.; kä'liant wáshash *the prairie-wolf not being at home*, 105, 3.

kélχa, d. kekálχa; see gélχa.

kélpa, d. kekálpa *to pant, to breathe heavily* from internal heat.

kélpka, d. kekálpka, v. trans. and impers., *to be hot, to feel warm;* said of the temperature of weather, water, body and the fire heat: Títχash k. *Titak feels hot, Titak is very warm;* tchulē'ks k. *to feel warm*, lit. "to feel warm as to the body"; k. a át *after they are heated*, 82, 8.; kélpkuk *when feeling hot*, 82, 9.; ktá-i kélpokshtak (for kélpaksht ak) *the stones having just been heated*, 113, 1. Cf. kitíta, shuálka.

kélpoksh, χélpoks, in Mod. also: kaílpaksh, d. kekálpoksh (1) adj., *hot, heated, boiling, overheated;* said of the temperature of the animal body and of winds, fire, objects of nature, boiling water etc.: k. máshash *fever, feverish disease;* kailpákshtala käilátala nulidshá (nû) *I am sliding downward towards the burning region*, 173; 2.; ktáyatat kélpokshtat *with heated stones*, 148, 17. (2) subst., *high temperature, heat.* (3) subst., *fever:* χélpogs mā'sha *to be sick with fever.*

kélua, d. kekálua *to bathe in warm* or *hot water.* Cf. kélpka, péwa.

kéluash, d. kékăluash *hot, boiling;* said of liquids. Kä'luas ámpu *Hot Springs*, nom. pr. of a locality.

kémkem, χémχem, d. kexámχem, adv., *quietly, still, silently:* k. a gî'n! pl. kexámkem a gínk āt! (gî'n, gínk, abbr. from gíank) *keep quiet! be still!*

k é m n i, kä'm'ni, d. kekám'ni *creeping plant, creeper, vine.* Cf. kédsha.

-k ē'n i, -χē'ni, -χä'n, case postp., with the meaning of (1) *towards, in the direction of.* (2) *at that place, there.* Often appended to local names, as Móatuashχēni, Saíkän, Tiwishχē'ni, Tchuaχē'ni etc.

k e n k a p s h l ä'l i, a popular epithet given to the young silver fox, which figures as the mythic companion of K'múkamtch. Cf. kenkatílatuash.

k é p k a p, χépχap, d. kékapkap (1) a species of *butterfly* originating, through its metamorphosis, from the "wild silkworm"; cf. ktchápash. (2) any diurnal lepidopterous insect with gay colors.

k é s h g a, d. kekáshga (1) *to be unable;* connected usually with the verbal indefinite or a participle: k nû lólash *I cannot believe it;* k. ká-i nû kä'-kotko *I did not succeed when trying;* k. nû humásht kîsh *I cannot consent,* 42, 6.; k. kaní hûnk *nobody was able to,* 128, 6., cf. 127, 8.; késhgûga idshî'sh *because they were unable to get them out,* 38, 1., cf. 95, 5.; késhguk for késhga hûk *she could not,* 121, 16. (2) *to be impossible:* k. guíχish *it is not possible to get over.* Der. ká-i.

k é t c h k a t c h, d. kékatchkatch *little gray fox,* a species of *Urocyon;* lit. "rough-furred". Der. kitchkítchli. Cf. wán.

k í d s h n a, kítchna, d. kikádshna *to pour over, upon:* ámbu ktáyatat k. *to pour water on the stones,* 82, 8.

k î'd s h i p k a, d. kikádshipka *to have the waterbrash.* Cf. Kíntpuash.

k í y a, kî'a, d kíkia, gíggia *to lie, to tell a lie,* 40, 20. 41, 16.; *to be a liar,* 93, 2.: î kíya! *you lie!* kíyan ne-ulkía *to make fraudulent compacts* (seemingly) in somebody's interest, 36, 14.; gíyan shtî'lshga *they reported untruths,* 38, 16.; kī' shéwa nû hû'nkesh *I thought her to be a liar,* 40, 21.; hä' î kî'-uapka *if you should tell a lie* or *lies,* 59, 3.; kî'tgik (for kítki gî), 61, 3., see Note; kî-î-á a nen Tétĕmatsis, kî'ya hû'nk Tetĕmátsis *Aunt Susie lies by saying this,* 64, 4. 5. 6.

k ī'l, kíla, nkī'l, nχī'l, d. kíkal, nχínχal, the adverbial form of kíla: (1) *rashly, quickly, hurriedly, suddenly:* kíla gén' î! *make hurry! go quick!* (2) *strongly, forcibly; a great deal:* nkī'l yúta *to be heavy in weight;* nχī'l pélpela *to work hard.* (3) *aloud:* k hä'ma *to cry aloud* or: *to produce a loud* or *shrill sound:* nχī'l hä'ma múni lóloksgish *the cannon makes a loud report.* Cf. kíla, kíllitko.

kíla, kílla, nkī'la, nχílla, d kikála, nχinχála (1) *to make haste, to hurry, to be in a hurry:* nkî'llan hûhō'tchna *they ran away fast,* 42, 17. (2) *to be quick, fast, impetuous, rapid:* nχílank t'shín *to grow fast;* nkíllank nálsh skō'tki! *cross us over quickly!* 122, 7., cf. 21. 22. (3) *to be angry, irate, wroth, pugnacious.* (4) *to be strong, powerful:* ká-i k. *to be without strength;* kíllan shléwi *it blows a gale,* Mod.; nkíllank shishúkish *a brave fighter;* kílank tsuína *to sing loud,* 70, 2.; kíllank î'sh gû'tash kuatcháki! *the lice bite me sharply in the fur!* 119, 6. Cf. kī'l, kíllitko.

kilχántko, d. kikalχántko; see kílka.

killétana, d. kikĕlétana (1) *to insist upon, to tell forcibly:* k. nálăsh géntge *he insisted upon our going,* 34, 9.; mā'lash killetanuápka *he will insist upon ye,* 39, 1. (2) *to reproach, reprimand.* Der. kíla.

killikánka, d. kikĕlikánka *to speed off, to move with great speed, to run fast,* 30, 4. Der. kíla.

kíllitko, nkíllitko (1) *hurried, accelerated, rapid:* mû' nkî'llipsh tíwish ndû'lshampksh *the roar of the rapidly rushing waters,* 94, 5. (2) *strong, vigorous; brave, gallant, plucky:* k. tsulä'ks gî'-uapk *the body will become vigorous,* 142, 9.; also used of inan. things: nkíllitko látchash "*strong-house*", *jail, guard-house.* (3) *severe, harsh:* k. nä'-ulaks *the law is strict,* 60, 4. (4) subst., *force, power, strength,* 139, 7. Partic. of kíla, q. v.

kî'sh, d. kíkîsh *lie, lying statement, untruth:* ká-i k. *it is true, certain, sure; there is no doubt about it.* Contr. from kíyash. Der. kíya.

kitíta, kítĕta, d. kiktáta (1) *to throw upon, pour on water, liquids:* ámpu kelpkápkash k. *to scald.* (2) *to throw into water.* (3) v. intr., *to burst, explode:* k. pîták nkásh *her belly burst asunder, shed its contents,* 105, 16.

kítitchna, d. kikátitchna *to spill:* tchékĕli k. *to spill blood,* 13, 7. Mod. for kitótchna Kl

kítχoga, d kikátχoga *to fill with* water or any other liquid.

kítlua, d. kikátlua *to overflood.* Cf. tchiéga.

kitóka, d. kiktóka, kektóka *to drain, to take the water out; to bail:* vúnshtat ámpû k. *to bail a canoe.*

kít'lĕka, d. kikátlĕχa *to fall in quantities, to pour down:* ktō'dshash kítlχa *a heavy rain is falling.*

kitótchna, d. kiktō'tchna; same as kítitchna, q. v. Kl.

kítua *to pour on, upon,* on the surface of: k. lû'lpat *to pour into the eye;* said of coal mixed with blood, 71, 9.

kituína, d. kikatuína *to pour into, to pour upon:* ámbu kîtuínank *pouring water into,* 149, 9. Der. kítua.

kituíni, d. kikatuíni *to put in, mix in;* said of milk put in tea, of yeast put in dough, and of other processes of assimilation. Der. kítua. Cf. kéwa.

kitulála, d. kiktulála *to sprinkle, to pour upon* or *into:* ámbu hû'n kitulál' î lû'lukshtat! *throw water into that fire!* Cf. kliulála.

kitútana, d. kiktútana *to throw* or *to pour along, to pour* or *throw* a liquid *over:* pî k. ámbû nûsh *he threw water on me.*

kítchkitch, kétchketch, d. kikátchkitch, kekátchketch, adv. of kitchkítchli: (1) *roughly, not smoothly.* (2) *tightly fitting.*

kítchkitchli, ketchkétchli, d. kikátchkitchli, kekatchkétchli (1) *rough, of a rough surface;* said of furs, tissues etc.: k tchúlish *woolen shirt.* (2) *tight-fitting, adjusting itself closely.* (3) *gray, of grayish tint* or *color;* so called after the kétchkatch (q. v.) fox-species Der. kítcha.

Kíuti, nom. pr. of a locality on Upper Klamath Lake near Modoc Point, close to the scene of the legendary encounter of "Old Grizzly" and "Old Gray Wolf", 131, 5.

kíwash, d. kikíwash *whippoorwill,* a night bird: *Antrostomus Nuttalli;* Mod.; term unknown to Kl.

k'léka, kléka, k'läká, d. k'lékl χa, k'lä'klka (1) *to reach, to reach to, to arrive:* tsúi nat lā'p k., tsúi nat ktsî'ktsa *then two of us came up* (on the rock) *and we crept along* (its surface), 22, 18. (2) *to turn into, to be changed into, to come out as, to become:* kē'sh wē'sh k. *the snow turns to ice;* kó-i k. *to become spoiled, musty, mouldy, unfit for use,* 148, 4. 15.; nánuk káko pîl k. *all his body became reduced to mere bones,* 95. 13.; hû ktá-i k'läʼka *they became rocks,* 131, 3.; cf. 73, 6. 131, 15. 132, 7.; sheshalólesh kěléχa *he became a warrior,* 90, 20.; cf. 35, 7. (3) *to die, to expire;* mostly used of natural, not of violent death; cf. 64, 15. and tchóka: k'léχa *he dies,* 85, 16, 17.; k'lakát n' û'nk shlä-ók *I may die for having seen him,* 129, 5.; tutenépni waitólan kělékshtvumí *the fifth day after each death they bury the body,* 85, 1. Mod.; k'lē'ksht at *his death,* 87, 1. 89, 3. 6.; k'lékuish *after his death,* 65, 20.; k'lékuish at *just after his death,* 65, 8.; k'lékatko *dead,*

deceased; the dead person, corpse, 85, 4–14.; k̲'lekátk giúlχa hishuákga *stillborn male child;* k̲'lékatko tchulē'ksh *dead body, mortal coil;* k̲'lékatk in the sense of *half dead, almost dead*, 177; 29., cf., 196; 8. and Note; lápuk k̲'léklχatk î'pka *both lay dead on the ground*, 110, 17. and Note; k̲û'k̲i k̲ĕlekátko *they weep for cause of death*, 82, 5.; k̲'lékshashtala and k̲'lékshtala, in the locution "k̲. telshámpka", ungrammatic abbreviations of k̲'lekápkashtala telshámpka *to look towards the spirit-land, to be on the verge of death*, lit. "to look towards those who have died before"; 158; 54.; k̲'lä'ksh telsámpka, 68, 8. stands for k̲'lekápkash t. Cf. 82, 12. 87, 11. 110, 6. and in the Dictionary: iwiχótkish, ksháwal, kshét'lēka, ktúshna. K̲. refers to *one* person or anim. being; speaking of a plurality of subjects, three verbs are in use: (*a*) lúla, lóla, q. v.; see also -lúlatko, -lúlsh; (*b*) kalína: kalî'napka nánuk *all have died* in my absence, 183; 13. 194; 16. and Notes; (*c*) wénka, wéngga, q. v.

k̲'lekála, k̲'lekálla, d. k̲ek̲lkála, k̲'lek̲lkálla (1) v. intr., *to be moribund, at the point of death; to sink fast*, 138, 7. (2) v. trans., *to suffer bereavement, to lose children, relatives by death*, 142, 13. (3) subst., *mother of an infant just deceased.* (4) subst., *placental matter, after-birth*, cf. genáli.

k̲'léklχatko, d. of k̲'lékatko; see k̲'léka (3).

k̲'lékna (1) *to be half dead, almost dying:* at k̲'leknápk k̲ak̲ó bĕla *he was reduced to mere bones and almost dead* at a far-off distance, 101, 6. (2) *to be afflicted with mortal sorrow.* Der. k̲'léka (3).

k̲'lekótkish, k̲ĕlä'kōtch *substance producing death; deadly poison, dangerous drug*, 150, 1. 2.: k̲. yá-uks *poison berries.* Der. k̲'léka (3).

k̲'léwi, k̲'lä'wi, k̲ĕléwi, d. k̲ék̲lui, kéklui, v. intr., *to cease, quit, stop; to come to an end, finish, stop short*, 20, 5. 38, 19.: at nû k̲. shishû'kash *now I want to stop warfare*, 14, 1.; tchē'k, tchúi k̲. *then he, she ceased; then they quit;* a very common phrase, often applied without necessity, cf. 20, 5. 37, 21. 85, 10. 89, 7. 96, 17.; ē nû k̲'lewi-uápka hémkanksh *I will hush it up, cease speaking about it;* k̲'läwísham at *after* (they) *had ceased* (shooting) 20, 5.; k̲. used in the medial sense of "to surrender", 39, 1.; k̲'léwiank *subsequently, afterwards;* in this signification it occurs only when standing absolutely: k̲'léwiank guhuáshktcha *hereupon he set out;* lit. "after finishing (the abovesaid), he set out," 111, 12. cf. 111, 3.

k̲'lewídsha, d. k̲'lek̲'luídsha *to leave, quit, to start away from:* látchash, käíla k̲. *to leave the lodge, country;* cf. 39, 5.; k̲'lewidshápka Ä'-ukskni *the Klamath Lake Indians had dispersed,* 28, 4.

k̲'léwidshna, d. k̲'lek̲'léwidshna (1) *to abandon, relinquish by walking away:* k̲lé•idshnank wewéas tchī'shχēni *leaving their children at home* 118, 3. (2) *to abandon maliciously* or *treacherously,* 95, 8.

k̲'líka, d. k̲'lík̲'lχa *to be in a hurry* or *haste, to hurry up:* k̲'liká nû nen *I have no time;* k̲á-i nû k̲'liká *I have time, I am at full leisure;* k̲'líkug an k̲á-i mîsh tchawáya *I have no time to wait for you;* k̲líkog an k̲á-i shué-udshat *I have no time for fishing with the line.* Der. k̲íla.

k̲lópa, k̲lû'pa, d. k̲lûk̲lû'pa (1) *to wheeze* (2) *to move the tongue between the compressed lips,* Mod.; unknown to Kl. Cf. hlópa

k̲ó-ena, d. k̲o-ék̲oa, k̲ä'k̲oa *to leave tracks, foot-prints,* Mod. Cf. goyéna, kueísh, kuéntchna.

k̲ō'hiegsh, Mod. k̲uihégsh, k̲úyeksh, d. k̲ok̲óhiegsh, Mod k̲uk̲uihégsh *orphan who has lost both parents:* snawédshga k̲. *female orphan,* father and mother deceased; k̲uihégshash-shitko *like an orphan,* 55, 18. Cf. lúla.

k̲ó-i, k̲ó-idshi; see k̲ú-i, k̲ú-idshi.

k̲ó-il, k̲û'il, d. k̲uík̲uil (1) *mountain sheep,* Mod. for wíesh Kl. (2) sometimes used for the domestic *sheep* (see shī'p) and *goat.*

k̲o-ítchatchta, d. k̲o-ik̲û'tchatchta *to bite* somebody *in the bone.* Der. k̲ók̲a. Cf. kuă'ka, kuátchaka.

k̲ók̲a, k̲óka, k̲óga, d. k̲ok̲óga (1) *to bite; to bite into:* k̲é-isham nû k̲ók̲atko *I am bitten by a rattlesnake;* k̲ók̲uapkug *intending to bite,* 184; 30. (2) *to suck, to suck out,* viz. first to bite and then to suck from the bite: nä'paks aí nû k̲óga *I am sucking out the disease,* 155; 17. 156; 28. Cf. édsha, hánshna. (3) *to eat up, devour,* 169; 54. 177; 32. (4) *to weep, lament* with suppressed voice and biting the teeth; different from k̲úk̲i, q. v.

k̲ók̲aga, k̲ók̲ak, k̲ok̲eága, d. k̲ók̲gak, k̲ok̲geága (1) *river* of moderate width and depth; *stream, streamlet, creek, brook,* 30, 21.; *ditch, small water-course:* k̲uk̲ága stûntchíshti *ditch filled with water, wet ditch.* (2) *spring of water;* such springs are called "little rivers" in the Klamath country, because they surge at once from the soil, which consists of volcanic sand, with a very considerable amount of water, forming ponds from twenty to forty feet wide. Dim. k̲ók̲e.

kokagtálkni, adj., (1) *coming over the stream:* k. gépgap'l' *they returned over a brook*, 29, 14. (2) *coming from* or *living on the other side of a rivulet, brook* or *water-course.* Der. kókaga, -tala, -kni.

Kokáksakshi, nom pr. of a fording place, "*at Little River*", probably northeast of Linkville, 19, 7.: sa gelō'la Kokä'ksaks *they dismounted at Little River*, 20, 13. A large spring of this name is fifteen miles east of the Klamath agency buildings, on the road from there to Yáneks.

Kókaksi, (1) nom. pr. of a camping place on a tributary of the Williamson river. (2) nom. pr. of a lodge-site or camp in Sprague River Valley, also called Kokaχä'ni.

kokálam, kókĕlam, poss. case of kóke, q. v.

kokalkokáltko, d. kokgalkokgáltko (1) *weak in the joints* of knees, fingers, elbows etc.; said, e. g., of children just commencing to walk, Kl. (2) *clumsy, shapeless*, Mod. Cf. kálkali.

kókanka, kúkanka, d. kokókanka (1) *to masticate, chew:* kátchkal k. *to masticate tobacco;* kúkanka sha tútatka *they masticate with the teeth*, 149, 13.; cf. ktchán. (2) *to gnash* or *grate with the teeth.* Der. kóka (1). Cf shekukédsha.

kóke, kóka, kû'ke, Mod. kóke, kókai, d. kókge, kû'kga (1) *river, stream, large running water:* kúke yulalína *alongside the river, along the river beach*, 127, 11 ; E-ukálksin kóka *Wood River;* kókailam ktayága *the pebble of the river*, Mod.; kókĕlam shumálkish *mouth of river;* kokálam pálkuish *dry bed of a river, dry river bottom*, 21, 15.; *deep furrow;* kúkgetat gagákua *to cross rivers.* Cf. gákua. (2) Kóke, locat. Kóketat, is nom. pr. of all the larger rivers of the country, being frequently used without further epithet; the hearer has to gather from the context which river is referred to. Thus we find the Williamson, Lost, Sprague, and Klamath Rivers called "the River", whereas to the Pit, Sacramento, Rogue, Umpqua, Willámet, Columbia and other rivers adjectives are usually prefixed. The Sprague River is generally called P'laíkni Kóke, abbr P'laíkni, P'laí; the Pit River: Moatuashχē'ni Kóke. The *Williamson River* is referred to in 16, 16. 28, 1. 143, 1.; in 54, 1. it is called Yá-aga kóke, cf. Yá-aga. The *Lost River*, in the former country of the Modocs, is referred to in 33, 2. 36, 9. 21 37, 12. 16. 75, 21.

K ó k e t a t, locat. of kóke (2); sometimes used instead of Kóke, q. v.

k ó k i a k s, d. kokákiags, a species of duck, red-eyed; not often seen flying. Probably a grebe of the genus *Podiceps*. Cf. kuítchia.

k ó k o - i, pl. túmi k, *to drink;* said of infants only. Der. kóka. Cf. pópo-i.

K o k ó l i s h, nom. pr. fem. Kl.; means "*Kōl-root Eater*", and, as a consequence of this, "of repugnant breath". Der. kō'l.

k ó χ p a s h, d. kókoχpash (1) *thought, reflection:* gé-u máklăksham k. *the disposition of my people*, 39, 22. (2) *memory, remembrance, recollection.* (3) *mind; mental faculty.* Mod. for húshkanksh Kl. and Mod. Der. kóχpa, d. of kópa.

k ō'l, kû'l, gū'l, gû'l, (d. kókol), pl. túmi k., *edible root of the kúlam-plant.* This root has a brownish color and a pungent, but not disagreeable taste, when first dug; after roasting it is black and spreads a fetid smell, but is very nutritious and highly prized by Indians; it looks like an irregularly-shaped beet, and is from one to three inches long, 147, 9–13.

k ó l a l s h a, d. kokólalsha *to gather annually the kōl-* or *Valeriana-root*, 74, 3.: kolalshä'mi *in the kō'l-gathering time.* This root is dug throughout all the warmer months of the year.

k ō'l a m, gúlam, pl. túmi k., plant producing the kōl-root or: *wild tobacco-plant.* The kúlam-plant has been identified with some species of *Aralia*, and with the *Valeriana edulis* or tobacco root, which has a less woody root than the *Aralia;* cf. Report of Commissioner of Agriculture, 1870, p. 409. Táktaklî tchélash gû'lam núkuk *the stalk of the kō'l-plant is red when ripe*, 147, 9.

K ó l a m χ ē n i Kóke, nom. pr. of an Oregonian river; probably no other than the *Des Chutes River.* K. K. tû' tû'nsna Sídaikt lúpian *the river of the kōl-root country runs on the east side of Sidaíkti.*

k ó l k o l i, d. kokólkoli; see kálkali.

k ó l k o l s h, kólχolsh, d. kokólχolsh *thimble.* When used as an intertribal currency, a dozen thimbles are worth among these Indians about $1.50. Der. kálkali.

k ó p a, d. kóχpa, kókpa (1) *to think, to reflect; to study:* tídsh koχpátko *well disposed, generous, liberal* (2) *to suppose, believe:* ká-i k. p'nálam kú-i gíwish *they did not believe that outrages had been committed by their own*

people, 38, 17. (3) *to recall to one's mind, to recollect, remember.* Mod. for húshkanka Kl. and Mod. Cf. k̲opákta, shéwa.

k̲opákta, k̲ûpákta, d. k̲oχpákta *to think of; to remember, recollect.* Only the d. form is in general use. Mod. Der. k̲ópa.

k̲ópk̲a, kóvka, 144, 11.; same as kúpka, q. v. Cf. kuă'ka, k̲ók̲a (1).

k̲o-úyua *to bite each other.* Der. k̲ók̲a (1).

k̲owitíwatko, d. k̲owik̲owitíwatko (1) *grimacing, making faces, distorting the features* (2) *frowning.*

k̲uák̲uaksh, d. huahuák̲uaksh *gillflirt mare, mare ruptured in foaling.* Der. the redupl. kéwa.

k̲uáta, kuă'ta, d. k̲uak̲uáta (1) *to be hard, firm, of hard* or *solid consistence; to be tight:* at k̲. kĕlá-ush *now the sand has hardened;* partic. k̲uátatkó *hardened, tightened, firm.* (2) adv., *firmly, tightly; forcibly, with energetic grasp:* hû'nk k̲ shnukpápka *she held her firmly*, 55, 6.; k̲. shlítchlka *to tie firmly;* kuáta *with a firm grasp*, 162; 3. (3) adj., *hard; solid, firm, tight:* kuáta ktá-i *a hard stone.*

k̲úi, k̲û'-i, k̲ó-i, d. k̲û'k̲i, k̲ók̲i, adv. of k̲ú-idshi: (1) *badly, wretchedly;* when speaking of *physical* qualities of anim. or inan. objects: k̲. nē'pka *it is bad weather* or *these are hard times;* cf. nē'pka; k̲. pílui *to smell badly;* k̲. piluyéash *onion* (wild); k̲. tchä m'l û'k *the signs are bad for ye*, 133, 6.; k̲. táka *to be dull, blunt;* k̲ó-i túmĕnash *disturbance, bad noise;* k̲ó-itoks nû húshlta *I feel unwell.* (2) *wrongly, wickedly, injustly;* used when speaking of wicked or hateful *moral* qualities: k̲ú-i shúta *to spoil, to break*, 132, 5. 6.; *to treat badly, abuse, injure, outrage*, 36, 20., *to do wrong, neglect one's duty;* k̲. shteínash *aggrieved in one's heart*, or *of wicked intentions;* k̲. shpúlhi *to lock up for punishment*, Mod.; î a k̲ú-i gî! *you are wrong!* k̲ó-i né-ulχa É-ukshîkni *the Klamath Lake people did wrong, acted in a wicked manner*, 35, 5., sa k̲ú-i hak tsía *they lived miserably all the time*, 78, 12., cf. 78, 5.; k̲ú-i sû'ta staínas *to embitter each other's hearts*, 78, 5.; k̲ú-i gî *to do evil to*, 139, 5.

K̲úîdsha=Nû'sh=Gítko *Ugly Head*, nom. pr. of one of the ten wives of Lelékash, a former Klamath Lake chief.

k̲úidshi, k̲ó-idshi, d. k̲uk̲ī'dshi, k̲ok̲ī'dshi, adj. (1) *bad, wretched, unavailable, obnoxious* in the *physical* sense: k̲. kiä'm *rotten* or *poisoned fish*, 132,

3. 4.; *misshaped, ugly; hard, rocky, inaccessible, impracticable;* k̲úitsant tchía ktáyat *they remained within inaccessible rocks*, 21, 13.; k̲. ámbu hátakt híuhiuatk *there the water is of difficult passage* on account of the softness of its bottom, 20, 3. 4.; *sterile, unproductive:* k̲. käíla *bad land.* (2) *bad, wrong, mischievous;* embodying all the bad and obnoxious *moral* qualities: k̲. steínash *a bad character;* k̲ó-idsha ne-ulχóga *for having done mischief*, 192; 8.; k̲ mák̲laks *a dangerous, wicked fellow*, 184; 28.; k̲ó-idshi wátsag *a vicious dog*, 184; 30.; *stubborn, inflexible; wrong-doing, vulgar, unbecoming;* k̲ó-idshitoks híshuaksh *a criminal, a rogue*, Mod.; *terrible, horrific:* k̲ú-idshi skúks *a wicked spirit, ghost*, 127, 13. 128, 1.; k̲ó-idshi shuí'sh *a conjurer's song of pernicious influence*, 179; 7.

k̲uihégsh, k̲úyeksh; Mod. for k̲ō'hiegsh, q. v.

k̲úk̲i, d. k̲úk̲'k̲i *to lament, weep, mourn silently over* somebody: k̲. k̲ĕlekátko *they mourn silently for cause of death*, 82, 1. 5. and Note. Abbr. from k̲úk̲ia and thereby differing from k̲óka (4) Cf. káhaha, k̲áyaiha.

k̲û'lu, k̲úluag, k̲û'me; see gúlu, gúluaga, kû'mme.

k̲û'tpash, d. k̲uk̲átpash *gnat.* Der. gúta.

X.

A number of terms commencing in *g*, *k* and especially in *k̲* are sometimes pronounced with χ. No list of these is needed, for they are given in alphabetic order under *k̲*, as χä'mat, χé-ish, χélpka, χémχem, -χē'ni, χépχap, χû'mme and others.

L.

This sound is interchangeable with *n* and *hl* in a few terms; *l* stands instead of *r* in words borrowed from foreign languages: *ribbon*, lípin, lipai. Initial l-, la- may be a prefix referring to the configuration of the soil, declivities etc., or to existence upon the ground; initial l-, lu- may be a prefix indicating round or rounded, bulky shape, and in this case often refers to one subject or object only; cf. prefix pe-. The prefix le- is of a negative import. The initial syllables le-, li-, lui- and lk̲a-, lχe- are not prefixes, but radical syllables, each forming a series of verbs with their derivatives.

lá, -lă, -lĕ, adverbial particle of emphatic or augmentative signification: kítchkan lá *the smallest;* tchē'kslĕ nû gatpántki *I shall come very soon.*

lá-a, d. lalá-a; see hlá-a.

laggá-idsha, d. lalgá-idsha *to stick up, to elevate* or *hang on a pole* or *stick;* said of rounded, hollow and globular objects: tchû'lēks gî'lît tchîsh l. *she hung on a stick the meat and the anus*, 119, 12., cf. 20. Cf. iggá-idsha.

laggáya, d. lalgáya, lalkáya, v. intr., (1) *to hang down from, to be sticking on; to grow on trees* or *shrubs*, as fruits, berries, 146, 9. (2) *to stand in the sky;* said of the celestial bodies, which seem suspended there. (3) Mod.: *to lie upset, to lie upside down*, as bottles etc.

laggalagásh, d. lalgalagásh *Adam's apple, thyroid cartilage;* called by this term on account of its rounded shape Der. laggáya.

laggáltchna, d. lalggáltchna *to make gashes* or *long cuts; to cut by means of gashes:* partic. laggaltchántko *cut* or *slashed with gashes.*

lá-iks, lá-ikash, laíχs, d. lálīks, lalī'kash, lalékash *fish-net with small meshes.* It is a dip-net provided with a handle and differs from the witsólas by its smaller meshes Lá-ikash=shítko shúta *to embroider*, viz. "to work net-like". Cf. radix la- with látcha, lédsha.

láya *to point at, to take aim:* tam haí mîsh láyank téwi? *did he shoot by aiming at you?* 109, 17.; láyipka *to point at* somebody, or at the one speaking: shläánk hû'nkt layípaksht (for láyipkasht) lúlukshgishtka *perceiving that he had pointed his gun* (at me), 30, 13., cf. 15. Cf. aláhia, kínualpka.

lák, lâ'k, pl. túmi l., *long hair;* (1) *hair of head, scalp:* yákanuapkuk l. hû'nk *in order to have a scalp-dance* or *scalp feast*, 16, 10.; l. shiáshka *to cut off the hair*, 89, 5. 90, 6.; l shû'ktaldsha *to cut off one's own hair*, 132, 6. Cf. ktúshka. (2) *hair of mane, of tail* or other long hair; ámpuam l., "*horse-hair*", a film- or thread-like organism found in morasses and wet places, making snake-like motions in the water: a species of *Gordius;* 180; 18. and Note.

lakā'dsha, d. lalkā'dsha; same as láktcha, q. v.

Lakeláksi, nom pr of a mountain situated between Crater Mountain and Upper Klamath Lake. Der. lák'laka.

láki, lâ'ki, lággî, d. lálki *forehead*, 24, 4 and Note, 97, 1. Der. lák.

lákia, d. lalákia (1) *to put* or *place against* something. (2) *to stop* or *bung up; to cork;* as barrels, bottles. Cf. shálgia, shálgidsha.

lákish, d lálkish (1) *cork, stopper, bung.* (2) *knob*, as door-knob etc.

lakî'sh=shushátish *locksmith;* lit "lock-maker". Half English.

lák'laka, hlákhlăka, d. lalák'laka *to be, to become slick* or *slippery*, as from ice, 111, 20. Cf. laklákli.

láklakpka, d. laláklakpka *to whisper, to speak low-voiced.* Cf. lĕklekpka.

Lā'klakshti, nom. pr. of a water-course west of the Klamath agency buildings. Cf. Lakeláksi.

laklákli, hlakhlákli, d. lalaklákli, hlahlakhlákli; said of inan. things. (1) *smooth, smoothened; slick, "slicking nice", polished.* (2) *slippery.* (3) *even, level.* (4) *thin, tiny;* the opposite of "bulky".

lā'klaksh, d. lalā'klaksh *bag, satchel, pouch.* Cf. la<u>k</u>lákli (4).

Lakmä'skni, L. má<u>k</u>laks, nom. pr.: *Klakamas Indian.* The Klakamas tribe of the Upper Chinook family of aborigines lives at the Grande Ronde reservation and near Oregon City, Oregon.

lákpeks, d. lálakpeks *ashes*, 14, 7. Cf. lúkshlaksh.

láktash, d. lálaktash, lálktash (1) *haliotis* or *mother-of-pearl shell* of the Pacific Ocean. One species of *Haliotis*, the *Haliotis tuberculata*, Span. *avlone*, is 8–12″ wide, 3 to 3½ lbs. in weight, and is gathered in large quantities near Cape Mendocino, Cal., and at other places on that coast by whites, Chinese and Indians, the mollusk serving as food., the shell for ornament. See "Bastian u. Hartmann, Zeitschr. f. Ethnologie, 1877 (ix. vol.) p. 74". Cf. ktchák. (2) when wrought out into ornaments: *mother-of-pearl ornament:* l. snawákitko *wearing a necklace* of this shell.

láktcha, d. lálaktcha; also, lakā'dsha, d lalkā'dsha: (1) *to cut, sever; to clip, crop:* nû'sh l. *to cut the head off, to behead;* tχálampani l. *to cut through in the middle;* lakádshatko wátch *bobtail horse.* (2) *to cut the throat* of persons, animals: nde-ulχápkash l. *after he fell they cut his throat*, 42, 10.; Mû'sham nû'sh lalkádsha *he cut off the Southwind's head*, 111, 10.

la<u>k</u>á<u>k</u>ash, d. lal<u>k</u>á<u>k</u>ash *bell.* Cf. wawá-ush.

lá<u>k</u>i, láki, d. lá<u>k</u>i *to be gone, lost:* nté-ish m'na l. *his bow is gone*, meaning that it was stolen from him; skû'tash sha pállapka hû'nksh; la<u>k</u>í hunk *they robbed him of that blanket; it is gone.* Der. le, há, gî. Cf. <u>k</u>ä'gi (1) (2).

la<u>k</u>í, d. and pl., lalá<u>k</u>i, laláki, lálaχi (1) *chief* of an Indian tribe. Tutasχē'nini l., múni l., abbr. mû l. *head-chief, high chief;* cf. 58, 1.; kitchkáni l., abbr. kítcha, kétcha l. *subchief, subaltern chief;* lalá<u>k</u>i, or nánuk lalá<u>k</u>i, *the head-chief and the subchiefs*, 64, 8. 10. (and Title), 65, 14.; l., in the absolute form, is also used for *subchief* on pp. 59–62.; sessalólish l. *leader*

of war-expeditions, also called l. kilû's, 28, 8.; tídsi l., tídsh húshkankatk l. "*peace-chief*"; Wálamsknî l. *the chief of the Rogue River Indians*, 16, 7.; Tcháktot Sátam l. *Tcháktot is chief of the Snake Indians*, 58, 8.; Sā't l. *the Snake chief*, 28, 7–10.; Mō'dokni l. *the Modoc chief*, 38, 14. 39, 5., cf. 21, 6. 37, 17.; lákiam wéash *son of a chief, the chief's son*, 182; 6.; lákiam pé-ip *the chief's daughter*, 190; 11.; lakiámksi *to* or *at the chief's house*, 60, 7.; lákiam shashámoks *the family, relatives of the chief.* The attribute *rich, wealthy* is connected with the idea of an Indian chief throughout Oregon and also among many tribes of other territories; cf. 182; 6. 7. (2) *male person wielding power, authority*, or *influence: army officer; commander, leader; lord, ruler; master, employer; officer, manager, director; judge; agent of an Indian reservation.* Mû l. tû tchía (for tchíank) Bóshtin käíla *the President of the United States;* lit. "the head-chief living far off in the American land"; cf. 38, 3.; Bóshtin l *the American commander*, 14, 3. 6. *lieutenant*, 37, 4. 5. *army officer*, 43, 4. 55, 14.; skuyû'i nátch hû'k laláki *the two officers in command dispatched us* (there), 29, 12.; *agent of an Indian reservation*, 36, 1. 2. 11.; lákiam pípa *pass-ticket*, written permit to leave the Indian reservation temporarily, issued to Indians by the agents of the reserves; hû laláki hémkank *the judges* or *jury passed sentence*, 44, 6. L. also stands for *God* and for *K'múkamtch:* p'laíkish l. *the heavenly lord*, 134, 19.; mû'ni l. *the great ruler*, 40, 9. 192; 8.; and, with unknown reference, sháppashti nû l. gî *I am the lord of the sun*, 163; 15. (3) when used attributively, *chief* means *more powerful* or *more influential* than any other: shuísham l kó-ä *of all incantations that of the toad is the most powerful*, 180; 17.; shakálshtat l. tmélhak *the tmélhak-squirrel is the most powerful* (charm) *in any game*, 134, 6. (4) *husband:* 183; 19. 20. 21. 186; 55. Cf. híshuaksh, lákiala. (5) subst. and adj., *masculine, male animal:* l. tcháskai *male weasel;* l. kú-il *ram, buck, wether;* wō'n l. (for wō'n lákiash in 190; 16.) *elk-buck.* Cf. lákiaga

lákiaga, lákiak, d. lálakiak, subst. and adj., *little male, young male;* said of animals only: lákiag wán *young male fox;* used often in connection with names of animals showing the dim. form: lákiag wílaga *young male deer;* lálakiak pû'mam, múyam tút *both upper* or *male teeth of a beaver, woodchuck;* cf. 80, 1–6. and Note. Dim. lakí (5).

lákiala, lakialá, d. lalákiala *to marry;* said of females only, 55, 18. Der. lakí (4). Cf. hishuákshla, snawédshla.

Láχit, nom. pr. of a mountain near Modoc Point, on the east side of Upper Klamath Lake.

lála, lálĕla, lál'la, d. lalā'la *to slope downwards, to be steep, to form a declivity:* partic. lálatko, láletko *sloping down, abrupt;* láletko wálish *precipice, steep rock* or *rocks.* Cf. m'laí.

lalágo (d. lal'lágo), pl. túmi l., *pine gum;* a clear substance flowing from pine-trees and hardening in a short time. Cf. lála, walákish.

lalá-ish, pl. túmi l, *pregnant, with young, breeding;* said of animals only: múshmush l. *pregnant cow.* Der. hlá-a.

lálak, d. lalálak *brant,* or *Canada goose;* grayish-brown, paler below, head, neck and tail black: *Anser canadensis.* Onomatop.

lálamnatko, pl. túmi l., *humpback.* Der. lála. Cf kílka, tísχantko.

lálash, d. lalálash *flank, side of animal:* lalálashtala *through the flanks,* 156; 32. and Note; *side of human body above hip; rib-portion.* Der. lála.

lalaúshaltko, pl. túmi l., *composed* or *built up of slaty, schistous formations, lava rocks:* pipĕlántan kû'mme l. *on two opposite sides of the lava-rock cave,* 42, 19. Der. laláwash. Cf. tchéltchlish.

laláwash, lalá-ush (1) *slate-rock, schistous rock formation.* (2) any rock of hard texture, as lava etc. Der. láwa.

Lalawasχē'ni, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "At the Slate-Rock". Der. laláwash.

láldsish, d. laláldsish, *house-builder, constructor of buildings.* Der. látcha.

lalíga, d. lal'líga (1) *to stick, remain upon;* said of stains, patches etc. of rounded shape, 97, 1. (2) *to be by* or *on, to stand near by.* (3) *to be near, to stand by the water:* látchash a l. kókĕtat *the lodge stands by the river.*

lalí'sh, lálish, d. lalálish *mountain* or *hill slope, declivity, valley side; steep shore,* 21, 15. Der. lála.

Lál'lāks, "*Sloping Steps*"; name of a steep little eminence bordering on Klamath Marsh with about twenty-five steps for its ascent, 74, 15. Abbr. from Lal'lákish. Der. lála.

lám, lûm *spirituous liquor; whisky, brandy, rum:* lámam *or* l. bunuótkish, l. wákoksh *whisky-* or *rum-bottle.* From Chin. J. *lûm,* this from Engl. *rum.*

láma, d. lálama (1) *to be dizzy, giddy, bewildered.* Cf. lā'mlemsh. (2) *to be drunk, tipsy; to be in a state of inebriation.* (3) *to curse, to call opprobrious names:* tína l. *to curse once; to call by one saucy name.* Cf. shlámia.

lamádsha, d. lalmádsha *to go ahead* or *to be ahead of* others. Cf. Yásh=Lamā'dsh, yumádsha, tamádsha.

lámkosh (1) a species of *willow,* sometimes used in constructing bridges (2) Lámkosh, nom. pr. of a brook in Sprague River Valley, about two yards wide and named after the willows growing on it. The whites, by a misunderstanding of the name, call it Whisky Creek; cf. lámam wákoksh, under lám.

lā'mlemsh *dizziness, giddiness; state of bewilderment,* Kl. Der láma.

lam=punû'tkishti, abbr lam=punū'tchti, d. lalam=punû'tkishti (1) *glass-substance.* (2) *drinking-glass, tumbler.* Der. lám, bunuótkish.

Lánk=Tchān, nom. pr. of *Long John,* a Klamath Lake subchief, 58, 2. 3. He figures in one of the Pit River raids: Lank=Tsánash tchîsh slî'ksga *they also came near shooting Long John,* 21, 16.

lápaklash, d. lálpaklash *shoulder.* Der. lápok. Cf. tchnípal.

Lápa=Kíu=Gî'tko, nom. pr. masc.: "*Having-Two-Rumps*"; alludes either to gluttony or to some bodily deformity, 30, 19. Cf. Push=Kíu.

lápash, d. lálpash *at two places, in two spots, localities,* 75, 13. Der. lápi.

lapä'yalsh, lápe-ālsh *twins.* Der. lăpeala.

lápeala, d. lálpeala *to give birth to twins, to have twins.* Der. lápi.

lápĕni, láp'ni, d. lálapĕni, lálap'ni (1) adv., *twice;* P'lú l. shéwana *Blow gave twice,* 66, 9., cf. 16, 1. 55, 16. 59, 16. 144, 7. Used as a multiplicative in forming compound numerals: l. ta-unepánta lāp pé-ula illólatko *twenty-two years old,* 55, 8. 19.; l. waitólan *two days after,* 43, 17. 44, 1. Mod. Cf. 37, 3. 13. 43, 7. 20. (2) adv., *in two days, for two days, during the lapse of two days;* supply waíta, q. v.; láp'ni gátpampĕle É-uksi *in two days* (we) *returned to Klamath Marsh,* 24, 12.; láp'ni waíta, *Tuesday,* stands for l. tínshna Súndē=gíulank waíta. Der. lápi.

lápi, lā'pi, abbr. láp, lā'p; d. lálāpi, lalápi, abbr. lálap, numeral adj., *two.* At l. lálaki shátashi *then the two chiefs shook hands,* 35, 2.: l. stands instead of lápĕni, 37, 13.; lā'pi shá-ungaltk *the two related as father and son,* 94, 2., cf. 107, 1.; lā'pi gíug *for being double,* 60, 18.; láp miles *two miles;*

kat lalápa wä'wans gîtk *those who have two wives*, 61, 12.; cf. 60, 17. 18.; lápa wewéash gítko *had two young ones* or *cubs*, 118, 1. 2.; refers to the fact, that in mythic stories a family of quadrupeds counts two young only, cf. 177; 2. (Note) 14. 184; 31. and Note to 118, 1. 7.; lálapi, lálap *two to each*, serves for counting objects by pairs or couples; lálap shápash shipátχûkank *each couple of moons were covering each other*, one of each becoming eclipsed, 105, 1.; lápantka yúta *they fired at him twice*, 42, 14. and Note. Cf. also 21, 5. 43, 4. 7 44, 7. 61, 9. 79, 2. 101, 7. 111, 18. and labĕ for lápa 107, 4.

lapksháptani, abbr. lapkshápta, d. lalapksháptani, numeral adj., *seven*, 37, 14. Der. lápi, -kshápta.

lapkshaptánkni, d. lalapkshaptánkni, adv., *seven times;* l. shlín *he was shot seven times*, 42, 14.; l. tá-unep *seventy*, 36, 5.

lápklēksh, lép=χlēks, d. lálāpklēksh, lélap=χlēks *mother who lost two or more children by death.* Cf. lepkléka, tcháklĕχa.

lápok, lā'puk; obj. lapukayä'nash, 61, 19., Mod. lapukénash *both;* shash l. ä'mpĕle *both of them he brought* (home), 96, 7.; l. pē'tch *both feet;* l. wátch *both horses;* l. sumseálĕmamks *both man and wife*, 59, 8.; tsúi nî'sh hû'k lápukantka shlatámpk *then both drew their bows at me*, 23, 17.; lápuk shlóa *both lynxes*, 126, 1. Cf. 60, 6 108, 3. 110, 17. Der. lápi, ak.

láptak, pl túmi l., *bulrush mat, tule mat.* Mod ; Kl. prefer shlá-ish.

lápukni, d. lalápukni, adv., *at both spots, locations, places:* kaní nûsh lápukni gĕnálla? *who has reached* or *touched you at both spots* (of your body)? 184; 36. Der. lápok.

lă'sh, hlás, d. lálash, hlálas (1) *wing of bird.* (2) *wing-feather; feather*, cf. awálĕsh, hláka, púlχa; cf. Note to 183; 21. (3) *flier of arrow.* Der. hlă'.

láshaltko, d. laláshaltko *winged, feathered, provided with feathers;* lásaltk nánuktua *all the feathered tribe*, 145, 3. Der. lă'sh.

láshχish, d lalásχish, or wátcham láshkish *horse-shoe;* also l. kû'dsh-inkshtat: lit. "shoe on hoof."

latádsha, d. laltádsha *to iron*, as shirts, clothing.

latádshl'χa, d laltádshl'χa (1) *to press down by weight; to place weights upon.* (2) *to smooth, iron with the flat-iron.*

latadshótkish, d. laltadshótkish, Mod. for latashtinótkish Kl., q. v.

latashtinótkish, latastinû'dsh *flat-iron* for ironing. Cf. latádsha.

látka, d. láltka *to be sorrowful, sad.*

látktchish, d. lálatktchîsh *case, sheath, cover:* shúlhash=l. *pillow-case.*

látcha, d. láltcha *to build a lodge, house* resting on bent willow sticks, or on rails, frames or posts. Quot. under kshíulakgish.

látchaksh, d. láltchaksh (1) *fence, enclosure, paling.* (2) *paling around grave.* Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians erect palings on their cemeteries almost in the American fashion, paint them white, and make them high enough to secure the one or two graves inclosed against the inroads of wild beasts. Der. látcha.

latcháksh la, d. laltcháksh la (1) *to erect a fence, enclosure.* (2) *to set up palings* around a grave.

látchash, d. lā'ltchash (1) *Indian lodge* constructed of sundry material; mostly resting on posts or rails, over which mats, boards and slabs are laid, 83, 3. 84, 2.: käila l *earth lodge, dirt-house, winter-house,* more frequently called luldamaláksh. Cf. stápsh. (2) the generic Kl. term for *house, dwelling, building;* Mod. shtinā'sh. Cf. k̲íllitko. (3) Látchash, nom. pr. masc. Kl.; pointing to the owner of a *spacious* lodge, 77, 4.

la-uláwa, d. lalúlawa *to rattle, to make a clattering noise,* as bones striking against each other, 157; 44.

lá-ulχa, d. lalû'lχa, lalólχa *to drive a team uphill.* Cf. níulχa.

láwa, d. lálua, v. intr., *to project, to advance into;* said of capes, promontories, terraces or of foot-hills advancing into a plain. Cf. Spû'klish=Láwish.

lawála, láwal, d. lalawála, lálual (1) *to place on the top of; to lay upon, place upon,* as a ball on a table. (2) *to be on the top, to spread* or *extend over the upper part of,* 149, 1.: shlápsh tsuníkalam lawálatko 2″ *the flower of the tsuníka-plant is two inches wide* (viz. "extends 2″ over the plant"), 149, 17.; lawálatko, Mod. *pin.* (3) *to shake the head while putting on airs.* Mod. Cf. hinawála.

lawálash, láwalsh, d. lalawálash, lálualsh, any round or rounded body fastened on the top of something: (1) *pin-head,* Mod. (2) *nipple of breast;* cf. édshash. (3) láwalsh, or nk̲ásham láwalsh, *the upper stomach of a ruminant;* in this signification always pronounced láwalsh. (4) *bladder:* shuítchash=láwalsh, abbr. shuítchash=láwish (*a*) *urine bladder;* (*b*) *fish-*

bladder, swimming bladder; (*c*) any kind of *bladder fastened* to another *organ.* (5) the *junction* of a round organ to the body: nísham láwalsh *junction of neck to head in quadrupeds,* Kl.

lä=a-ámbotkish, an amphibian described as of thumb size and not unlike a frog in statu nascenti; *newt;* lit. "unwilling to drink"; 180; 17. and Note. Der. le, ámbutka.

lä'kshktsa; see lē'ktchktsa.

l'bá, a palatable grain or seed gathered for food in autumn, 147, 14.

lbéna *to dig; to dig in the ground, to dig a hole;* refers to excavations of a rounded shape: l. shtû'nshnuk ámbû shnû'ntaltchanuapkug *to dig a ditch for the water to run through.* Cf. ibéna, yépa.

lbúka, d. lbû'lbka, (1) v. intr., *to be, to exist, to rest on the ground; to stand* (buildings etc.), *to lie on the ground;* said of inan. things: shlakótkish a l. käílant *the ax lies on the ground.* (2) subst., *plant, fruit, bulbous root,* or *bunch of grass* of a round or rounded exterior and growing on the surface of the soil; *vegetable bulb, knoll, tuber,* cf. 149, 18. and mû=lbúka.

ldíglχa, ldî'gělχa, d. ldîldáglχa *to kneel, to kneel down.*

ldî'gtatka, d. ldildágtatka *to stand on tiptoe.* Cf. ldíglχa, tgélχa.

ldúkala, ldâ'ggala, d. ldû'ldûkala *to pick up from the ground, to lift up* one round object. Cf. ítkal, lgû'm=ldáklish, ndákal.

ldúkua, d. ldû'ldakua *to hug and caress.*

-lě, -lă, adverbial suffixed particle identical with lá, q. v.

le, lē, lä, negative particle *not,* used in a putative sense only like the Latin *haud,* and often connected with the potential ak, ka, aká; le génug *for not being allowed to leave,* 144, 4.; lé nû ak géna *probably I shall not go, I do not expect to go;* le nu ak pán *I don't know how to eat, I cannot eat.* Forms several compounds: lä=a-ámbotkish, láki, lehówitko, léki, lé wak, q. v.

lédsha, ledshá, d. léldsha *to knit:* nétu an lédshish *I have the practice of knitting:* ledshnúta an *I am used to knitting.* Cf. látcha.

lě-éka, lě-ékanka, lě-élkish; see léka, lékanka, lélkish.

lěgákish, *whip-rod* inserted into the whip-stick; see vutókutksh.

léhiash, léyash, pl. túmi l., the radish-shaped *tuber of the léhiasham-plant* growing in the country formerly held by the Modoc tribe, 147, 18–21; it is called "*Kouse*" by the Nez-Percé Indians. Cf. táwiks.

léhiasham, léyasham, lé-isham, the plant producing the radish-shaped *léhiash: Peucedanum ambiguum.* Tchélash lé-isham taktákli shlápsh gî'tk *the stalk of Peucedanum has red flowers*, 147, 19. 20. Cf. Rep. of Commiss. of Agriculture, 1870, p. 407.

le=hówitko, d. lela=hówitko, lele=hówitko *running slow, slow-going:* lit. "not racing, not liking to run"; said of horses, 189; 8. Cf. le, húwalχa.

léyash, pl. túmi l.; see léhiash.

léka, l'éka, Mod. lĕ-éka, d. lélka, léléka, Mod. lĕ-élga, lĕ-élka. (1) *to be mad, crazed, out of one's mind:* wásh léka gî'tk, wásh léggatχ *a crazed prairie-wolf*, 184; 32. 33. 34. (2) *to be drunk, inebriated:* ka-á l. *he is dead drunk;* lékatko *drunk, one who is drunk.* Cf. hléka.

lékanka, l'ékanka, d. lelákanka, lĕ-elákanka *to carouse, to drink to excess, to go on a spree; to partake in carousals, libations.* D. form more in use than absol. form. Der. léka.

lekánkish, l'ekánkish, d. lelakánkish *carousal, excess in drinking.*

léki! lēgí! lē gî'! pl. lékat! excl. *quit! stop! cease! hold on! don't!* Der. le, gî (5). Cf. ḵá-i gî! (under gî (5)), ḵä'gi (2).

lékish, l'ékîsh, l'éksh, d lélaksh, lĕ-élĕkish, lĕ-élkish (1) adj., *crazy, maddened, resembling a drunken person:* said of the gait of a fox-species, 155; 22. (2) subst., *habitual drunkard.*

léklekpka *to whisper, to speak* or *converse with suppressed voice:* léklekpkank wáltka tä'dsh *to chat* or *have a talk at low voice.* Cf. láklakpka.

leklektchámpka *to whisper; to speak at a low tone of voice* to people who are at a distance, 113, 6.

léktcha, lä'ktcha, d. leláktcha *to grind; to hone, whet,* as knives, scissors.

léktchi=hówitko *slow-running, slow-going,* as a horse. Cf. lē-hówitko.

lektchótkish, d. lelaktchótkish (1) *round, disk-shaped grindstone; turning grindstone.* (2) *sandstone rock;* this being the rock from which the above are made. (3) *hone, whetstone.* Der. léktcha.

lē'ḵtchktsa, d. lélaktchktsa, lólaḵshktcha *to graze the skin;* said of missiles, 30, 5. Der. léktcha.

lélamiäksh, pl. túmi l., *kidneys.*

lelä'ma, d. lel'lä'ma, v. intr. (1) *to become rotten, putrid, mouldy; to rot; to be* or *become friable* (2) *to wear out, to be used up, worn out,* as clothing.

l e l é d s h i , d. lel'lédshi *young of mammals, brood; cub, puppy* etc : múshmusham l. *calf one year old* and upward; shī'pam l. *lamb, lambkin.* Der. hlá-a. Cf. lalá-ish, lílhanksh.

l e l e d s h i á g a , lelédshiak, d. lel'ledshiága *young cub, puppy, whelp;* animal in its earliest stage of life Dim. lelédshi.

L e l é k a s h , abbr. Lelē'ks, Lélēksh, nom. pr. of a deceased head-chief of the Klamath Lake tribe, a signer of the treaty of 1864. He had ten wives, of whom a few were still living in 1877, while others had been repudiated by himself. In May 1869 he was removed from his position as chief for imbecility and Allen David chosen in his stead; Ind. Aff. Report, 1869, p. 176; cf. 1867, p. 92. He died a short time after the Modoc war in the wooden house built for him by the government at Yá-aga, and since then no person of the tribe dared to live in it. Having been the owner of a spotted horse, his name is interpreted by: lelékash, *spotted;* another name of his was Tchmóχaltko, q. v.

l e l í w a *to be at the end* or *in a corner of; to form an edge* or *corner; to stand* or *lie at the end of a row* or *series,* 174; 7. Cf. láwa, tamádsha.

l é l k t c h a , d. lelálktcha *to leave, leave behind, relinquish, throw away and leave;* said of rocks, stones, watches, wheels, balls, filled sacks etc.: tchî'ktchik l. *to let a wagon stand,* 78, 14 ; ktái l. *to leave stones behind,* 85, 14. Der. élktcha.

l é l k̲ a , lélχa, d. lelálχa *to lay, to put* or *place down; to deposit on the ground;* said of round and bulky things only. Der. élχa.

l ē' l t k i , d. lelē'ltki *to peep out, to look at,* 126, 8.; *to look* who comes in.

l é l u i s h , pl. túmi l., a species of *black bug* moving rapidly in the water; dangerous when swallowed.

l é l u i d s h i s h *time* or *epoch of death;* híshuakga, snáwedshga gíulχa léluidshishti *son, daughter born after the father's death.* Cf. -lûlsh.

L ĕ m a í k s h i , phonetic metathesis for Mĕlaíkshi, q. v.

l ĕ m á t c h , lemátch, pl. túmi l., *mealing-stone;* large flat stone about one foot square, used by Indian women for grinding (roasted) seeds, wheat, corn, small fruits etc., 80, 1.; the Aztec metlatl; lematchátka shilaklgíshtka yî-ulalónank tchípash *they rub fine the tchipash-seed upon the metate by means of the rubbing-stone,* 149, 8. Der. lam- in láma, lemléma.

lĕmé-ish, l'mé-ish, d. lĕmélĕmîsh (1) *thunder, peal of thunder,* 169; 53. (2) *thunderbolt, stroke of lightning.* (3) Lĕmé-ish, the mythic genii of the Thunder, five in number, and their parents, the "Old Thunders". The large earth-lodge in which the five lived is represented as a black, dusky cave; Skē'l set this lodge on fire and killed all the Thunders. Similar myths are found in other portions of the Columbia River Basin. Cf. 111, 12–114, 12. and lemléma (1), lúepalsh.

Lĕmé-isham=Nutē'ks *"Place where the thunderbolt went down";* nom. pr. of a locality on Klamath Marsh, 74, 15. From lĕmé-ish, nútēks.

lĕména, d. lĕmélma, lĕmélĕma *it thunders;* ka-á l'ména *it thunders loud.*

lĕmē'sham, d. lĕmélmēsham, species of *mushroom* growing above the ground; not eatable. Mod.; unknown to Kl. Der. lĕmé-ish.

lĕméwaliēksh, d. lmelméwaliēksh *obstruction in a river* formed by *drifted logs; drift-wood piled up,* 21, 19. Der. lĕmewílχa.

lĕmewílχa, d. lĕmēlĕmewílχa, v. intr., *to drift away; to be moved off by circular motion:* l. kílilks *the dust is whirling about.*

lemléma, d. lelamléma (1) *to whirl about, to reel, to be shaken up,* 174; 9. (2) *to be in state of dizziness, giddiness; to stagger when walking:* partic., lä'mlematko *staggering.* Der. láma. Cf. lā'mlemsh.

lĕmúna, d lĕmû'lm'na (1) *to be at the bottom, to be underground.* (2) *to swim below the surface, near the bottom of the water.* (3) subst., *bottom, ground, earth.* (4) subst, *underground, dark region; the earth's interior.*

lĕmunákni, d. lĕmulm'nákni *coming from underground; belonging to the dark regions below.* Cf. munatálkni.

léna, d. léla (1) v. trans., *to carry* something round, rounded or bulky. (2) v. intr., *to move on, to travel;* said of round bodies; *to ride in wagon, sled* etc.: ktsû'l l. *a meteor* or *shooting star travels on.* (3) v intr., *to move in an orbit, circular line, to make a circular* or *half circular motion:* tχopowátka tch lénank shlín *they express their guesses by making a side move with their hand,* 79, 4.; cf. 80, 11. Der. éna. Cf. klátcha, klátchna, lē'ntko.

lē'ntko *moved away, removed; lying on* or *in the ground;* said of round or bulky objects: wí-uka lē'ntk léyash *the léyash-tubers are lying not very deep in the ground,* 147, 19. Partic. of léna. Cf. wíka.

lē'p, lä'p, hlä'p, d. lélēp, hlélāp *bran; ray-grass.* Cf. l'bá.

lépka *to bring, fetch, haul;* said of a round or bulky object. Der. épka.

lepkléka, d. lelapkléχa *to lose children by death;* said of mothers, who have lost two or more children. Partic. lepk'lékatko *bereaved of two* or *more children.* Der. lápi, k'léka (3). Cf. lápklēksh.

lepleputä'na *to play "smoke in"* or *"smoke out"*, a game described in the myth of the Bear and the Antelope, and played by their offspring; lit. "to smother each other repeatedly by smoke", 120, 7. and Note. Der. lápi (in the archaic form lep), púta.

lepleputéa *to cry lepleputé* or *lepleputā-ā*, this cry forming a part of the game described 120, 9–17. Cf. lepleputä'na and Notes.

lépuinsh *frying-pan;* instr. lépuinatka, 147, 21. Kl. for lípash Mod.

léshma, lésma, d. lélashma *not to see, find* or *discover; not to perceive* or *discover* at the spot where sought for, 121, 10.: tchúi nî'sh lés'ma gē'tal tā'ds *but he did not discover me in that direction*, 30, 15. Der. le, shléa, -ma.

léshuatχash *fun, sport, comics, antics:* léshuatχsh hémkanka *to talk funnily, comically;* l. kéla *to act comically, to behave in a grotesque manner.* Met for léwashtχash. Der. léwa (2). Cf. ká-ikash, kä'la, sheshχéla.

létalani, d lélětalani (1) *mischievous, vicious, reckless.* (2) *stupid, foolish.* Der. le, tála (in tálaak). Lit. "not straight".

lé-ula, d. lelé-ula *to play a game*, 159; 58. Der. léwa (2).

lě-úluatka, d. of lěvúatka, q. v.

lé-una, lä'-una, d. lelé-una *to go and play, to play a game, to amuse oneself at:* nád lä'-una hû'masht! *let us play this game!* 120, 8. Der. léwa (2).

lé-usham, d. lelé-usham *flower* of every size and description; *cluster of flowers* on the stem, *inflorescence:* tchékěnish lelé-usam gî'tk tchélash *the stalk has little flowers* (on it), 148, 12. Cf. láwa, lelíwa.

lé-utcha, lä'-udsha, d. lelé-utcha *to go to play; to go out playing*, 107, 16. 109, 15. Der. léwa (2). Cf shákma.

lé-utchna, d. lelé-utchna *to play while going, to play on one's way.* Cf. shákla, shákma, shuédshna.

le-utchóla, d. lele-utchóla *to have gone to play in the distance, to be absent for playing*, 141, 9. Der. lé-utcha.

lěvúatka, lúatka, d. lěvúluatka, contr. lě-úluatka, lúluatka *to stand*, when speaking of two or a few subjects only; the absolute form is unfrequent:

nád l'úl'uatka tikéshtat *we stand on clay ground.* Speaking of one subject, tgútga; of many, lúkantatka.

lĕvúluatka, d. of lĕvúatka, q. v.

lĕvulúta, d. of levúta, q. v. Cf. also tgúta.

lĕvúta, l'úta, lúta, d. lĕvulúta, (for lĕvulĕvúta) l'ulúta, lúlta (1) *to hang on, to stick to, to adhere to at the time being:* yána lúta sháppesh *the sun is setting*, lit. "hangs down"; wákinsh pánût lultámpkash íshka *they remove the round pieces of red paint sticking on the panam-tree*, 150, 6. (2) *to be tied to, to hang on, to stand before temporarily:* hût huk lĕvulúta wátch tchík-tchigat *these horses are harnessed to the wagon;* lit. "these horses stand at the wagon for a time". Speaking of one subject, tgúta. (3) v. trans., *to hang over, to dress in at the time being:* shulótish sha lĕ'vûta *they dressed him in garments*, 95, 17.

lĕvutíla, d. lĕvulutíla; see tgutíla.

léwa, d. leléwa (1) *to play a ball-game.* (2) *to play any game, to have social sport:* gî'n at a nát kátnî l. *here we are playing outdoors*, 121, 10.; tatáksni léwapka (for léwuapka) *the children will play*, 141, 12. and Note; léwatkuk (for léwatko hûk) *after they had done playing, after play*, 109, 15. and Note. (3) *to disport* or *amuse oneself; to romp.* Cf. luaíχa, shákla.

léwa, lä'wa, d. lélua; same as líwa, q. v.

lé wak, lä' wak, léwak *to be undecided, to be at a loss, to be in a quandary* or *uncertainty about;* the pers. pron. being inserted before or after le: nát lé wak ká-a; lä' a nat wák ka-á *we did not know at all what to do*, 21, 18. 22, 2.; nat léwak nä'-ulĕka *we were undecided how to arrange matters*, 22, 12.; lä'nwak nä'ulĕχa *I do not know how to have* (her) *tried*, 65, 1. 2. Lit. "not how"; supply sháyuakta *to know.*

léwash, d. leléwash (1) *playing ball, toy-ball.* Cf. shakuéash. (2) *ball, globe, globiform body:* lû'lpam l. *eyeball.* Der. léwa No. 1 (1).

lewé-ula, le=wé-ula, d. lelué-ula (1) *to forbid, to caution against; to disallow, prohibit, interdict.* Cf. hishnkíta. (2) *to give warning, to forewarn:* nî'sh sa läwä'-ûla hû'kuapksht palkuî'sham *they warned me not to run across the dry* (river) *bottom*, 22, 5.; cf. 30, 3. and Note. Der. le, wé-ula.

lewítchta, lé=wîtchta, d. léluitchta *to refuse; to object, resist*, 24, 16. 75, 10.: ḵá-i nû l. *I am willing;* máḵlăks l. ké-îsh *the tribe refused to go* (there),

34, 9.; l. gē'sh *he declined to go*, 36, 14.; gé-u l. tpéwash *he objected to my speaking, he would not listen to my words*, 34, 8.; l. hûnk nánuk gépgapělish *they were all loitering on the return trip.* Der. le, wítchta.

lgû' *black mixture* of burnt plum seeds and bulrushes used as a paint. It is put in little round spots on the cheeks. Cf. lgúm, shátuaχa.

lgúya, lgóya, d. lgû'lgia, lgólgia (1) *to collect, gather, pick* (berries, fruits). (2) *to husk; to shell, to "shuck."* Cf. ktchelóla.

lgúm, l'gû'm, lěkû'm, d. lgúlgam, lkúlkam (1) *coals*, the residuum of burnt wood, 71, 8. 121, 15. (2) *black paint made from coals* and used for lining the face and tattooing; different from lgû', q. v.

lgû'm=ldáklish, lgûm=ldû'klish, d. lgûm=ldáldaklish *crepuscularian* or *nocturnal moth*, called "*coal-lifter.*" Kl. for lgû'm=loliégish Mod., q. v. Der. lgúm, ldúkala.

lgû'm=loliégish, d. lgúlgam=loliégish *nocturnal butterfly; crepuscularian* or *nocturnal moth;* Mod. The name is due to a legend, according to which these insects are carrying away coals at night. Der. lgúm, luyéga (*or* liwayéga). Cf. lgû'm=ldáklish.

ídsχa, lítchχa, d. liládsχa *to lay* or *place on the top of, to superpose to.* Der. ídsχa. Cf. lútatka.

íkla, d. lilákla, said of one round, rounded or bulky object only: (1) *to lay down, to lay, put* or *place upon, to deposit:* wátchag shlû'ki nā'sh líklash pála-ash *the dog ate up the whole loaf of bread.* (2) líkla, or partic. líklatko: *I lay down, he lays down; laid down;* viz. "counted"; classifying terms placed after the compound numerals 11, 21, 31, 161 etc.; pé-ula being used for the remainder of the units. Der. íkla. Cf. íla, pé-ula.

Líkosh, nom. pr. of a Modoc man; other form of Hlékosh, q. v.

likuálχa, d. lilakuálχa (1) *to spark forth, to emit sparks.* (2) subst, *spark of fire.*

íla, hlíla, d lil'la, hlí'hla (1) *to be sorry, to complain about:* l. an hû'n *I am sorry about that;* l. an hû'nksh mā'shisht, k'léksht *I am sorry that he is sick, dead.* (2) *to mourn, to be a mourner:* Wä'-aks ká-i hlí'la Aísisas *Mallard did not mourn over Aíshish's death*, 101, 5. Cf. luátpishla.

ílhanksh, Mod. lídlânksh; d. lílalhanks, Mod. líldlânksh (1) *young of wild animals*, Mod. (2) *young deer; little deer*, Mod. (3) *quadruped; hunter's*

game, beast hunted: hohánkankatk l., nánuktua l. *the running animals; all kinds of quadrupeds*, 145, 1. 2.; tchulē′ksh lî′lhankshti *deer-meat, venison*, 113, 7.; lî′lhankshti (without tchulē′ks) î′tpa *he brought venison*, 112, 15. and Note. Der. hlá-a. Cf. lalá-ish, lelédshi.

Lî′lo, Lílu, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake chief, signer of the treaty of 1864, 58, 3. Some interpret it by "wolf-dog"; others by "gray wolf".

lílpash, d. lilálpash, *round oven; bake-oven*, as used for making bread. Cf. lépuinsh, lípash.

limī′l (1) *mule.* (2) Limī′l, nom. pr. fem., interpreted by "Mule-Ear". From Chin. J., this from French *la mule.*

limī′l=män *packer of army baggage*, 29, 21: lit. "mule-man". From limī′l, and Engl. *man.* Cf yaúksmän.

limlî′mli, d. lilamlímli *dark-colored;* of persons: *dark-complexioned.*

límlima, d. lilámlîma *to drizzle;* ktō′dshash l *a drizzling rain falls.*

Link River Jack, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake subchief, 58, 2.

lípai, d. lílapai *ribbon* The Mod. form is lípin. From the English.

lípash, d. lílapash, Mod.; same as Kl. lépuinsh, q. v. Cf. lílpash.

lish, lîsh, encl. particle usually occupying the place of the second word in a sentence. It is mostly found in interrogative sentences, and there it answers to our "*it is not?*" "*perhaps,*" "*probably*", and to the German "*etwa*". In most instances it remains untranslatable; wák lish î gi? *what is the matter with you?* tamû′ lîsh ā mulō′la? *are you ready* or *not?* 41, 18.; tát lîsh mî û′nak? *where is your son?* 141, 8.; tatákshni, kákiash lish î ḵá-iga *those children whom probably you are seeking*, 121, 13.; ḵá-i lîsh kaní *nobody, I should say*, 39, 8.; kē lish tok gûlí *she has entered a house*, 189; 7. Mod. uses it oftener than Kl. Der. le.

lítki, lítḵe, lítχî, d. lilátχi (1) subst., *eve, evening.* (2) adv., *in the evening, late in the day, at nightfall*, 20, 17. 141, 12. Cf. lúta (1), lútχi.

Littlejohn, nom. pr. of a chief or headman of Lake Indians settled at Yáneks, on the Sprague River, 58, 5.

lítchχash, d. lílatchχash, *headstone, headboard;* tchpínuat lílatchχash *each headstone on a graveyard.* Der. lídsχa.

lítchlitch, d. lílatchlitch, adv. of litchlítchli, q. v. (1) *powerfully, strongly.* (2) *bravely, heroically:* mû l. shishóka shellualshē′mi *he fought very bravely during the war*, 55, 10.

litchlítchli, d. lilatchlítchli (1) *mighty, powerful, strong* in a physical sense: ké hai mákloks l. (Mod.) *this man* (or *Indian*) *is physically strong, of a powerful physique.* (2) *strong* in a moral sense; *brave, valorous, heroic:* litchlítchlish steínash gítko *a hero;* lit. "possessed of a strong heart"; cf. 139, 14. (3) subst., *power, force, might,* 139, 13. Cf. kíllitko.

lítchtakia, d lilátchtakia *to make strenuous exertions, to try hard,* 70, 4. Der. litch, radix of litchlítchli.

liukáya, d liuliukáya, v. intr., *to gather, assemble, crowd together* in bushes, woods, cliffs; *to stand, sit* or *lie,* or *to be ambushed* in the timber, bushes, recesses: liukáyank a î-û'ta *they shoot* (at you) *while ambushed* in their recesses, 30, 3.; sa shläá yástat lí'ukaipksh (for liukayápkash) *and they discovered them crowded under the willows,* 20, 6.; tsúi nî hû'tpa híhassuaksas hátokt lîuká-îsî (for liukáyashî) *then I ran to the place where* (our) *men had crowded together,* 22, 4. Der. líwa (2). Cf. tgakáya (2).

liúkatko, d. liuliúkatko *ear-lobe;* Mod., unknown to Kl. Cf. tgakáya (1).

liukiámna, d. liuliukiámna, v. intr., *to gather, assemble around* somebody or something; *to stand, sit* or *lie in a row, series, file, crowd,* or *ring:* wéwanuish winóta liukiámnank *the women accompany the wizard's song while sitting around* (in the lodge or outside of it), 71, 5. Der. líwa. Cf tgakiámna.

líuχuga, d. líuliuχuga, v. intr., *to crowd* or *gather indoors* along the walls; *to stand, sit* or *lie around inside* a house, lodge. Der. líwa (2). Cf. tgíχuga.

liulíga, d. lilulíga *to be, to remain, to stand on the beach* or *shore-line;* said of many subjects. Der. líwa (2). Cf. tgalíga.

liulíwa, d. lilōlíwa *to tremble from terror, fright*

líulχa, d. lilō'lχa *to form a circle; to sit, sit down, lie in a row, ring* or *circle:* liulekán *while sitting in a circle,* 193; 12. Der. líwa (2). Cf. gakī'ma.

líuna, d. líluna (1) *to stand, sit, lie* or *crowd inside, indoors, within.* (2) *to stand, sit, lie, be gathered on one side of.* Der. líwa (2).

líuna, d. lilû'na, lilû'-ûna *to produce a distant roar, crash* or *rushing noise,* as a land-slide does. Cf. liulíwa.

líupka, d. lílupka *to sit in a circle, ring* or *file; to be collected* or *lumped together* in one heap or body, 22, 1. Der. líwa (2).

lí-uptcha, lé-uptcha, d. lilúptcha, v. intr., *to gather* or *collect behind; to sit*

behind, to gather behind in a crowd: senótank ktáyat lî'-uptsank *they fought while hiding themselves behind rocks*, 22, 6. Der. líwa (2).

liútatka, d. lilútatka *to stand, sit, lie* or *gather in a ring* or *circle.* Der. líwa (2). Cf. ldî'gtatka.

liutíla, d. lilutíla, v. intr, *to gather, collect, stand, sit* or *lie under, underneath, below.* Der. líwa (2). Cf. tchutíla, wawatíla.

liutíta, d. lilutíta *to crowd* or *gather outside, outdoors; to stand, sit* or *lie around on the outside of* (a lodge, camp etc.). Der. líwa (2). Cf. tgatíta.

liutítna, d. lilutítna; same as liutíta, q.v.

líutka, d. lilíûtka *to blaze up by the wind* or *by itself;* said of fire-flames. Lit. "to gather up again". Der. líwa (2). Cf. tgepaliä'ga.

líwa, léwa, lä'wa, d. lílua, lélua (1) *to be crowded together in the water.* (2) *to crowd together, to congregate into one crowd* or *file, to mass up, to unite into one body*, 21, 19.: tû'shtûk Móatuash l. *where the Pit River Indians were gathered up*, 22, 20.; at hû'ksa líwatk tû'm wáltka tánkt *then those who were crowded together had a lively talk among themselves*, 23, 3.; lî'wank i-ō'ta *after gathering they shot* (at us), 21, 16.; lî'wapksh (for liwápkash) nî télshapka *I saw them crowded together*, 22, 14. (3) *to grow, to come forth in clusters; to be, exist together in bunches, grapes* or *clusters;* said of fruits, berries etc.—Der. éwa, íwa. Cf. hlívash.

líwayaks, líyuiaks, líuyaksh, *pocket, sheath, scabbard;* wáti l. *knife-pocket,* or any other pocket in the dress; pushpúshli l., *pupil of the eye.*

liwayéga, d. liluayéga (1) *to begin lifting up* or *hoisting.* (2) *to lift up one end of* something. Contr. into luyéga (2).

liwákanka, d. liluákanka *to move* or *shake* some object *when lifted at one end,* as a log, stick etc.

liwakúkpĕle, d. liluakúkpĕle *to clasp the pocket-knife blade.*

líwala, apoc. líwal, d. líluala, lílual (1) *to stand gathered on the top of; to stand in a bulk upon:* hátakt lî'wal Sā't *on the top* (of that hillock) *gathered* or *stood the Snake Indians*, 31, 10. (2) *to stand up, to be erect* on one's feet.—Differs from liwála by its accentuation. Speaking of one subject only, tgáwala, tgá-ula, q. v. Der. íwala.

liwála, d. liluála (1) v. intr., *to unite, gather, collect in a heap* or *crowd.* (2) v. intr., *to gather in a hidden spot, to collect in an ambush* or *sheltered place; to stand, sit,* or *lie in a secreted location.* Der. líwa (2).

liwátkal, d. liluátkal *to lift up, to raise up again; to place in a seat,* 101, 13.

liwátchampka, d liluátchampka *to help up* or *hold up* somebody, 158; 55.

Lkō'm Ä'-ush, nom. pr. of *Black Lake,* near Klamath Marsh, 74, 16. Lit. "Coal Lake". From lgúm, é-ush.

lkákimitko, d. lkálkimitko (1) *undulating, wavy.* (2) *striped horizontally.*

lkán, lχán, d. lχálχan (1) v. intr., *to be agitated, in commotion;* said of waters. (2) v. trans., *to produce commotion in waters, to raise waves* or *billows:* shléwish lχán *the wind agitates the waters.*

lkápata, d. lkálkpata, v. intr., *to be violently agitated, to form surf;* said of water: ámpu lk. *the water makes a surf.* Der. lkán. Cf. ndakalpáta.

lkápa, lkáppa, d. lkálkpa, lχálχpa *to pile up, to pile upon each other:* l. ktái *to erect a stone pile,* 85, 12. Mod. for lokáptchχa Kl.

lkásh, d. lkálkash *wave, billow; motion on the water's surface.* Der. lkán.

lkáshkish, lχáshχîsh, d. lkálχashχish *martingale.*

lkelhuópkash, d. lkelχalhuópkash *crupper of saddle.*

lketkítko, d. lkelkatkítko, lχelχatkítko *striped vertically;* the absolute form is little used. Cf. lkákimitko.

lkólkōsh, lχólχosh, d. le'hkóle'hkōsh *flank of quadrupeds* near genitals.

lkúm, lgúm, d. lkúlkam, lgúlgam; see lgúm.

lχák *canoe-pole;* Lat. *contus.* Cf. lĕgákish.

lχalχámnish *bulky, long, capacious sack* or *bag* to keep provisions, grain, wókash etc.: lχalχamníshti lulínash *recently ground pond-lily seed put in long sacks,* 74, 10. Cf. wíllishik.

lχáwaltko, d. lχalχáwaltko *provided with antlers, long horns* or *prongs:* pakō'lsh l. gî *the mule-deer is armed with prongs.*

lχawáwash, Mod. lχawáwintch, d. lχalχawáwash (1) *finger-joint; articulation on fingers* and *toes.* (2) *finger; all the fingers taken together.* (3) *toe; all the toes taken together.* Cf. shulápshkish. Der. lkán, wawálamna.

lχelχatánash, pl. túmi l., *harness.*

lχet'knúla, d. lχelχat'knúla *to hang down from the mouth,* 158; 56.

lō'k, lúk, lû'k, d. lólok, lû'luk (1) *seed* of flowers, fruits, shrubs, trees; *kernel* of fruits: lû'k lúiχitk tchî'pshash *the seeds are larger than the tchípash-seeds,* 146, 3. (2) *marrow, pith.*

lókanka, d. lolókanka *to go astray, to get lost, to wander about.*

lókanksh, d. lolókanksh *smoke-hole of lodge.* Cf. gî'nχish (2).

lókansha, d. lolókansha *to pass through, escape:* gî'nχishtala l. shláyaksh *the smoke goes through the smoke-hole.*

lokáptchχa *to place* or *spread over, on the top of; to superimpose:* ktá-i l. *to pile up stones,* as on a place of incremation or burial; tchīk sha kné-udshî l. *hereupon they spread pieces of bark on the top,* 148, 18. Kl.; cf. lk̲ápa.

lókash, lóχash, Kl. hlû'kash; d. lō'lkash *roe of fish.* Der. lō'k.

Lókîtni, nom. pr. of a mountain between the headwaters of Lost River and Clear Lake. Cf. lókuash.

lókuash (1) adj., *hot, heated, boiling;* said of water. (2) subst., *high temperature, heat.* Der. lúkua. Cf. k̲élpoksh, k̲éluash.

lókuashtkni (1) adj., *coming from, belonging to warm* or *hot, boiling springs.* (2) subst., Lókuashtkni, (or L. mák̲laks), nom. pr. of the *Warm Spring Indians* of Des Chutes River, Oregon; also called Yámakni, q. v. and Waitä'nkni, q. v. Der. lúkuashti, partitive case of lókuash.

Lō'k̲=Pshî'sh, nom. pr. fem. Kl.: "*Grizzly Bear's Nose*". Cf. lû'k̲.

lóla, lû'la, d lolóla, lulû'la *to believe, to trust, to give credence to:* k̲á-i mîsh nû l *I do not believe you;* p'laikî'shăsh l *to believe, to trust in God,* 41, 17. 134, 19.; sa lû'la wásham tχû'tχash *they believe in the prairie-wolf's prophecy,* 133, 1., cf. 2. 4.; lúluk sa k̲ák̲am tχû'tχatkash *since they believe in the raven's oft-repeated prophecy,* 134, 1. Cf. 64, 7. 127, 13. 128, 5. 135, 4.

lólalχa, d. lolō'lalχa *to go straying, to be abandoned; to be astray, wandering,* 183; 12. Cf. lókanka, lulína (1).

lō'lksam, pl. túmi l., nom. pr. of a short grass growing in dry places, three to four inches long.

lólogsh, lóloks; see lúloks.

lolóloisam, d. of lúiluisham, q. v.

lólomak, lulómak, pl. túmi l., *grain* of cereals: wheat, rye, maize, etc.: nánuk tchū'ks l. gé-u wutá *the blackbirds have eaten all my grain.*

lólua, d. lúlalua, lolálua *to sleep outdoors, to sleep outside* the lodge or house; said of more than one subject. Cf. lû'lχa, skû'lpka.

lólumi, d lulál'mi; see skû'lpka.

lópkash *black pine-tree,* probably *Pinus contorta:* l. túpka *a black pine stands up there.* Cf. kápka, kō'sh, pán, wápal.

lotelótash *greenish substance* excreted, or removed through vomiting, Kl. Refers to snakes only.

lótesh, d. lóltesh (1) *mat*, piece of matting made from a species of slough- or sedge-grass. (2) a kind of Klamath Lake *dwellings*, now obsolete.

lō'tkala, l'hû'tkala, d. lō'ltkala, l'hûl'hútkala *to push, move forward;* said of round or bulky articles only. Der. hútkala.

lshî'klak, lshíkl'χ, d. lshílshaklak *willow branch* or *rod* bent over and stuck in the ground at both ends; thus forming the rude frame for a family sweat-lodge or other small structure. Der. látcha.

lshiklakuíga, ltchiklakuíka, d. lshilshaklakuíga *to make a willow frame* for a sweat-lodge, shed, outhouse. Mod.

ltakáya, d. ltaltkáya *to pick and eat berries, fruit* from bushes: ltakaítkiug tuítchχash *in order to feed on choke-cherries* (l. for ltakayátki gíuga).

ltóks, d. ltóltoks (1) *spot, dot:* wáměnigsăm gé-u l. *those are my spots, those of the black snake.* (2) *buckle;* as brass buckle on trunks etc. Der. lúta.

ltúiχaga *to pierce, perforate;* said of round objects: pû'klash ltuiχáktgi gíug *in order to let it consume, eat up the white of the eye*, 71, 10. Der. túeka.

ltchamā'shka, d. ltchaltchmā'shka; see ntchamā'shka.

ltchiklakuítko, d. ltchiltchaklakuítko (1) *shed* or *outhouse* just begun or existing as a skeleton frame only, Kl. (2) *shed, shelter, outhouse*, Mod. Der. lshíklak. Cf. lshiklakuíga, máhiash.

lúa, d. lúlua *it is foggy, misty, hazy:* káa l. *the fog is very thick.* Cf. lû'lχa.

lúagsh, lúagshla, d. lúluagsh, lúluagshla; the absolute form exists only in the synaeresis: lû'gsh, lû'gshla, q. v.

luaíχa, luaík̲a, d. lualuíχa (1) *to make fun, to joke; to deride*, cf. Note to 126, 3. (2) *to smile, titter, giggle.* Der. léwa (2).

luálamna, d. lualō'lamna; see tkálamna.

luálχa, d. lualō'lχa Mod., lueluálχa Kl.; see tgélχa.

lualóya, d. luelualóya *to stand* or *remain near, in proximity;* said of more than one subject: l. pipĕlántan *to stand by on both sides*, 85, 9.

lúash, d. lúluash *fog, mist:* l. luyéga *the fog goes up;* l. lúlχa, lû'tχi *the fog goes down;* lúashtka nû lû'tchipka *through the fog I wander about*, 157; 40.; lulú-uash shkútatk *wrapped in, surrounded by fogs*, 183; 17. Der. lúa.

lúashptchi, d. lúluashptchi *gray*, as fog; *smoke-colored;* said of beads, e. g. Der. lúash, -ptchi. Cf. yáhiaga.

lúatka, l'úatka, d. lúluatka, l'ul'úatka; same as lĕvúatka, q. v.

luátpishla, d. lualuátpishla *to weep at, to mourn over* somebody's *death.* Besides the weeping (líla) and the loud or suppressed cries of lamentation (stútχishla, kúki) over a deceased relative or consort, this term also comprehends the rambles at night (shpótu), the fast, the diving in cold waters and the dreams seen in this excited condition, 87, 12. Cf. 83, 1–84, 3.

luátpishlalsh, d. lualuátpishlalsh *cry of a mourner; weeping cry, death-lament,* 101, 5. Der. luatpishlála. Cf. líla.

ludshípa, lû'tchipa *to take off from, to strip, to draw out:* l. náyensh nép-shish *to take off a ring from another's finger.* Der. udshípa. Cf. shulshípa.

lúdshna, d. lúlûdshna (1) *to move about, to be wafted, to drift along,* as clouds, fog. (2) *to wander, to stray out:* î kĕlámtsank sî'tk l. *ye wander along as if ye had your eyes closed,* 64, 11. Cf. lútchipka.

ludsō'sha, d. luludshō'sha, v. trans., *to besmear, to line over; to black shoes* or *boots.* Cf. tudsō'sha.

lúela, d. luélola (for luéluala) *to kill, to slay, to put to death;* said of more than one object, or of many subjects killing one or several objects, or of objects spoken of collectively, as fish, cattle etc. Lapgshápta shû'ldshash l. *they killed seven soldiers,* 37, 14.; tatákiash ká-i l. *they murdered no children,* 37, 17. Said of *one* object: lúelat hû'nksh hî't! *kill ye him on the spot!* 190; 15.; Skélam tápia gēn lúelat! *kill ye Marten's younger brother!* 113, 20. 114, 2. In 186; 51. luelóla is used in an obscene sense, the term purporting that the young woman had been debauched several times; nád hátokt mû'shmûsh l. *we butchered an ox there,* 21, 2. L. and its derivatives are the standing terms used when a copious catch of fish is referred to: l. gíug (for luelátki gíug) kiä'm *in order to catch fish,* 28, 5.; l. kápto Yá-ag *they catch kápto-suckers at the Bridge,* 74, 1., cf. 75, 20. Cf. hesh-χä'ki, hushtchóka, shíuga, shuénka.

luélkish, luélks, d. luelólkish (1) *locality, place, where animals are killed* singly or in bulk: luélks=kiä'm *fish-catching place, fish-trap,* 143, 1.; cf. kiä'm=luélks; p'läíwash p'tî's=lûlsham m'na luélks *a spot where his deceased father was habitually killing golden eagles,* 100, 2. 3. Cf. 142, 2. and Híshtish=Luélks. (2) *object for killing, immolating,* 88, 5.

luelkslía *to make a killing-place for* somebody; 142, 2. Cf. kiä'm=luelkslía.

luelólish, pl. túmi l., *a habitual* or *professional killer*, as of animals: kiä'm-l. *fisherman.* Der. lúela.

luelótkish, abbr. luelû'tksh, d. luelolótkish *substance, drug* or *article used in killing* or *poisoning* many animals: kiä'm-luelō'tksh *a fish-poisoning substance*, 149, 21. 150, 3. Der. lúela. Cf. k̲'lekótkish.

lueluálχa, d. of luálχa, 20, 16.; cf. tgélχa.

luén, pl. túmi l., *verdigris.*

lúepalsh, d. luélupalsh (1) *lightning.* (2) *thunderbolt, stroke of lightning*, 179; 2. Der. lu- in lúloks. Cf. lĕmé-ish.

lû'gsh, lúksh, lō'ks (for lúagsh etc.), d. lúluagsh, lóloaks (1) *prisoner of war; captive:* gûkî'kak lúluags *the captives ran away*, 20, 12.; cf. 20, 10. 54, 9. (2) *slave* of both sexes: the enslaving of women and children was the real object of the annual raids performed by the Mák̲laks against the Pit River Indians, 20, 17. 20. 88, 4. 93, 3. "Mō'dokishăsh lóloaksh" kshápa "*the Modocs were bondsmen*", *so they said*, 35, 7.

lû'gshla, lû'ksla, d. lúluagshla (1) *to take prisoner, to take captive in war*, 20, 1. 25, 2. 54, 9.: lúluagslash (for lúluagsla sha) *they made captives of them*, 31, 6. (2) *to make a slave of, to enslave*, 133, 9.: lúluagsla tû'm wéwanuish ndéndgan's tchí'sh *they made slaves of many women and children*, 16, 8. 9.; lûgsálshtkak sa nánka *some of them wanted to make a slave of him*, 24, 16. Cf. 17, 19. 20. 19, 2. 16. 59, 10. Der. lû'gsh.

luháshktcha, luáshktcha, d. luluháshktcha *to start out, set out, to depart in a wagon, carriage.* Cf. guhuáshktcha.

lúiχi *to surpass in size, to be larger than;* said of a rounded or bulky article: lû'k tchî'pshash lúiχitko (*this*) *seed is larger than the tchípash-seed*, 146, 3. Der. vúiχi. Cf. kshúiχi, winíχi.

lúilamna, d. lulúilamna; see tkálamna.

lúiluish, d. lulúiluish, lolóloish *gooseberry.* This is the common, sweet, wild gooseberry of these regions, black in its ripe state. The natives prepare a sort of pies from the boiled fruit. Cf. kpŏ'k.

lúiluisham, d. lulúiluisham, lolóloisam *wild gooseberry-bush*, producing the lúiluish, q. v. In 75, 4. the bush is mentioned instead of the berry gathered from it. The d. form is often used instead of the absolute.

lúiluya, d. lulúiluya *to be sweet* to the taste; lit. "to taste like the goose-

berry": partic. lúiluyatko *sweet, saccharine; of sweet, sweetish, agreeable flavor* or *taste*, 148, 7. 14. 20.

Lúitsas, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake woman.

lúya, lúi, d. lúli (1) *to give, transfer, bestow;* said of one round article, or of one lodge, house, table, ax, hatchet etc., or of many of them when spoken of collectively: íwam lúitki n's *to give me berries*, 75, 10. (2) *to pay in one coin.*—Speaking of many objects considered as separate: péwi, shewána. Der. úya. Cf. kshúya, néya, skáya.

lúyamna, d. lóliamna (1) v. trans., *to hold in hand;* said of one rounded, globiform or bulky article, 154; 14. (2) v. intr., *to ascend, go up*, as a spider in the web, 175; 15. and Note.—Speaking of more than one round object or subject: pé-ukanka.

Luyánsti, nom. pr. of a camping ground near Klamath Marsh; interpreted by "Inside the Circle". Der. luyéna.

lúyapka, *to go astray, to wander about*, as blind persons, 157; 40. Cf. lúdshna, lútchipka.

luyéga, lúyäga, d. luliéga (1) v. trans., *to lift up, to pick* or *take up* one rounded or bulky object: ktá-i l. *to pick up a stone*, 126, 1. (2) v. trans., *to lift at one end;* lit. "to begin lifting up."—Speaking of more than one object: pe-uyéga. (3) v. intr., *to arise, ascend, go up; to drift upward;* said of inan. things: lúash l. *the fog ascends, mounts;* sláyaksak lû'yäga *only smoke was curling up*, 100, 16. Cf. liwayéga, shuyéga, uyéga.

luyéna, d. luliéna *to go in a circle inside of* something, as of a wigwam: luyä'nitki for luyä'nitko gî *who goes around all the time*, 184; 29. The wording of this song seems incomplete, cf. Note. Cf. gatî'tana.

lúka, lû'ka, d. lúlka *to fetch, bring;* round, bulky objects being referred to.

lû'kanka, d. lûlúkanka; see lókanka.

lúkantatka *to be standing;* see lĕvúatka, tgútga.

lû'kslaksh, pl. túmi l., *ashes; ashes* of the funeral pile, 85, 11. Cf. lákpeks, lúloks.

lû'ktcha, d. luláktcha *to start out to fetch, haul, bring:* shíunks-pâkish nû'sh lû'ktchi! *bring me a watermelon!* Der. lúka.

lúkua, d. lúlukua (1) *to be tepid, lukewarm:* ámpu l. *the water is lukewarm.* (2) *to be hot; to be at boiling heat.* Cf. lókuash.

Lúkuashti, nom. pr. of the *Hot Springs* near Linkville, Lake County, Oregon. The northeastern springs have a temperature of 190° F., and the others are used for bathing. Partitive case of lókuash, q. v.

lû'k̲, lō'k̲, lók̲, d. lúlak̲ *grizzly bear;* a large kind of bear occurring only in the Rocky Mountains and in the countries west of them: *Ursus americanus* var. *horribilis;* 147; 13.; lû'k̲am wéash *the grizzly bear's cub,* 156; 36.; hä lō'k̲ shiúka *if he kills a grizzly bear,* 90, 19. This bear enjoys a great popularity among these and other Indians, and is often mentioned in the incantations: 156; 36. 157; 42. 46. 158; 50. 176; 4. In the myths he appears personified as Lúk̲, 20, 21., Lúk̲amtch, Sháshapsh, Sháshapamtch, q. v. Cf. Lók̲=Pshî'sh, and Note, p. 132, sect. II. Cf. kimā'dsh.

lúk̲aga, lû'k̲ag, d. lû'lχaga, lû'lk̲ag *cub of the grizzly bear.* In one of the mythic tales two of these play with two young antelopes and become their victims, 120, 5–121, 11. Cf. shashápka.

Lúk̲amtch, one of the names given to the personified grizzly bear in mythic stories: "*Old Grizzly*" or "*Old She-Bear*", 118, 7. More frequently called Sháshapamtch, q. v. From lû'k̲, ámtch.

lúla, lóla *to die, to expire;* said of one or more subjects. Tátataks a wéas l. *whenever a child has died,* 82, 4.; shashámoks=lólatko *who has* or *have lost relatives by death,* 82, 5.: p'gî'sh=lúlatko *bereaved of the mother.* Speaking of one subject: k̲'léka (3), q. v. Cf. léluidshish, =lûlsh.

lulálkish, d. lul'lálkish, subst., *the act of going to sleep;* said of more than one person: at tû lulalkshē'mi gî *now it is time to retire for the night.* Der. lû'lχa. Cf. skû'lχa, skû'lpka.

lulálχa, d. of lû'lχa, q. v.

lúlamna (1) *to wander about, to be lost while straying:* shaiχî'sh gúluaga lulamnóla *the female shaiχish-bird has lost its way home,* 163; 16. (2) *to follow, pursue:* lúash ai nû'sh a lû'lamnapka *fog drifted after me; fog followed me from a distance,* 158; 57.

lû'ldam, d. luláldam *winter, wintry season;* lit. "season of fogs", 35, 17.: lû'ldam gíula *the winter is over;* î'lksla l. *to preserve* (food) *for winter in cachés* etc., 146, 10.; l. páshluk *when they gather food for the wintry season,* 148, 10.; atí hû'k l. gî't *too long would that winter become,* 105, 9. (2) adv., *in, during winter,* 105, 8. Der. lúa, -tamna.

lûldamaláksh, d. lulaldamaláksh *winter-house, lodge for passing the winter.* These structures rest on a square, solid entablature of wooden pillars and are closed on all sides with slabs or planks, the interstices being filled with brushwood. A thick layer of mud is usually thrown on the outside to prevent drafts of air. Some of these *mud-houses* are entered by means of an outside and an inside ladder (ga-ulúlkish, wakî'sh) while the others have a doorway on a level with the ground. A winter-lodge has the appearance of a beehive and rises to a height of 12 to 15 feet. Der. lûldemálχa. Cf. látchash, shtúltish.

Lû'ldam=Tchī'ks "*Winter Settlement*" or "*Winter-Lodge*", nom. pr. of a lodge-site on the Sprague River.

Lû'ldatkish *Interpreter,* meaning Dave Hill, subchief of the Klamath Lake Indians, and interpreter at the agency, 28, 13. See lútatkish.

lûldemálχa, luldămálχa, d. lûlaldemálχa *to erect a winter-lodge* or *mud-house.* Der. lû'ldam.

lû'ldish, d. luláldish *stirrup:* l. a pápatk *the stirrup is broken.* Der. lúta.

lû'lhi, lúli, d. lulálhi, lúl'li *to take off, remove* a round object: l. népshish ílsh (for ílhish) náyensh *to take a ring from one's finger and place it on another's finger.* Cf. húlhi, ílhi, ludshípa.

lúli, d. lúluli *to rattle around; to handle roughly, to run against:* tcháki kayáta l. *the young man runs against the kayáta-lodge* (when entering it), 183; 18. Cf. la-uláwa, lúlula.

lulikánka, d. lululikánka *to rattle around frequently, to handle roughly more than once,* 183; 18. Der. lúlhi.

lulína (1) *to wander away, to go astray,* 192; 5.: tutíχash nû l. *I am wandering about as a dreamer,* 192; 6. (2) *to grind, make fine, reduce to flour* or *powder;* said of grain, roasted seeds etc. 74, 10.

lulínash, pl. túmi l., (1) *grain, vegetable seed reduced to flour.* (2) *wókash-seed pounded, ground lily-seed,* 74, 10. Der. lulína (2).

lû'lχa, d. lulálχa (1) *to go down, descend:* lúash l. *the fog goes down.* Cf. lútχi. (2) *to go to sleep, to retire to one's bed* or *couch:* tchúi sha lû'lalχa pá-ulank *after the meal they went to sleep,* 113, 11.; said of more than one subject and used in the d. form only; speaking of *one* subject, skû'lχa.

lû'lχag, d. of lúkaga, q. v.

l ú l o k s, lólogsh, pl. túmi l. (1) *fire;* fire on fire-place, camp-fire, or any combustion by fire: Wanákalam käkä'kli l. *the fire of Silver Fox was yellow*, 99, 3.; l., *the fire of the cremation pile*, 85, 9. 10. 138, 7.; lóloks wîggáta *close to the camp-fire*, 16, 13.; lúlukshtka *in the fire;* viz. in the hot coals or embers, 149, 6.; lû'lûksh shpítcht *the fire having gone out*, 85, 10.; hólalχa lúlukshtat *to jump through a fire;* incantations of the fire, 154; 8. 166; 26. Cf. kshéluya. (2) *discharge of fire-arms.* Cf. shū'dsha.

l ú l o k s g i s h, lólokskish, pl. túmi l. *gun, shot-gun, rifle, carbine*, 21, 1. 74, 16.: lit. "fire-maker": l téwi *to fire off a gun*, 38, 11.; mû'ni l. *piece of artillery, cannon;* luluksgä'-ishtka shlî'tk *shot with a rifle*, 24, 8.; cf. Note; lóloksgisham ánku *wooden rifle-shaft.* Der. lúloks, gî (5). Cf. iwála.

l û' l p (d. lúlalp), pl. túmi l. *eye, eyes*, 110, 15.: l. mā'sha *to have sore eyes*, 71, 8.; skétish l *the left eye*, 42, 8.; kókuatko l. *swollen eyes*, 186; 54.; kálkali l. *rounded eyes*, 91, 5 ; pápksham l. *knot in lumber board*, 178; 7., cf. póko; lúlpam léwash *eyeball;* lúlpam yántanni *lower eyelid;* lû'lpût *to the eyes*, 91, 6.; cf. 71, 9.

L û' l p a k a t, nom. pr. of a camping place on Klamath Marsh, where white chalk is found, and used for the manufacture of body-paint. Der. lúpaks.

l û l p a l p a l í a *to make eyes for* somebody, 154; 11. Der. lúlp, pélpela.

l û' l p a l t k o, d. lulálpaltko *provided with eyes; having eyes:* mû'kisham nû l. *I can see as sharp as the horned owl*, 175; 14.; lû'lpatka (for lúlpaltko a) *seeing sharp*, 122, 2. 15. and Note. Der. lû'lpala.

l û' l p a t k o, d. lulálpatko, formed by ekthlipsis from lû'lpaltko, q. v.

L û l p í n a, nom. pr. fem. Kl., "*The Sopper*". Der. hlópa.

=l û l s h *defunct, deceased;* a term used only as the final part of compound words, often encl.: p'tísh=lûlsh *deceased father*, 100, 2.; p'gî'sh=lûlsh *deceased mother.* Der. lúla. Cf. léluidshish.

l ú l u a t k a *to stand;* see tgútga.

l ú l u k s a l k s *cremation-place; old Indian cemetery.* Der lúlukshla.

l ú l u k s h a l t k a *to return from incremation*, 89, 4. Der. lúlukshla.

l ú l u k s h l a *to burn, to cremate;* said of dead bodies only, 59, 5. 69, 2. 3. 89, 1.: l. sha lû'lokshtat *they burn him on the funeral pile*, 138, 7.; lúlukshalshok mû'lua *they made preparations for cremating* (the dead children), 110, 22. Der. lúloks.

Lúlukuashti, nom. pr. of a little lukewarm spring in the volcanic region of Yáneks; lit. "At the Warm Springs." Der. lókuash.

lúlula *to rattle, clatter, make noise*, 112, 9. 183; 16. Cf. la-uláwa, lúli.

lulúlish, pl. túmi l. *cramps*, 179; 8.

lúmalaks *fog-maker, producer of fog;* contr. from lúmalăkish. This faculty is attributed to the kálsh- or kálχalsh-bird in the incantations, 166; 22. 23. and Note. Der. lúmalχa.

lúmalχa, lúmalĕka *to produce fog, to make fog* or *mist at will.* Der. lúa.

lûmkóka, lomkóka, d. lulamkóka *to take a sweat-* or *steam bath in the sweat-lodge*, 91, 2. Mod. for spúkli Kl. Der. lúa. Cf. lúmalχa.

lû'mkoksh, d. lû'lamkoksh *family sweat-lodge;* framed of bent willow boughs and located near the water in close proximity to the Indian lodge. Mod. for spúklish Kl., q. v.

lúpaks, lúbaksh, d. lúlpaks (1) *chalk, white chalk:* l. as the color-shade of the núsh-tilansnéash-owl, 167; 32.; l. shna-ulámna *to spit chalk on* or *upon*, 132, 7. (2) *chalk*, used as material for painting or lining the body, 181; 1.: l. shátuaχa *to paint one's body* or *face with white chalk paint.* This paint is often put on in streaks or stripes, 22, 21. Cf. shatchlχámia.

lupatkuéla, d. lulpatkuéla *to produce a scar*, 56, 1. This term forms the final part of Scarface Charley's Modoc name: Tchíktchikam-Lupatkuélatko, q. v., 55, 19. and refers to a scar produced by a round or rounded article, as a wheel. Der. upáta, -kuéla. Cf. upátia.

lupí, lûpî' (1) adv. loc., *firstly, at the head of:* l. gulî' *they went in first*, before the others, 120, 9.; lûpî' wátch géna *the horse marches at the head of the file*, 85, 4. (2) adv. temp., *at first, for the first time:* l. séllual *he* (or *they*) *warred for the first time*, 19, 6. 28, 1. (Titles); l. gátpampĕli *to return home first*, 20, 14.; nā'sh shlíwitk lō'k shiúga l. *the grizzly bear was killed at the first shot;* lupî'tal sha gékampĕle *they return to the spot where they stood at first*, 87, 13. Cf. 38, 10. 20. 21.

lúpia, prep. and postp. (1) loc., *in front of, before:* spúklish l. *in front of the sweat-lodge*, 82, 7. (2) temp., *before, earlier than, sooner:* pä'ktgish l. *before daylight, prior to dawning*, 24, 11.

lúpiak, conj., *sooner than, earlier than, before*, 119, 2.: l. mé-isht *before having dug*, 118, 4. 6.; l. nats gälχalgípka *before we had terminated our descent from the hill*, 29, 18 (nats stands here for nāt tchîsh). Der. lupí, ak.

lúpian, prep. and postp., *on the east side of;* see Kólamχēni Kóke.

lupíni, d. lulpíni, adj., (1) *first;* first in space and first in time: l. kiä'm gé-u shnû'ksh *the first fish that I caught.* (2) *preceding, prior to.*

lúpit (1) subst., *the east,* as a point of the compass: lupítala (for lupít-tala) géna *to go* or *travel eastward.* (2) adv., *eastward, towards the east.* (3) adv., *from the east.* Cf. yámat, yéwat.

lupítalani, adj., *belonging to, coming from eastern parts; brought from the east.* Kl. Der. lupít, -tala. Cf. lupítkni, tχalamtalákni.

lupítana, lupítan, d. lulpítana, (1) prep. and postp. loc., *before, in front of.* (2) prep. and postp. temp., *before, earlier than, sooner than.* (3) adv. temp.; lūpidána, Mod. *for the first time,* 13, 8. Der. lupí.

lupî'tkni, d. lulpítkni, adj., *coming from the east; eastern, native* or *inhabitant of eastern lands.* Der. lúpit. Cf. yámakni.

lupítni, d. lulpítni, adj., *first in order; what comes first:* l. pē'tch *foreleg.*

luposhótkish, d. lulposhótkish *fleshing-chisel* to clean skins with before dressing them. Cf. mbá-ush.

lū'sh, lû'sh, d. lúlush, lû'losh, a dusky-colored goose-species. Der. lúa.

lúsha, d. lúlsha *to lie, to lie in, on* or *upon, to extend over;* said of round or cylinder-shaped articles: käílatat l. *lies upon the soil,* 146, 1. 149, 1. 15. 18.; mû'na l. ámbutat *lies deep down in the waters,* 147, 6.; yántch ktaíyatat lushá *the yántch-root lies, grows upon rocks,* 146, 2. Der. úsha.

lushántchna *to scratch a hollow, den, rounded hole;* múna l. *to scratch a deep hole,* 134, 7. Cf. lúshna.

lushgápěle, d. lulashgápěle *to go and take off, to start out and take back again;* said of round things. Met. for luktchápěle. Der. lúktcha, -pěli.

lû'shka, d. luláshka *to become* or *to be warmed* or *heated up,* as by running, dancing: wû'sa nî lúskuapkug *I am afraid I may get too warm,* 70, 2.; ktsû'l l. *a shooting star rushes* through the sky; *a meteor explodes.* Der. lush-, in lushlúshli. Cf. lúshna.

lúshlush, d lúlashlush, adv. of lushlúshli: *warmly;* lúshlush gî, or lushlúshki *to feel warm.*

lushlúshli, d. lulashlúshli *warm;* said of weather, articles of dress, temperature of the animal body etc. Cf. lu- in lúkua, lúloks.

lushlúshlish, d. lulashlúshlish *warmth, warm temperature;* of the animal body, of the weather, winds etc.

lúshna, d. luláshna *to roast, expose to fire*, as on the fire-place, 150, 7.

lúta, l'úta, d. l'ulúta, lúlta; same as lĕvúta, q. v.

lútatka, lutátka, d. lúltatka (1) *to hold over* somebody or something; said of rounded, bulky, or globular things only. (2) *to expound, repeat; to act as the repeater* of a wizard or conjurer; *to assist a conjurer in his performances.* (3) *to interpret; to act as interpreter* from one language into another, 33, 4. 38, 5. Der. lĕvúta.

lútatkish, d. lúltatkish, lû'ldatkish (1) *expounder, repeater of the conjurer's songs, words, and acts* during the treatment of patients; *conjurer's assistant*, 68, 7. 84, 2. (2) l., more commonly lúltatkish, *interpreter* from one language into another; *translator.* (3) Lúltatkish, used as nom. pr. masc.; see Lû'ldatkish.

lutéash *dip-net with a handle*, the dipping portion being circular. If small-meshed, it is a lá-iks, if wider-meshed, a witsólas. Der. lĕvúta.

lutíla, d. lultíla *to be under, below, underneath, beneath; to stand, sit* or *lie under, below:* kápkatat stinā'sh l. *to be inside of a brush-lodge.* Der. utíla.

lútish, lutī'sh, pl. túmi l., *round fruit; berry, small fruit*, 145, 20.; *root, bulb*, 147, 2.: múmanti tapáχti lutî'sh, nom. pr. of a berry growing on a certain shrub not specified: "*Bigleaf-berry*". Der. lĕvúta. Cf. ō'tish.

lútkish, lútkish, lû'tχesh, d. lulátkish *fish-hook:* lû'tkeshtkan shuéwa waítan *I fished all day with the hook-line.* Der. lútχi.

lútχa, d. lulátχa *to take away, to wrench off;* said of a round or bulky object, 127, 5. Der. û'tχa. Cf. lúlhi.

lútχi, lû'tki, d. lúltχi *to descend, to be wafted downward, to come to the ground:* lúash lû'tki *the fog descends, goes down.* Der. lĕvúta.

Lutuámi, a word of the Pit River language meaning "*lake*". (1) nom. pr. given to several lakes, e. g. to Rhett or *Modoc Lake.* (2) L. ísh, nom. pr., *Modoc Indian;* tribal name given to Modocs by the Pit River Indians from one of their residences, on Rhett Lake (ísh is *man* in Pit River).

lútchipka, lúdshipka *to go straying, to wander about*, as a blind person does, 157; 40. Cf. lúdshna, lúyapka.

lútchlχa, d. lulátchlχa *to kneel down.* Cf. knúkla, knû'klχa, ldíglχa.

M.

Initial *m* does not alternate with any other sound. *Mb* and *mp* represent the nasalized forms of *b* and *p* and alternate with them in a few terms.

m a, abbr. from mat, adverbial oral particle, q. v.

m á d n a, d. mámĕdna *sunflower;* a species of *Helianthus*, probably *lenticularis*. Mod.; unknown to Kl. Cf. matnésham.

m á h i a s h, máhiesh, d. mámhiash, mámhiesh (1) *shadow; shade:* shléa m. Aíshisham *it saw Aíshish's shadow*, 96, 2.; Bóshtinash máhieshtat î'lχa *he deposited the white people in the shade*, 103, 4. (2) *shed, shelter* erected for cattle, horses, haystacks etc.: mû'ni nálam m. *we have a spacious shed.*

m á - i, maí, pl. túmi m., (1) a tall and very common species of *bulrush* or *lacustrine grass* serving for the manufacture of mats, baskets, for covering lodges; a portion of the stem is eaten raw when just sprouted up; *Scirpus validus*, 148, 1–4. Western people commonly call it *tule*, from Aztec *tolin*, 24, 5. The largest of these scirpus sometimes extend six feet under and ten feet above the water's surface. (2) generic term for the larger species of bulrushes. (3) *mat made of tule* or *bulrush.*

m a i d í k t a k, pl. túmi m., *black-headed snow bird;* a bird-species of sparrow's size, black head and neck, white bill; *Junco oregonus* Scl.

m á y a l s h a, d. mámialsha *to collect, to gather tule-grass annually* or *habitually*, 148, 1. Der. má-i.

m á y a l t k o, d. mámialtko *overgrown with tule-grass, studded* or *filled with bulrush.* Der. máyala.

M á y a l t k o É - u s h, nom. pr. of "*Tule Lake*", also called Modoc Lake and Rhett Lake, extending from California into Oregon. Cf. Móatak.

M á k a s h, nom. pr. masc. Kl.; interpreted by "Snorer".

m â' k a s h, d. mâmâ'kash; see múkash.

m á k l a k t c h a, d. mamáklaktcha *to encamp at different places* while on one and the same trip, hunt or journey: hû'masht î tchí-uapk máklaktsuk yaínatat kánkanktsuk tché-u *thus you will live when camping out on the heights and hunting the antelope;* at gémpĕle nat mak̲'láktsûk, at tî'nnäga, *and when the sun was setting we returned to encamp for the night*, 30, 20.

m á k m a k l i, mâ'kmâkli, d. mamákmakli; same as múkmukli, q. v.

m á k o k a p, d. makókishap, mámkokap *elder and younger sisters' son* or *daughter;* said by aunt.

m á k p k a, d. mamákpka *to remain encamped for a while,* or *for days,* while on a trip, hunt or expedition.

m á k s h a (1) *large cup* or *bowl,* made of tule grass, 122, 23. 123, 2.; it is also used as: (2) *skull-cap,* worn by females. Der. má-i.

m a k t ó t k i s h, d. mamaktótkish *mowing scythe.* Cf. mulinótkish.

m á k t c h a *to camp out, to pass the night* while on a trip or hunt.

m á k t c h n a, máktsina, d. mamáktchna *to encamp, to pitch camp, to pass the night* while traveling a certain distance: lápĕni m. sha Ä'shlin génug *they encamped twice when they went to Ashland;* áwalues s̲kéna, máktsina Nû'shkshi *they paddle over to the island and pitch their camp for the night at Skull-Place,* 74, 14.; ndánni máktchanuapk génug *when traveling they will camp out three days.*

m á k u a l a, mákual, mákuela, d. mamákuala, mamákuela *to pass the night* in the wilds or mountains: mákual, sta-ótank k̲aítua pát *in the wilds he stays out while starving and fasting,* 83, 2.

m á k u a l k s h, d. mamákualksh *camping place* in the wilds or mountains.

m á k u a l s h a, d mamákualsha *to go and stay, to go and camp* in the wilds or mountains, *annually* or *habitually:* mákualshuapka î yaínatat *you will pass the nights in the mountains.*

m á k̲ l a k p ĕ l i, d mamák̲lakpĕli *to encamp again, to pitch camp, to pass the night* for a second or subsequent time, 20, 9. 11. Der. mák̲'lĕχa, -pĕli.

m á k̲ l a k s, mák̲'laks (d. mámak̲laks), pl. túmi m ; pronounced sometimes mák̲'lŏks by Modocs; lit. "the encamped". (1) *body of Indians encamped; Indian community, people; Indian tribe, chieftaincy, band:* Wálamskni, Wálamswash m. *the Rogue River tribe of Indians;* Shásti m. *the Shasti Indian tribe.* In the "Modoc war" m. often stands for Mō'dokni, *the whole Modoc tribe* under Captain Jack: cf. 38, 8. 18 21. and m. lak̲í *the band chief,* 37, 17. for mák̲lăksăm lak̲í, 34, 3. 38, 10. Cf. 29, 13. 38, 4. 43, 11–15. 58, 5. 143, 2–4. (2) generic term for *Indian: Indian man* or *woman, "redskin", native of the American continent.* Ketchkáne m. *a young Indian,* 54, 1.; m. pûelhî' *they threw into* (the lodge) *bodies of Indians,* 112, 21., cf. 113, 1.; kíuksăm m. *the men under the conjurer's leadership,* 37, 15.;

úmi m. gitá gátpa *many Indians arrived there;* nánuk m. wawápka *the whole tribe sat there,* 33, 5.; tánkni m. *the former generations of Indians,* 85, 6.; m. pán *the Indians feed on it,* 146, 15.; Mō'dokni m. *a Modoc man* or *woman:* mák̲'laksam tchī'sh *Indian settlement, Indian camping ground and lodges;* mák̲'lăksăm pásh *edible roots, tubers, bulbs* and *seeds,* not eaten by the whites, 91, 2. 145, 20.; mak̲laksksáksi *the place where the Indians encamped,* 20, 10. 11. Cf. 36, 20. 65, 12. 68, 1. 69, 3. Quot. under kékĕlam. (3) *person, human being, individual:* Bóshtin m. *American, white person;* m.-papî'sh *alligator, caiman;* lit. "man-eater"; m.-shítko, 128, 10.; see below. Der. mák̲'lĕχa.

m á k̲ l a k s n i *Indians and their families; Indians and what belongs to them:* nánuktua m. tsók̲atk *dead Indians of every tribe and age,* 130, 2. Cf. -ni.

m á k̲ l a k s - s h í t k o (1) *Indian-like.* (2) *resembling, alike to men* or *persons, human-like;* m.-sh. shlésh gî *they have the appearance of human beings,* 128, 10. (3) *neighbor, fellow-man,* 139, 12.

m á k̲ ' l ĕ χ a, máklĕχa, mák'lĕka, d. mamák̲'lĕχa (1) *to encamp, to settle down* in a temporary or permanent resting place: tsúi m. wéwanuish *then the women went to their camping place,* 28, 3. (2) *to pass the night away from home, to strike camp for the night;* sa m. Wû'ksalks *they encamped that night at Wókash-Place,* 19, 11.; at pshî'n mák̲lĕka *and at night they camped out,* 54, 6.; mák̲'lĕχapksh kû'mĕtat *when they slept in a cave,* 121, 20. Cf. 28, 7. 8. 38, 14. 119, 17. 20. Cf. túkĕlχa.

m á l a m, mā'lăm, poss. case of pron. pers. ā't, ā, ye, you; it serves as a pron. poss. of the second person plural: *your, yours, of ye, belonging to ye.* Cf. 34, 12. 14. 38, 22. 105, 5. 119, 17–20.—Málamtak *belonging to yourselves.*

m á l a s h, contr. mā'lsh, abbr. Mod mā'l, mál, obj. case of ā't, ā, pron. pers. of second person plural, *ye, you; to ye, to you.* Cf. 39, 1–3. 65, 3. 122, 1.—Málashtak, mā'lshtak *yourselves, to yourselves.* See ā't, málăm.

m á m a k t s u, a species of *duck,* black and white, length of body about one foot. Incantation: 166; 27. Cf. mä'mäkli.

m â' m s h, or mû'msh, in mû'msh tumí! 17, 8.; see mû'ni.

m ā' n k, mánk, d. mámank (1) *fly:* m. hä'ma *the fly is buzzing.* (2) generic term for any flying insect, 145, 16. Quot. under kshekiúla.

m á n k a g a, d. mamánkaga *little fly,* 178; 4. Dim. mā'nk.

mā'ntch, mántch, mā'ns, d. mámantch, adv., (1) *for some time, for a while;* refers to the future as well as to the past, but to no definite length of time: ká-i tatá m. *no longer*, 88, 4.; tcháwika m. *he was insane for some time*, 128, 9.; mā'ns hû'k tchakáyank î-û'ta *he shot arrows for some time, while posted in the bush*, 23, 21. In 73, 6. mā'ns stands for mā'ntch=gítko, q. v. (2) when the vowel *a* is pronounced very long, m. means *for a long time:* spukli-uápka m. *they will sweat for many hours*, 82, 10 ; m. shenotánka *they fought a long time*, 43, 8.; ká-i mā'nsh î'pka *not long can lie*, 148, 3. Cf. gáhak, mā'ntch=gítko, nía, tánk.

mā'ntchak, mántsag, d. mámantchak, adv., *a long while; for some time;* refers to the past and to the future: tatá mántsak mbusä'lan gî *then he lived with her for a good while*, 77, 2.; tsúi shpóka mántchak *then he lay quite a while on the ground*, 110, 14.; mā'nshaktch (for m tchí) *for such a long time*, 110, 18. From mā'ntch, ak.

mā'ntchak=gítko, d. mámantchak=gítko *sometime afterwards*, 29, 13.

mā'ntch=gítko, mántch=gîtk (1) *some time after; long after;* lit. "long-been"; refers only to the past or to what is supposed to be past: m.=gîtk Skélamtch guháshktcha *after a while Old Marten set out*, 110, 21.; cf. 73, 7. 105, 13. 119, 6. 121, 1. 12. 122, 14. 22.; m.=gîtk tchē'k *finally, at last*, 112, 15. (2) *in former times, long ago*, 93, 3. Der. mā'ntch, gi.

mā'ntchni, d mamā'ntchni (1) *foregoing, previous, early:* m. Mōdokíshăm käíla *the old Modoc country* (on Modoc Lake, Lost River etc.), 44, 10. (2) *ancestral, antique, belonging to the past:* m. máklaks *the former generations of Indians;* m. shtáp *an old-fashioned arrow-head*, 134, 17. Cf. tánkni.

mă'sh, pl. túmi m., a plant similar to wild parsnip; its stalk serves as food, its root as medicine. Der. mā'sha.

mā'sha, másha, mā'sa, d. mamā'sha (1) v. intr., *to taste; to taste like, to be flavored like*, 119, 15.: lúiluyatk m. *it tastes sweet*, 148, 14., cf. 146, 14.; ka-á m. *it tastes bitter, sour, tart;* ka-á máshitko *bitter; sour, tart;* wû'kash=shitk máshetk *tastes like pond-lily seed*, 146, 6.; léhiash kú-i mā'shetk *the léyash tastes badly*, 147, 21. (2) v. intr. and impers., *to suffer* from an *acute* or *painful disease;* often confounded with shíla, q. v.: kélpoksh m. *to suffer from a fever;* tä'tak huk m. *where he suffers*, 73, 3., cf. 2.; m. n'sh *I am sick*, 138, 3. 4.; hä náyäns hissuáksas mā'shitk kálak *if some man suffers from*

a relapse, 72, 1. and Note; máshetko, máshitko *patient, diseased person;* obj. máshipksh, abbr. mā'shish, 71, 5.; k̲ú-i máshish gîsh shápa *they say that he is seriously sick*, 140, 5.; steínash m. *to endure mental suffering;* mā'sa nát staínas *we were sorry at heart*, 24, 17. Cf. yuálka, kálak, k̲élpoks (3). Quot. under híta, k̲á-itata, klap, nkásh.

mā'shash, d. mamā'shash (1) *taste, flavor.* (2) *disease, distemper, acute* or *painful sickness:* k̲élpoks m. *fever;* lit. "hot disease". Cf. klap. (3) *sore.*

mat, encl. oral particle, mostly inserted after the first word of the sentence: "*allegedly, as alleged, as reported, so they say, as he, she said*", the Latin *dicitur, ferunt, aiunt;* refers only to *facts* reported, not to words, speeches, sentences, sayings etc. Yámnashptchi mat lû'loks Aíshisham *it is said, that the fire of Aishish was purplish-blue*, 99, 3.; hû'nk k̲á-i mat pî'sh siúkat *I did not kill him, as she alleges*, 64, 5., cf. the nen in the foregoing sentence. Mythic stories frequently begin with mat as the second word: 99, 2. 109, 1. 2. 142, 1. Cf. also 70, 1. 5. 6. 74, 3. 4. 107, 13. 140, 2. 7. Abbr. into ma in: ma nā? *do we? did we?* Mod. tuá ma? *what is it?* hûnk ma sha wátchag shiúga *it is said that they have killed a dog.* Cf. mût, nen.

matnésham, d. mamatnésham *poison oak: Rhus toxicodendron.*

matcháta, d. mamtcháta *to hearken, to listen attentively to* somebody.

matchátka, d. mamtchátka (1) *to listen to, pay attention to*, 34, 11.: matchatgî'sh *listeners*, 84, 2. and Note. (2) *to obey.*

matcháwa, d. mamtcháwa *to listen to* noises, clangs, words etc.

mä'kmäkli, d. mämákmäkli, memä'kmäkli *blue mixed* or *sprinkled with white, bluish-gray;* the color of many water-birds. Cf. mámaktsu, mä'mäkli, mätchmä'tchli.

mä'm *mother;* a child's term, adopted from English *mum.* Mod.

mä'mäkli, pl. túmi m., generic term for all wild *ducks* and *geese*, 145, 6. 177; 21.: shliútuk mä'mäkla (obj.) *to hunt and kill waterfowl*, 136, 1.

mätchmä'tchli, metsmétsli, d. mämatchmä'tchli, mematsmétsli (1) *blue, sky-blue*, 146, 8. 148, 12.: metsmetsáwals (for m. sháwalsh) *obsidian arrowhead;* the obsidian rock found in the Klamath Highlands being of a black color with a very slight tinge of blue. (2) *purple-colored, violet-colored.*

mäwiχótkish, mä'wiχōtksh *little box* or *casket* which can be locked.

mbáka, d. mbámbka *to break;* same word as páka No. 3, q. v.

mbákla, d. mbámbakla (1) v. trans., *to break* or *crack* something by letting it fall, as bottles, tumblers. (2) v. intr., *to break* or *crack* by heat, dryness, drought, exsiccation; *to be parched up.* Cf. mpákuala.

Mbákualshi, nom. pr. of a camping place or former lodge-site on Klamath Marsh; lit. "Top-Dried-Tree". Der. mpákuala.

mbákuish *broken fragment,* as of tumblers, pottery. Der. mbáka.

mbátash, pátash, d. mbámbtash; see mpátash.

mbatíχi, d. mbambtíχi; same as mbutē'χe, q. v.

mbátchna, d. mbámbtchna *to jump while running* or *going.* Cf. mbû'tlχa.

mbaubáwash *"the howler"*, a popular name given to the young silver fox. Der. mbáwa. Cf. wanáka.

mbá-ush, ubá-ûsh, ubä'-ûsh, pl. túmi mb., *dressed, tanned skin* or *hide; tanned buckskin,* as a material for making clothing: Mō'dokni mb. shulō'-tantko *the Modocs were clad in buckskin,* 90, 16.; vúnăm mb. *tanned elk's skin,* 90, 17.; pusháklash páni tsulísh ubá-ush *skin-shirt, toga-shirt;* kailá-lapsh=ubá-ush, or simply ubá-ush, *buckskin breeches;* ubá-ush *piece of deer-skin,* 73, 1–6. Cf. klă'sh, ndshédsh, nī'l, tchélksh.

Mbá-ush=Shnékash, nom. pr. of a mountain west of Upper Klamath Lake. Lit. "Bosom-Burnt-Through"; the name is founded on a legend, mb. being here the bosom-piece of an aboriginal buckskin dress.

mbá-uta, d. mbámbuta *to shoot; to hurt, wound by shooting:* wáts mb. naä'nam *somebody's horse was shot by another man,* 19, 8.

mbáwa, d. mbámbua (1) v. intr., *to explode, burst, burst up;* said of a bomb-shell, 43, 2 : mb. steínash nû'dshnuk *the heart burst when flying,* 114, 4.; cf. 114, 5. 6. 8. (2) v. trans., *to cause to explode:* mb. skî's *to break wind,* 134, 7. (3) v. intr., *to scream, screech:* yaúkal a mb. *the white-headed eagle is screaming; to howl;* cf. mbaubáwash.

mbúitch, d. mbû'mbitch (1) *tendon, sinew, ligament.* (2) the strong foot ligament above the heel: *tendo Achillis.* (3) *sinew* or *cord* made of tendons and used on bows and other implements.

mbúka, d. mbû'mbuka, mbû'mbχa, v. trans., (1) *to break* something *hollow,* as bones, bottles etc. (2) *to parch* or *make crumble* by exsiccation or drought. (3) subst., *dust.* Cf mbákla.

mbúkamnatko, d. mbumbákamnatko *what bites the tongue; bitter, sharp, acrid.* Der. mbúkamna.

m b ú k a s h, d. mbû'mbχash *earth crumbling into dust*, disintegrated by parching heat or drought. Der. mbúka.

m b û' s h a k s h, d. mbû'mbshaksh (1) *obsidian* of a black or almost black color, a volcanic rock found in the Klamath Highlands and serving for the manufacture of arrow- and spear-heads, knives etc.: mb.=sháwalsh, or simply mb., *arrow-head made of obsidian*, 113, 16.; mb.=wáti *obsidian knife.* (2) *implement manufactured from obsidian: stone-knife, skinning implement*, 126, 7. (3) Mbû'saks, nom. pr., an appellation given to the *Snake Indians* by the Klamath Lake people, 143, 2. Cf. kokóle, sháwalsh.

M b û s h a k s h á l t k o, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man, signer of the treaty of 1864, and mentioned there as "Poosaksult"; lit. "Possessed of obsidian-tools". Der. mbû'shákshala.

M b û' s h a k s h a m = W á s h, nom. pr. of a locality on Williamson River; identical with Mbû'shaksh=Shawalsh. From mbû'shaksh, wásh.

M b û' s h a k = S h i w á s h k n i *Indians* inhabiting the locality around Mbû'-shaksh=Sháwalsh; corruption from Mbû'shaksh=Shawálshkni: 141, 5.

M b û' s h a k s h = S h á w a l s h, nom. pr. of a locality at the junction of the Williamson and Sprague Rivers, near the house of the Indian Tséloχins. About 200 yards above this junction a small stream detaches itself from Williamson River and joins Sprague River further below, so as to leave a rocky island of the shape of an arrow-head. Gátpa tumî' máklaks Mb. *many* (hostile) *Indians came to "the Arrow-Head"*, 16, 16.

m b ú s h a n a k, d. mbumbúshanak *the early morning of next day.*

m b ú s h a n t, Mod. mbúshan, d. mbumbúshant, adv. (1), *on the next morning:* mb. géna pä'n *next morning they marched again*, 19, 11.; cf. 24, 11. 100, 14. 119, 1. (2) *on the next day; to-morrow:* mb. unák *to-morrow early*, 118, 2.; also: *one morning early;* mb. at ûnák *the next day early*, 101, 11.; mb. tchēk *to-morrow at last*, 122, 1.; mb. waitólank ná-ent waítashtka *two days afterward*, 66, 2.; mbû'shan pä'n géna *next day they went again*, 110, 8. (3) *in the morning:* gén mb. pîl *this morning only*, 140, 7., Kl.; mb *in the morning*, 144, 3.

m b u s h é a l a, mbushéla, d. mbumbshéala, mbûmbshéla (1) *to wed, marry, espouse;* said of both sexes, 182; 6. 7. (2) *to be married, to be in the married state:* mbusä'lan gî, *or* mbushä'lank *he lived with her; they lived as*

man and wife, 77, 2.; hû'k mbushéla kálamkshi tak nû tánk mák̲'lĕχa *the man at whose house I stopped, is married;* E-ukskíshash mbushéaltk *he was the husband of a Klamath Lake woman*, 30, 19.

mbushéalpĕli, d. mbumbshéalpĕli (1) *to marry the same person again.* (2) *to live again as man and wife*, 60, 20. 77, 2. 78, 2. 11.

mbû'shni, d. mbû'mbshni (1) *to consort with, to cohabit*, 90, 7. (2) subst., *consort;* person living with another of the opposite sex, legitimately or not: Sástiam mb. *the husband of a Shasti woman.*

mbutē'χe, mbatíχi, d. mbambutē'χe, mbambtíχi (1) *to jump, skip, leap over* something, as an obstruction: Títak a mb. hímpoks *Titak jumps over a log.* (2) *to make jumps on level ground.* Mod. for himputiaχiéa Kl.

mbû'tlχa, d. mbumbátlχa *to jump* or *leap down.* Cf. mbátchna, mbutē'χe.

méa; see méya.

médsha, medshá, d. mémdsha, memdshá (1) *to remove, to move away* from the country or district, *to emigrate*, cf. 13, 4. (2) *to remove with family, relatives*, 96, 18., or with the whole tribe: medshápka *to remove* distantly from or unseen by the one speaking, 34, 4.

medshámpĕli, d. memdshámpĕli *to migrate to the former place; to return with family to the former settlement.* Der. médshna, -pĕli.

méhiash, méhîäs, méyas, pl. túmi m., *trout;* generic term for all trout, the most frequent there being *Salmo irideus*, 180; 14.: méhiess pán *to eat trout*, cf. 136, 6.; mehiashē'mi, contr. messä'mi, méssäm "*in the trout-catching time*", lasting from spring till autumn. Derived from méya *to dig out*, as the term *trout*, Lat. *tructa*, Gr. τρώκτης is derived from τρώγειν *to gnaw, dig, make holes.*

mé-idsha, d. memī'dsha *to go to dig, to start out for digging* edible roots: sha mbû'shant géna mé-idshuk k̲ä'sh *next day they went out to dig ipo-roots*, 118, 3. 6. 119, 1. Der. méya.

mé-îsh, d. mémīsh *digging-ground* for eatable roots, tubers and bulbs: géna me-ishχéni *he went to the digging-prairie*, 96, 1.

méya, méa, d. memía *to dig out, to extract from the soil* with a tool; said only of edible roots, tubers, bulbs etc., the names of these being often subjoined; 109, 1. 118, 6 7.: ámtatka sha m. *they dig up with the camass-stick*, 147, 10.; simply m., 95, 23. 107, 6.; mé-ipks (for meyápkash)

gáldsui *he met them digging roots*, 107, 5.; lû'piak tuá k̲ä'sh mé-isht *before she had dug any k̲ä'sh-bulbs*, 118, 5.; mé-îshî *while she had dug*, 119, 2. Speaking of more than one subject, Kl. uses méya and shtá-ila, Mod. shtá-ila only, q. v.

meyótkish, meyútkish, abbr. mē'yutch; Mod. me-útkish, d. memiútkish, Mod. memútkish *tool, spade* or *stick* for digging edible roots and bulbs; *camass-stick, camass-spade.* Usually called ámda, q. v.

mékia, d. memékia *to be* or *become childish, doting; to be in one's dotage:* m. hû't kĕmutchúga *he is doting on account of his old age.*

mékish, d. memékish *childish, doting person.*

Mĕlaíkshi, met. Lĕmaíkshi, nom. pr. of *Shasta Butte* or *Mount Shasta*, a volcanic cone in the northeastern parts of Sacramento Valley, California; elevation 14,442 feet (Whitney). Tû'-una Lĕmaikshína *around Shasta Butte*, 40, 3. Der. m'laí. Cf. M'laiksíni Yaína.

mĕník, mník, d. mnímnak, adv. temp., *very little; a very short lapse of time:* m. nû pä'dshit ktána *I slept very little to-night.*

mépka, d. mémapka *to be encamped together, to inhabit the same locality, to form a community.* Cf. méwa.

mépoks, d. mémpoks *body of people living at the same spot* or *belonging together; association, community, company:* lā'p m. shúldshash *two military companies*, 29, 4. Der. mépka Cf. kímbaks.

mét'hli, d. memát'hli *hole, aperture, crack, cleft;* said e. g. of a key-hole.

métkalsh, d. memátkalsh (1) *what is carried on back* or *shoulders; burden, load*, of hay, grass, e. g. (2) *bundle, pack, package, parcel.* Der. métk'la.

métk'la, métgla, d. memátk'la, mématgla *to carry on one's back* or *shoulders*, this being usually done with the strap on forehead: métklank a éna yutámpksh *he carries a heavy load on his back;* partic. mä'tkaltko *load carried on back.* Cf. shkátkĕla.

met'támsχa, d. memat'támsχa *to dig out, excavate in the vicinity of; to excavate between two places*, as between fences, lodges, houses etc.; *to dig among, in the midst of.* Der. méya.

métchish, d mématchish *hole, orifice*, as of ear, nose. Der. méya. Cf. gíntχish, gíntchχish, mét'hli.

metsmetsáwals *obsidian arrow-head;* a compound term formed by the agglutination of mätchmä'tchli to sháwalsh, q. v.

me-útkish, d memútkish, Mod. for meyótkish Kl.

méwa, d. memú-ua, memúwa *to mew, to miaul;* kítti m. *the cat is mewing.* Mod. Onomatop. Cf. hä'ma.

méwa, d. mé'mû, mému *to pitch camp, to encamp away from the lodge* or *house,* on prairie etc. Cf. médsha.

mhíshetko, d. mhímshetko *oily; of oily appearance;* said of faces, e. g.

mhú, d. mhû'mhû (u short) *grouse,* 135, 3. Mod. for tmû' Kl., q. v.

mi, mî, pron. poss. of second person sing., usually procl.: *thy, thine; your, yours;* mî p'gî'shap *thy, your mother;* me wéash (for mî wéash) *thy child,* mî snáwedsh *thy wife,* 142, 7.; mítant látchashtat *in thy lodge;* mítak, mítok *just thine; thy own;* mi tála *thine alone.*

mídsho, d. mímdsho *ladle, spoon,* 138, 5.: tókiti mídsû *horn spoon.*

mish, mîsh, abbr. m'sh, m's, procl. and encl. obj. case of the pers. pron. i, *thee, to thee; you, to you:* ko-idshéwa mîsh nû gátpîsht *I am glad that you came;* nû mish sháwalχuapk *I will revenge myself on you;* spulhi-uapká m's nî *I would imprison you,* 58, 11. sqq.; tíds taks mî'sh nî kuiχá m's nî *I know you perfectly well,* 65, 10. Cf. i, îk.

mítash, mídash, d. mímtash, mímdash *leggings* covering the leg below the knee. Chin. J., from French *mitasse;* the Kl. term is shnáshnīksh, q. v.

m'laí, adv., *steeply, abruptly, going straight up, sloping rapidly.* Cf. p'laí.

M'laiksíni Yaína, nom. pr. of *Mount Pitt,* a high mountain of the Cascade Range, of pyramidal shape, situated due west from the mouth of the Williamson River. Der. m'laí. Cf. Mělaíkshi.

m'na, m'nálam, m'nálsh, Kl; for p'na, p'nálam, p'nálsh Mod., see pi, p'na, p'nálam.

móa, móat; see múa, múat.

Móatak, Móatok, Mō'dok (1) nom. pr. of *Modoc Lake,* also called Tule Lake (Kl. Tulík) and Rhett Lake; a large fresh-water basin surrounded by volcanic formations, situated east of Little Klamath Lake and extending from California into Oregon, 20, 11. 21. 8.; also called Móatokni É-ush. Cf. Lutuámi, Máyaltko É-ush. (2) nom. pr. of the district at the southern shore of Modoc Lake (one of the ancient homes of the Modoc tribe), and its surroundings; Mō'dokam käíla *Modoc land, the Móatok district;* klû' k̲edshá M. *the klú-root grows in the Modoc country,* 147, 2.: cf. 18. Der. múat Cf. Kúmbat (2), Kúmbatuash

M ó a t a k i s h, Móatok=gîsh, Móadokish; see Mō'dokish.

M ó a t n i K ó k e, one of the names given to the *Pit River*, a large eastern tributary of Sacramento River, draining the whole of Pit River Valley, California. Its English name is derived from the pits or pit-falls dug out by the natives for the trapping of deer and other game on its banks and in the numerous side valleys. Cf. kóke (2).

M ó a t o k n i É - u s h, nom. pr. of *Modoc Lake*, also called Rhett Lake and Tule Lake. Cf. Móatak.

M ó a t u a s h, Múatwash; or M. máklaks, nom. pr., *Pit River Indian;* lit. "Southern Dweller". Tribes of this family occupied the largest portion of Pit River Valley, California, from Goose Lake down to Hat Creek. Raids into their territory were made almost every year by the Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians up to the time of the treaty of 1864; for accounts of them, see pp. 19–27 and 54, 5–15. For various depredations and other acts of violence committed upon American settlers a portion of these Indians was severely punished by General Geo. Crook in 1867 and removed to Round Valley reservation, west of the Sacramento River. Shläá (nād) Móatuashash tchī'pksh (for tchípkash) *we saw the Pit River Indians encamped*, 19, 15.; cf. 20, 1. 5. 8. 21. etc.; 135, 3. Moatuashχē'ni *into* or *in the Pit River country.* Cf. kóke (2) and Notes on p. 25. Der. múat, wá.

M ó a t u a s h a m K ó k e, one of the names of the *Pit River*, California, 135, 3.; lit. "River of the Southern Dwellers". Cf. kóke (2)

M o a t u a s h a m k s h í n i K ó k e, nom. pr. of the *Pit River;* lit. "River of the Southern Dwellers' Country".

M ō' d o k i s h, Móatok=gîsh, Móatakish, pl. túmi M., nom. pr. (1) adj., *belonging* or *having reference to the Modoc tribe*, or *to the Modoc country*, or *to Modoc* (Tule, Rhett) *Lake; staying, living around Modoc Lake.* (2) subst., *Modoc Indian*, *Modoc man* or *woman:* Móatokish nû'sh shlín *a Modoc warrior was shot in the head*, 21, 18.; Moadokî'sh 28, 13. stands for Moadokî'shash. In the subj. case the usual form is Mō'dokni, q. v., and Móatokni.

M ō' d o k n i, Móatokni, Mû'atokni, pl. túmi M., nom. pr. (1) adj., *relating, belonging to the Modoc people* or *tribe:* M. máklaks *the Modoc people;* when speaking of themselves they generally say: máklaks "*the*" *tribe*; M. máklaks shéllual *the Modoc war;* lit. "the Modoc Indians fought", p.

33 (title). (2) subst., *Modoc man* or *woman:* nā'sh M. *one Modoc individual* of either sex, or *one Modoc man;* M., Móatokni *all Modocs*, 134, 19. 21. 135, 4.; tû'm shash ngä'-isha Moatokî'shash (*or* Moatokgî'shash) *they wounded many Modocs*, 21, 16, cf. 22. 1.; Móatokni nánka sá-ulantchna *some Modocs marched with us*, 21, 9. The home of one part of the Modocs was at the springs, Nushaltkága, of Lost River, cf. 21, 4.; the other two principal settlements of this tribe were on Modoc Lake, and on Hot Creek, or Agáwesh, a rivulet running into Little Klamath Lake One half of the Modoc tribe was removed to the northeastern portion of the Indian Territory for having participated in the Modoc war of 1872–73; a few families have remained on Hot Creek, others in the Lost River Valley, while some 150 Modocs established themselves around Yáneks, on the Sprague River, in May, 1870; cf. 36, 5–8. Their chiefs and headmen are mentioned in 58, 5–7. Der. Móatok.

Mō'dok Point, nom. pr of a high and rocky promontory on the east side of Upper Klamath Lake, 34, 19., called so because the Modoc tribe lived there from Dec. 31, 1869, to April 26, 1870. Cf Notes to 34, 18. 19. 35, 5. This locality is one of the prominent landmarks of the country, is frequently referred to in Indian mythic folklore, and lies about four miles south of the main settlements of the É-ukshikni near the outlet of the Williamson River. The road from Fort Klamath to Linkville passes at the base of the promontory. Cf Kíuti, Múyant, shuyakē'kish.

Mókai, Móke, *or* M. máklaks *Kalapuya Indian* of Willámet Valley, Oregon: Mókeash ûdúyua Ä'-ukskni *the Lake tribe whipped the Kalapuyas*, 18, 2

mólash, pl. túmi m., *slime, phlegm; pus.*

mpákuala, mbákuala, d. mpampákuala *to dry up on the top*, as trees. Der. páha. Cf. mbákla, mbû'ka.

mpámpaktish, mbámbaktish, a species of small ducks. Incantations 167; 28. 177; 29.

mpámptish, pl. túmi mp. (1) *one who strikes upon.* (2) *one who beats* or *strikes through:* tchíkĕmen=mp. *blacksmith.* Der. mpáta.

mpáta, d. mpámpta (1) *to strike, beat upon* with a tool. (2) *to strike into* something *after going through* another object; *to pin fast to:* gén îsh tsuyä'sh mp. (télak) *the arrow struck me after piercing this hat*, 138, 2.

mpátash, pátash, páta, p. mpámptash, páptash, pápta *milt, spleen.*

mpátkia, d mpámpatkia *to strike down into, to beat, hit upon repeatedly:* sha skúkum-house mpámpatkia tchíkĕminatka *they fastened the* (underground) *jail with nails; they nailed down the jail-cover*, 66, 4. Der. mpáta.

mpáto, mpátû, páto, pató, d. mpámptû, pápto (1) *cheek; cheek-bone:* pató n shlî'n *I shot him in the cheek*, 30, 16.; mpátuam kákgo *cheek bones.* (2) *gill of fish.* Der. pat-, in patpátli.

mpétitchna, d. mpempátitchna *to float, drift; to drift away:* yána mp. *to drift down stream.* Der. mpétchna.

mpétlaχsh, d. mpémpetlaχsh *gizzard.* Cf. lawálash.

mpetlalóna, d. mpempatlalóna *to float down stream:* ámputat mp. *to float down on the water's surface.*

mpetluánsha, d. mpempatluánsha *to be afloat, to float:* ámputat mp. *to be afloat in the water.*

mpet²téga, mpetéga, d. mpempat'téga *to sink down in water; to be drowned.* Der. ámpu. Cf. ktúshna.

mpétchna, d. mpémpatchna, mpä'mpatchna *to float, drift; to be drifted away.* Der. ámpu.

mpumpuáltka, pl. túmi mp., *to bubble up in water.* Der. ámpu.

mputchláluish, d. mpumpatchláluish *moustache.*

m'shásh, mshásh, d. msámsash *chipmunk, fence-mouse;* species of squirrel burrowing in the ground, 110, 2. Cf. wáshla.

mshásh altcha, d. mshamsháshaltcha *to start on a squirrel-hunt;* mshá-shaltchatk (supply: gî) sha hûnk *they were hunting squirrels*, 110, 1.

mû, mu, mû', d. múma, mū'm, mûm (1) adv. of múni: *greatly, largely, extensively; much, very, a great deal.* Usually procl., and placed before adjectives, verbs, verbal adjectives and adverbs: mû tídshi *nice, admirable;* mû=lbúka, see lbúka; mû tiä'ma *to be very hungry;* mû ktána *to sleep long;* mû kä'na *it snows heavily*, 75, 17.; mû né-ulχa *to punish in an exemplary manner*, 59, 5.; mû tchä'k nutî'sht *when at last the fire blazed with might*, 114, 1.; mû shúdsha *to make a large camp-fire*, 121, 20.; mû kinkótko *wide, opened widely;* mû nkíllitko *very rapid*, 94, 5.; mû' ská slä'wi *it blew very cold*, 31, 2.; múak, 109, 13., see below; mû'm ktakálitko *a large, wide gash.* Cf. húpka. (2) adj., abbr. of múni: mû=lakí *head chief, principal chief.*

múa, mû'a, móa, d. múmua, v. impers., *the south wind blows; it blows from the south.* Cf. múna.

múak, mû'ak, adv., *a little more, somewhat more; more intensely,* 59, 11.: m'na ū'nakag mû'ak t'shī'sht (for the time when) *his little son would have grown a little taller,* 109, 13. Der. mû, ak.

múash, mû'ash, d. mumúash (1) *south wind:* mû'ash shlé-uyuk *when the south wind blows,* 94, 6.; mû'ashtka *in the south wind,* 156; 29. its incantation, 167; 29. (2) Múash, contr. Mû'sh, the mythic personification of the *South Wind:* Mû'shamkshi *to* or *at the dwelling of the South Wind,* 111, 4. 7. The decapitation of the South Wind by Old Marten is related in 111, 4–11. Der. múa. Cf. Yámash.

múat, mû'at, d. mumúat (1) subst., *the south,* as a point of compass; kétsa muatítala (abbr. muatíta) shléwish *southwest wind,* lit. "a wind a little to the south". Cf. kítcha. (2) adv., m., múatala *or* múatana *southward:* mû'at genō'ga *in order to go,* or: *when going south,* 186; 53.; mû'atan nat géna *we marched south,* 31, 4. (3) adv., *from the south.* Cf. yámat, yéwat.

Mû'atak, Mû'atokni; see Móatak, Mō'dokni.

múatni, móatni, d. mumúatni, adj., *coming from southern lands; belonging to,* or *native of lands to the south.* Der. múat. Cf. Móatni K̲ók̲e.

múatch, 144, 9, for múnîsh; see múni.

múi, d. múmi *woodchuck,* a species of rodents belonging to the squirrel family, genus *Arctomys.* Incantation: 154; 5. Cf. mû-úe.

múigidsha, d. mumígidsha *to form eddy, to be eddying:* ámbu k̲ók̲etat m. *the water is eddying in the river.* Cf. niulgídsha.

muimúya, d. mumímuya *to tremble, shiver; to be shaky* like old people, 103, 12. Also pronounced muhimúya. Cf. naínaya, túshtusha.

Múyant, nom. pr. of a mountain near Modoc Point.

muyénash, mû'yäns, 60, 8., obj. case of múni, q. v.

múka, d. múmka *to menstruate.* Cf. yulína, stúpui.

múkaga, múkak, d. mû'mkaga, múmkak *little babe, suckling child,* 140, 10.: mû'mkak gî'ulχa unák *the babies were born early in the morning;* cf. 109, 13.; mukák k̲'läká *the babe died,* 78, 1. Dim. múksh.

mukálta, d. mumkálta (1) *to become wet; to be drenched all through:* partic. mukáltatko *wetted, wet;* said of cloth, clothing, e. g. Kl. for pá-

gatko Mod. (2) v. impers., *it is wet, damp weather:* gēn ilhólash m. *this year the weather is wet.* Cf. múka, shmúkalta.

múkamuk *food, provisions, eatables.* Term adopted from Chin. J. Cf. pásh.

múkash, mâ'kash, mû'ksh, d. mû'mukash, mamákash (1) *down; downy, soft, fine feather of birds,* especially ducks: mâ'kash tchuyésh *head-dress made of* pretty *duck-skins.* (2) *plume, soft feather* of animal or vegetable origin; *filaments* composing *veins of feather; plume* of grass-stalk etc.: kátpasham múksh *tail-feather of bird; eagle feather* incantation, 163; 11. (3) *the finest, thinnest hair* on the human head. (4) *horned owl,* a large owl-species, clothed on the breast with the finest down, length of body 2 to 2½ feet; *Bubo subarcticus:* m. hä'ma *the owl is hooting,* 88, 6. 192; 2.; múkasham shnékash *lichen,* lit. "owl-snot"; múk'sham nápal *owl's egg;* mû'kisham for mû'kasham, 175; 14. (the owl's incantation).

mukmúkatko, d. mumakmúkatko *provided, endowed with down, soft and tiny feathers, plumes; downy; plumed;* said of animals and plants, 148, 9.: tchélash m. gî *the plant-stalk forms a plume.* Der. múkash

mukmúkli, d. mumakmúkli (1) *downy, soft to the touch,* as cotton wadding: m. shlápsh *a downy blossom,* 150; 3. (2) *light-haired, fair-haired;* m. lák *blonde, auburn hair;* lit. "hair of down color". (3) *of light cinnamon complexion,* like that of the Oregonian Indians: nā'd máḵlaks mû'makmûkli *we Indians are cinnamon-skinned,* 103, 4. Cf. múkash.

Mū'kmuksh "*The Downy*", nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake woman; having once suffered of a sore head, cotton wads were applied to it, which look like down (múkash). Cf. mukmúkli (1).

múksh, mû'ggs, d. múmoksh, múmoggs *babe, baby, infant; suckling child.* Der. múka. Kl. for shuéntch Mod.

múkuaga, múkug, d. múmkuaga a species of *forest-* or field-*mouse,* dark colored. Cf. kmúmutch, kû'dsa, múi.

múkuash, d. mû'mkuash a grass-species of dark hue. Cf. kmă'.

múkukaga, d. múmkukaga *little forest mouse,* 179; 10. Dim. múkuaga.

mû'läläk a species of duck with large flat bill; perhaps the shoveler or spoonbill duck, 180; 12.

mû=lbúka, mulbû'ka, d. mû=lbû'lbka (1) *large turnip-* or *bulb-shaped fruit* growing on surface of ground: m.=l. gítk *having a large turnip* or *bulb,* 149, 18 (2) *round-shaped bunch of grass.* From mû, lbúka.

mû'lgap, d. mû'lgishap, Mod. mumálgap (1) *sister-in-law; brother's wife*, said by elder or younger brother; *wife's elder* or *younger sister*, said by husband. (2) *brother-in-law; husband's elder* or *younger brother*, said by wife; *elder* or *younger sister's husband*, said by sister.

mulína, d. mûmlína *to cut off, mow;* kshún m. *to cut the grass with a scythe, to mow grass, to make hay.* Cf. mû'shka.

mulinótkish, contr. mulínūtch, d. mûmlinótkish *scythe, mowing scythe.*

mulínuish, d. mumlínuish *stubble.* Der. mulína.

mû'lk, d. mû'malk *small insect, worm, maggot;* a generic term comprising the smaller and less conspicuous kinds of insects and worms crawling on the ground or found in the earth, 145, 17.

mû'lkaga, d. mû'malkaga *insect, worm, maggot* of diminutive size, 71, 7. 145, 17. Dim. mû'lk.

mû'lka, mû'lχa, d. mumálχa *to be dense, thick;* said of drifting fogs, smoke etc.: shláyaksh m. *the smoke is very dense.* Der. mû, lχán.

mû'lmulatko *bog, quagmire, mud-puddle.* Cf. mû'lu.

mulō'la (for muluóla), d. mumalō'la *to be entirely ready, to be fully prepared*, 41, 19. Der. múlua.

mû'lu, múlo, d. múmalu *rotten wood*, 120, 9. 121, 17.; *dust* or *atoms of decayed wood-substance.*

múlua, d. mumálua (1) *to make oneself ready, to get ready*, 29, 4. 31, 3. 95, 22. 110, 22.; *to prepare oneself:* m. sa lítχi *they got ready* (for marching) *in the evening*, 19, 13.; m. génuapkug *he made ready to go.* (2) *to be ready, prepared*, 170; 60; múluank nû géna *I am ready to go.*

mû'lualа, d. mumáluala *to rot, to be rotten, to decay;* said of wood, logs etc.: partic. mû'lualtko *rotten, decayed, putrescent;* m. ánku *a rotten tree.* Der. mû'lu. Cf. ndópa.

muluápěle, d. mumaluápěle *to make oneself ready again*, 20, 12. Der. múlua, -pěli.

múluash, mû'luesh *curing implement, magic help* of the conjurer in his treatment of the diseased. Articles serving for this purpose are bird-feathers, scoops, otter-skin straps, rattles, rabbit- or fox-skins etc.: kíuksh wán kiukáyank m. m'na *the conjurer sticks out a fox-skin as his sign*, 71, 2.; kutchî'ngshka hû' mû'luesh *hoofs of young deer are my curing-tools*, 166; 21. Cf. 167; 30. 32–34. Der. múlua.

m u m i é n a s h, mumiä'nash, múměnish; see múni

m û'm s h, 17, 8; see múni (1).

m û'm u a t c h *both ears;* said of persons and animals, Kl.; word existing only in the distributive form: ná-igshtant, Mod. nágshtant m. *on one ear only.* Cf. kmúmutch, ná-igshtani, ndshóka, wawákash, and Note to 177; 5.

m û'm u m a *to hum, hum around, to buzz:* múmumsh a m. *the bumble-bee is humming, buzzing.* Onomatop.

m ú m û m s h, d. múmamûmsh *bumble-bee.*

m ú n a, mû'na, muná, adv., *deeply, at a depth, deep down, low down,* 147, 6.; tû' m. or: mûná tû *down there in the bottom, deep down,* 21, 15. 19. 22, 1.; m. lushántchna *to scratch a deep round hole,* 134, 7.; munána *deep down,* 165; 10.; munána tatámnish *mole,* viz. "traveler in the depth", 179; 10.

m u n a t á l k n i, adj. (1) *staying deep down; coming from below.* (2) Mûnatálkni, nom. pr. of *Munatálkni,* the genius of the underground regions. From múna, -tala, -kni. Cf. Note to 173; 3. Cf. lĕmúna, lĕmunákni.

m ú n i, mû'ni, obj. muyénash, múyäns, múnish, poss. muyénam; d. múměni, obj. mumiä'nash and múměnish, poss. mumiénam; abbr. mû: (1) adj., *great* in the physical, concrete sense of the word: *large, bulky, big; wide, extensive; long, tall, high:* m. é-ush *ocean, sea;* m wáti *sword,* lit. "long knife"; mū-ū-úni *very large, of colossal dimensions;* mû'yäns pî'la lákiash *only to the head chief,* 60, 8.; múatch (for múnish) kpē'l gî'tko *having a long tail,* 144, 9.; láp múměni (shúlshesh) *the two larger sticks* (of four in the spélshna-game), 79, 2. 3.; múměni a kĕlá-ush *the sand is coarse;* mû'msh (or mâ'msh, mā'msh) tûmí! (for mû'měni û'tch tûmí!) *whether a large number* (of enemies) or *not!* 17. 8.; wátchag mû'měnish wawákash gítko *fox-hound,* viz. "long-eared dog", Mod.; múmeanti, múmanti, cf. lútish. (2) *adult person, grown-up man:* mû'ns (for mû'nish) lû'gsla *to make a slave of an adult man* or *person,* 24, 16. (3) *great* in the abstract sense: *powerful, strong, superior, mighty; excellent;* m. lakí *head-chief, governor;* m. lakí *the President of the United States,* 36, 21.; mû'ni lákiam shtinā'sh *the President's house;* or: *the federal government,* Mod.; mû'yäns lákiash skû'kta *to pay a fine to the headchief,* 60, 8.

M û'n i Y a í n a, nom. pr. of a wooded mountain peak of the Cascade Range, west of the Klamath agency buildings: "*Big Mountain*".

Múnish=Nkaskiága=Gî'tko, nom. pr. masc. The father of this man, having signed the treaty of 1864, is mentioned in it as Dick Mosenkasket: lit. "Big-Belly-Having".

mû'nk, (1) generic term comprehending *mice* and other smallest quadrupeds, Mod. (2) *mole*, Kl. 103, 6. 7. 11. 104, 3. See under múna, mû-úe.

mû'ntana *drawers, underwear.* Der. múna, -tana.

Mû'sh, Múshamkshi; see múash.

mû'shka, d. mumáshka *to mow, to cut with the scythe:* kshū'n m. *to mow grass.* Mod. for mulína, Kl.

múshmush, Mod. vúshmush, d. múmashmush (1) *horned cattle, beef; ox, steer, cow, calf,* 21, 2. 182; 10. (2) *white-tail deer;* the smallest deer-species in the Klamath Highlands, of brown color: *Cervus macrotis.* From Ch. J. Onomatop. Cf. Note to 13, 13.

mût, adv., *as reported, as alleged;* the oral particle mat with the infixed u, hu, which points to elevation or distance, 190; 19.

'mutchága, d. 'mumtchága *little old person; old man bent by age.* Abbr. from k'mutchága. Dim. k'mútchish. Cf. k'mútcha.

mū'tchenesh, d. mū'matchenesh *large fish-net;* the netting being fastened to a hoop. Formerly in use on the Williamson River.

'mutchéwatko, 183; 13. a common abbreviation for kmutchéwatko, kmutchéwitko, q. v.

mû'tchka *to hate, detest, abhor:* m. nû hûn hishuátchkash *I hate that man.*

mutchutchuyápka, d. mumatchutchuyápka *to smile.* Cf. tchútchua.

mû-úe, mo-ówe, d. mu-umû'e *mole,* species of the order of *Insectivoræ,* throwing up mole-hills, 127, 1–8. Mod. for mû'nk Kl. Der. mu- (in múna), wá. Cf. múi, munána tatámnish (under múna).

N.

The sound *n* alternates with *l* only, and rather unfrequently; cf. ntchamā'shka. Guttural and dental sounds, though in a limited number of terms only, become nasalized into *ng, nk, nk̲, nχ; nd, nt;* palatal sounds into *ndsh, ntch.* Initial n-, followed by a vowel or diphthong, is in a number of terms a prefix descriptive of something thin, flat, pliant, sheet-like, string- or rope-like, or pointing to a motion along the ground, or on the

horizon. Initial nu-, in a series of words, is a radix referring to something round, rounded, or bulky, heavy, moving in the air.

n ā, nā'; see nāt.

na-a — Terms commencing with na-a to be looked for under na-, nā-, excepting ná-asht, ná-asht gî.

n á - a s h t, ná-ash, nā'st, nā'sh, nā's, Mod. né-asht, né-ash; d. nánāsht, nánash, Mod. nénasht, nénash *thus, so, in this manner, in the same way; agreeing with:* n. sémtsalχ *so she discovered it to be*, 64, 4.; cf. 103, 1.; nû ná-ash hû'shkanka gén waítash któtchuapka *I think it will rain to-day.* When used with the verbs *to speak, to tell* etc., n. introduces the spoken words in their literal form as uttered: "*as follows*", or stands right after them: tû'm hémkank n. *he spoke at length as follows*, 64, 8.; cf. 30, 4. 64, 4. 5. 65, 10. 11. 70, 5–7. 103, 1. 142, 5 sqq.; mû'nk n. hemé χe *the mole spoke thus*, 103, 11.; cf. 104, 1.; sa sä'gsa n. *they reported thus*, 17, 12.; cf 23, 6.; n. shéshatk *thus named, by the name of*, 29, 1. 4. 5. 9; shepkédsha nû mish nénash gîsht *I thank you for having said that*, Mod.; ná-ashtak *so again, in this sense only*, 64, 6. Cf. gá-asht, ná-asht gî, tchi.

n á - a s h t g î, nā'shtgî, nā'shtk, Mod. né-asht gî; d. nánasht gî, Mod. nénasht gî (1) *to agree with, to conform with, to comply with;* lit. "to do so, to act thus": mû'ni lákiash shaná-uli nû neásht gî *I desire to agree with the great ruler* (God), 40, 10. From ná-asht, gî (5). (2) *to say so, to speak thus, to speak in this manner;* the spoken words either preceding or following: n. gî *he said so*, 95, 21., cf. 17, 8. 13. 65, 8. 95, 18.; n. gíug *for saying so*, 78, 5., cf. 65, 10.; hûtchampĕlúta Lemé-ish n. gíuta *after running home* (this) *Thunder reported thus*, 112, 5. Abbr. into ná-ashtg, nā'shtk *I, he, she,* or *they said*, 100, 19.; gî after n. is omitted in 65, 10. 100, 17. From ná-asht, gî (6), q. v. Cf. humásht gî, tchi, wak.

n á - a s h t g, nā'shtk; see ná-asht gî.

n á - ä n t, 59, 3., for náyent; see nā'dsh.

n ā' d, nád, pron. pers., *we;* see nā't.

n ā' d s h, nā'sh, nā's, ná-as, obj. nā'dsh, nā'sh, d. nánadsh, nánash (1) num. adj., *one; a single one:* n. kē'sh *one flake of snow;* wätch nā'sh tkálamna *a single horse stood on a hill*, 30, 1.; nā'sh sápash *in one month*, 93, 4.; nā'sh waíta *in one day*, 127, 9.; cf. 56, 7.; hä î nā's lúlûksaluapk

if you should cremate one (corpse), 59, 5.; nā'sh käílatoks tchpínualank *they bury on one graveyard only*, 88, 1.; nánash sχō'sχtash *several bunches* Cf. 20, 1. 7. 30, 2. 87, 17. 88, 7. 99, 9. 10. 114, 5–8. 125, 4–8. (2) *other, another one;* inflected differently from (1) in the oblique cases; see náyensh. (3) *somebody, some one;* inflected like (2); see náyensh. (4) *next, following;* see náyensh.

nā'dsag, nā'dsak; see nā'dshak and nadsháshak.

nā'dshak, nā'shak, nádsh ak (1) adj., *only one, but one, a single one only*, 95, 11.: n. kshū'n *one blade of grass;* n. shúmaluash *one letter* of the alphabet; nā'shak kshē'sh sha wíuka *they win only one counting stick at a time*, 79, 5.; nā'dshek *the only one*, 66, 10. and Note; nā'dshek 'mutchéwatk *only one old man*, 183; 13.; pätchō'le nā'shak *he stepped down one step only*, 112, 3. Cf. kíshtchna. (2) adv., abbr. from nadshā'shak, q. v.

nā'dshash, adv. (1) *at one place, on one spot, locality.* (2) *on* or *to another place:* n. shelluálshgîshi *on another battle-field*, 56, 6.; n. shiáshla *he removed* (them) *to another spot*, 35, 19. Der. nā'dsh. Cf. ndánash.

nadshā'shak, abbr. nā'dshak, nā'dsag, adv. (1) loc., *together, in one spot*, 88, 1., *locality* or *district; into one spot, place* or *locality:* n. nánuk tchía *they live* or *stay all together;* nā'dsag tchía *to live together in one spot*, 28, 14.; cf. 13, 2. 35, 1.; mû'lk n. wá *the insects fly* or *stay together in one bevy* or *swarm;* nā'dsag î'tpa *he gathered* or *collected into one district.* (2) modal, *at once, simultaneously:* n. hû shiáshla *he removed them at once, in one batch;* n. vudsháya *to crack, split all through.* (3) temp., *at the same time, simultaneously:* n. tchûtchtníshash winóta *they accompany in chorus the conjurer while he treats* (the patient), 71, 5. and Notes.

nā'dshi, abbr. from the more frequent nā'dshiak, q. v.

nā'dshiak, abbr. nā'dshi, d. nanā'dshiak, abbr. nanā'dshi, adj., *alone, unique; being alone, standing alone*, 107, 5.: n. hû'nk *none but he*, 22, 21.; n. hû wátch *there is one horse only* (Mod.); n. klálash, klálesh *one hailstone only;* n. shúltish *the only room in the house;* n. pélpela *to work alone;* nā'dsiak mî snawä'ds *your monogamic wife*, 60, 21.

nadshíχatko, d. nandshíχatko *having one eye open.* Der. nā'dsh.

nādshksháptani, abbr. nāshgsháptа, d. nanadshksháptani, abbr. nanashksápta *six;* 43, 10. 44, 6.: nadshgsháptа taúnep pé-ula Mō'dokni *sixteen Modocs*, 44, 1. Der. nā'dsh, -kshápta.

nādshkshaptánkni, d. nanadshkshaptánkni *six times:* n. té-unäp (or té-unip, taúnep) *sixty;* lit. "six times ten"; n. taúnep Yámakni *sixty Warm Spring* scouts, 43, 20.; cf. 43, 5.

nā'dsχeks, d. nánadsχeks *nine;* lit. "one left over"; nánadsχeks lápensh hihashuákshĭsh *nine to each two men.* Kl. for sk̲ékish Mod.

nadsχekshtánkni, d. nanadsχekshtánkni *nine times;* Kl.: n. té-unäp (*or* té-unip, taúnep) *ninety.*

nádshpâksht, 96, 17.; see nátspka.

ná-ends; same as náyents, q. v.

naggáya, nakáya, d. nāngáya, v. trans., *to hang up, to suspend;* said of thin or sheet-like objects: tchúyesh n. *to hang up a hat.* Der. aggáya.

naggídsha, d. nanggī'dsha, v. intr, *to circle, to float, turn about in the air;* said, e. g., of birds: tchuaísh ai nû n. *I the vulture am circling above,* 170; 62. Der. aggídsha. Cf. kshakédsha, kakídsha.

ná'hlish, d. nanálish *bowstring,* 21, 10. 11.

na'hníash, nanías, a mythic *dwarfish human creature* leaving small footprints like those of a little child behind him; is visible only to Indian conjurers: 163; 13. and Note.

ná-i, pl. túmi n., *seed basket* made of roots and having a diameter of 2 to 2½ feet; women carry it on their backs when gathering tchípash and other small seeds: ná-iti m'nálam sha skáyamtch pásh ámbutch î'kugank *they carried in their basket food and water, which they had placed into it,* 95, 15.

ná-igshtani, Mod. nágshtani, abbr. nā'gsta, adj., *half parted, halved, half:* n. ktúshkuish *one half cut off, one half of;* n. Bóshtin *of half white blood* and the other *half either Indian* or *other race;* lā'p té-unäp pé-ula nágshta *twelve and a half;* nā'dsh tála pēn ná-igsta, Kl.; nádsh tála (pän) nágsta, Mod., *one dollar and a half;* nagshtáni ä'pulsh *half an apple;* ná-igshtala shepátχa *to sever, break off at one end;* cf. ktúshkuish; mā'sha nû nā'gshtant múmûatch, Kl., *I suffer pain in one ear;* see mû'muatch, ndshóka. Der. na-i in náyents, na-itχéni, naínaya.

naínaya, v. intr., *to totter, tremble,* as an animal stunned by a blow; *to shake, shiver* when chilled by frost or winds, 156; 27. Lit. "to sway to and fro laterally". Cf. muimúya.

naishlákgish, d. naishlashlákgish (1) species of *beetle* with large fangs, brown-colored and found in rocks. (2) *fang* of beetle; *horn* of the horned toad or horned frog; naishlashlákgish=gítko *horned toad, horned frog*, Mod.: *Phrynosoma* (*platyrrhinum?*), 91, 9. Cf. shlakatótkish (2).

naitaltélshna *to stretch* or *extend on one side, sideways:* naitaltélshnank hushō'dshna *to ride sideways*, women fashion. Der. na-i (base), táltali.

na-itχéni *at one extremity* or *side:* yekualóla ánku n. *to break a stick at one end.* Cf. gētχéni, under gét.

náyanta, náyant; oblique case of náyensh, q. v.

náyensh, náyĕns; also nádsh, nā'sh, nās; obj. nayénash, náyents, náends, poss. nayénam, na-ä'nam, d. naní-ensh (1) *another one; other, another:* ná-ends nû'sh shlín Móatokish *another man, a Modoc, was shot in the head*, 21, 18., cf. náyĕns, 22, 11.; tcháki a hû'shtχa náyents *one boy scares another;* ktíwalχat nā-éntch tchkash! *lift ye up another man besides* (me)! 22, 15., cf. 18.; hä'doks î ná-änt snawä'dshash shetō'lakuapk *but if you cohabit with another wife*, 59, 3.; hä náyäns hissuáksas mā'shitk kálak *when another man* (than the conjurer) *has relapsed into the same disease*, 72, 1. and Note; nā'shtoks *but the other one*, 23, 19. cf. 24, 8.; ná-ens *to another*, 20, 18.; nāsh tchā'shăsh *another skunk*, 127, 10.; náyanta wā'shtat húlhe *he ran into another hole*, 127, 7.; náyanta käíla *elsewhere.* Cf. 112, 5. 10 125, 4–8. (2) *somebody, some one*, the Lat. *quidam:* hä î ná-änds sätólakuapk *if you should sleep with some man*, 60, 1.; násh híshuaksh *some married man*, 61, 9. (3) *next, following, subsequent:* náyantka sháppesh *next month;* ná-äntka skō'shtka *the next spring season*, 21, 1. Cf. 66, 2.

nak, onomatopoetic imitation of the cry or muttering sound of the beaver; kî' nak ĕn gî' (for: kî' nak, nen gî'), 185; 43. and Note. The kî' standing first is the particle ke, Mod. kíe, q. v.

náka, d. nánaka *cinnamon bear;* also called red bear, yellow, brown and black bear, the color of his fur changing with the season: *Ursus americanus*, var. *cinnamomeus.* This bear is a variety of the witä'm, not a different species, though the Indians distinguish closely between the two.

nákant for nánukant; see nánuk.

nakántkni, adj., *coming from everywhere; belonging to all surrounding places, countries:* nánukash=nákantkni máklaks gátpa *all tribes of Indians have come.* Contr. from nánukantkni.

nákia, d. nánăkia *to patch, to mend;* said of garments etc. Cf. lákia.

nákish, nággish, d. nā'nkish (1) *patch for mending.* (2) *sole of foot.*

nákōsh, nákûsh, d. nánkōsh, nánggosh *dam made of felled* or *fallen trees; river-obstruction, fish-trap.* The mythic dam destroyed by the loon upon K'múkamtch's order was a lumber-dam similar to a beaver-dam and fastened upon rocks projecting from the river bottom, 132, 1–8.: n. gä'tant *to the other side* or *end of the dam,* 132, 4.; nakótk (for nakótka) *on account of its dam,* 143, 1.; púmam n. *beaver dam.* Der. nákua. Cf. ákuash, otílks, páplish.

Nakósksiks, nom. pr. of a fishing-place in the Sprague River, near its junction with the Williamson River: "*At the Pile-Dam*".

nákŭa, d. nanákua *to build a dam, to dam up the water.* Der. ákua.

nakushkshákshni, adj., *living near a lumber-dam; inhabitant of the place where the dam is,* 132, 3. Der. nákōsh.

nakushχē'nkni, d. nankushχē'nkni, 132, 6; same as nakushkshákshni.

nāl, nál, Mod., abbr. from nálash, nā'lsh, pron. pers.; see nāt.

nálam, nā'lam, pron. poss., *our, ours, of us, belonging to us;* the poss. case of nāt, *we,* q. v.: n. p'gî'shap *our mother,* 120, 3.; n. híshuaksh *our common husband,* 95, 10.—Nálamtak, nā'lamtoks *of ourselves, our own;* nálamtoks máklaks *our own people, tribe;* nálamtak käíla *our own country.*

nánashgish, pl. túmi n. *butcher.* Der. náshki.

nanî'lash, a species of little bird, ascending high in the air, 177; 24. Der. néna.

nánka, nánχa, d. nánanka *some, a few,* 64, 1.; *a part, portion, section of; something,* 22, 7. 23, 3. 7. 24, 17.; n. toks *but the others,* 95, 11.; n. lúluagsla *some became prisoners of war;* n. tchúka *some perish, fade away,* 148, 22.; n. vûmî' *some they buried,* 85, 17.; nánka . . . . nánka, or nánka . . . . nánχatoks *some—some, some—some others, one part—the other part,* 17, 14. 15. 20, 16. 28, 10. 44, 9. 10.

nánχatch, contr. either (1) from nánka tchish *some also,* 16, 7., or (2) from nánka tchúi *then some,* or (3) from nánka sha *some they.*

nánui *as soon as; immediately after:* n shχolχótak *as soon as he laid himself down,* 113, 12. and Note.

nánuya *to make everything ready; to put in readiness,* said of inan. objects, 30, 14. Der. nánui. Cf. múlua.

nánuk, obj. anim. nanukénash and nánuk, obj. inan. nánuk; locat. nánukanta, contr. nákanta, nákant (1) *all, every; every one, everything:* nā'd n. *all of us*, 66, 16.; n. máklăks *all people, all men*, 85, 13. 134, 7; *all the tribes*, 54, 18.; n. *every person, man*, 22, 20. 85, 12. 99, 7.; î'χak n. sas *he won everything from them*, 99, 8.; n. shégsha *to explain everything*, 95, 20.; n. nadshā'shak shuína *all sing in a chorus;* n. tuá, nánuktua *everything*, q. v.; n. pshín *every night*, cf níshta; n. nî tíds shlä'popka shash *I could distinguish every one of their number*, 22, 14.; nánukî (for n gî) *all are*, 91, 8.; nanukénash lalákiash *all the chiefs*, 56, 2. (2) *whole, entire, in its totality, the whole of:* n. shulóta *to put on the whole dress, all garments;* n. shûlótish *the whole garb, dress*, 95, 7.; púshish n. mshásh pán *the cat ate up the whole squirrel;* n. shéllualsh *the entire war*, 44, 11.; n. *the whole of his body*, 95, 13.; *of her body*, 119, 10.; käíla=nákant (for nánukant) *all over the land*, 64, 16.; *over, through this whole country*, 157; 40.

nánukash, adv., *everywhere, in every part, all over, throughout*, 168; 43. 173; 6.: tchû'leks n. k'lekápkash î'dshχa *they laid the flesh all over the body of the deceased*, 85, 8.; n.=käíla *everywhere*, 148, 11.; *all over the world*, 96, 23.; n. shlä'sh kî *I can see all over, into every corner*, 22. 17. Quoted under íta, q. v. Cf. nā'dshash, ndánąsh.

nánukash=käílakni, (1) adj, *coming from, belonging to every land.* (2) subst., *persons, natives from all parts;* ká-i tatá lû'luagsla n. *the surrounding tribes never made slaves*, 17, 20. Der. nánukash, käíla.

nanukáshkni, nanukáshni, also nánukash=kî'sh (1) *settled everywhere; inhabiting all parts of the country, coming from every part:* É-ukskni pî'la lû'luagsla nánukash=kî'sas gä'nta käílatat *only the Lake People enslaved all the Indians settled within this country*, 17, 21. (2) *general, universal:* nánukashni käíla *the universe.*

nánuktua, nánuk tuá, obj. nanuktuálash (1) *all different kinds of, every kind of articles*, 71, 7. 87, 4.: n. sháyuaksh *knowing everything, smart, intelligent;* túmi n. ginhiéna *house furniture*, Mod.; n. shunuisháltko *rich, wealthy;* n. kiä'm *every species of fish*, 130, 1. Like tuá and kaítua, n. applies also to persons and to things personified: nanuktuálash sha shtulî'dsha *they enjoined to every article, to every object*, 120, 21.; mî sá-amoks n. *your relations of all degrees*, 142, 15. Cf. 145, 1–9. (2)

everything, all things; all objects indiscriminately; nánuktuanta *in regard to all things*, 59, 19.; nanuktuánta pépuadshnish *spendthrift, too lavish person;* n. ḵá-i î pálluapk *you shall steal nothing whatever*, 58, 13. 14.; cf 16.

Nánuktua Sháyuaksh, nom. pr. fem. Mod.; see nánuktua (1).

nápal, d. nánpal *egg*, 185; 45.: n. hashpápka *to hatch eggs.*

nápĕnapsh, d. natnápĕnapsh *temple-bone, temple.*

nā's, a kind of *tule* or *bulrush*, used in manufacturing arrows

nā'sh, nā'shkshapta; see nā'dsh, nāt; nādshksháptani.

náshki, nā'shge, d. nanáshgi (1) *to skin, flay:* nashgiúta *while skinning.* (2) *to butcher, slaughter; to cut up.* Cf. nánashgish.

nashkiútna, nashgiútna, d. nanashgiútna *to skin, flay with, by means of*, as with a knife or other instrument, 126, 8. Der. náshki.

nashkúla, d. nanashkúla *to skin, flay, to remove the skin.* Der. náshki.

nā'snî, 142, 5. sqq.; contr. from ná-asht nî.

nā'shtk, nā'shtg; contr. from ná-asht gî. Cf. ná-asht gî.

nāt, nā't, nát, nat, nād, nā'd, nád; apoc. Mod. nā, nā'; obj. nálash, nā'lsh, nātch, nā'sh, Mod. nā'l; poss. nálam, q. v., loc. nā'lamtant: pron. pers. of first person plural, *we; us, to us, for us:* ḵá-i nat káktant (for: kákta nát) *we did not sleep*, 31, 8. 9.; náts shlä'pka Shā't *the Snake Indians perceived* or *noticed us*, 29, 7.; nā'sh for nā'lash, 20, 9.; nā'ts shläá Móatuash *the Pit River Indians saw us*, 21, 14.; shapíya nā'tch *they notified us*, 23, 5.; at nā gátpa *we arrived there*, 33, 5. Cf. 31, 9–13, 103, 4. 120, 1–8, 121, 10. 22. 122, 7. 8. 192; 3.

nā'ta, náta, d nanā'ta, a species of small black *duck.* Incantation, 167; 31.

nátak, nátoks (for nā't tak, nā't toks); obj. nálashtak, nā'lshtak: (1) with emphatic signification: *just we, none but we;* often marks syntactic contrast. (2) pron. refl., *ourselves:* nā'tak híshlan *we had shot one* (or more) *of our own party*, 24, 4.; nátakinki *we for ourselves.* Cf. ítak, nútak.

nátkalga, d nanátkalga *to blaze up.* Der. núta.

nátḵolua; see nútkolua.

náts, nátch, nā'tch; contr. for nā'lash; see nāt.

natsagíula, d. nantsagíula *to melt off at the bottom* of cooking utensils. Der. natcháka. Cf. nχúta, nχutágia.

natcháka, natsága, d. nantcháka, v. intr., *to melt, dissolve* by fire heat.

nátspka, nádshpka *to be burnt up, to be consumed by fire, to be charred:* n. tchulä'ks *the body was consumed,* 89, 4.; Aíshish páksh ke-ulálapka nádshpâksht *Aíshish pushed the tobacco-pipe further* (into the fire), *until it was all burnt up,* 96, 17. Der. núta.

naúkash, contr. nō'ksh, d. nanaúkash *throat:* n. láktcha *to cut* somebody's *throat;* nû ktákta gé-u n. *I cut my own throat.*

Ná-uki, nom. pr. of *Butte Creek Lake,* a water basin of the Modoc Highlands, in California, about forty miles from Upper Klamath Lake.

naúknauksaksh *gullet* of quadrupeds: n. slakága *the gullet hangs down.* Der. naúkash.

náwal, d. nánual (1) v. intr., *to lie, be lying upon;* said of thin or sheet-like articles: pípa tébullat n *papers are lying on the table.* (2) v. intr., *to be fastened on* or *upon.* (3) v. trans., *to put* or *place at the top of, to fasten at the upper end of.* Cf. néwal.

nawálash, contr. náwalsh, d nanuálash, nánualsh (1) *joint, articulation of body:* pétcham náwalsh *instep of foot.* (2) n. or népam n. *wrist of hand, wrist-joint* Cf kápkapo. (3) *whip reed, thin whip-stick;* a small rod inserted into the top of the Western whip-stick or vutukótkish.

nä'nsak *in vain, to no avail; to no purpose:* nä'nsak toks î nen sakámka *in vain you attempt to deny* or *to controvert it,* 65, 9. Kl.; cf. hunā'shak.

ndá-itia, ndaítia, ndá-iti, d. ndandî'ti, ndandá-iti, v. impers. (1) *to feel cold, to be cold* on limbs: nd. a n's *my hands and feet are cold;* ndandî'ti nā'lsh *our hands and feet are cold.* (2) *to be benumbed by cold,* as in a foot, finger, *to have* a limb *frozen.* Cf. kátka.

ndáka, d. ndántχa. *to pound, pound fine, mash* with a flat piece or board of wood. Cf. gáma (to mash with a stone), ndúka.

ndákal, ntággal, d. ndántkal *to find by chance; to pick* or *gather up fortuitously,* 134, 13. Speaking of more than one object, ítkal. Cf. ldúkala.

ndakalkánka, d. ndandkalkánka *to find accidentally while going, to pick up while walking,* 126, 4. Der. ndákal.

ndákalpata, ntákalpata, d. ndā'ntkalpata *to be in violent agitation, to form surf;* said of water: ámpû, é-ush nd. *the water, the lake is surfy.* Cf. ndúka.

ndán, d. ndándan, abbr. form of ndáni (1), q. v.

ndánash, d. ndándanash, adv., (1) *at three places.* (2) *in a third place* or

location: at Mō'dokni nd. pelpeltámpka *then the Modocs commenced to work in a third place*, 35, 20. Der. ndáni. Cf. lápash, nā'dshash, nánukash.

n d a n ä' y a l a, ndanéala, d. ndandanä'yala *to have triplets; to bear three children at once.* Der. ndáni. Cf. lápeala, péyala, wē'kala

n d a n ä' y a l s h *triplets*, three children born at one birth.

n d á n d a k s n i the *three stars* in Orion's belt. Der. ndáni.

n d á n i, ndánni, abbr. ndán; d. ndándani, abbr. ndándan: (1) numeral adj., *three:* ndána shéktatχatko *one third;* ndannē'ntch wéwanshish (for ndannénash wewánuishash) *to three* (of his) *wives*, 96, 9.; ndánni waítash *three days.* (2) adv. (not in the abbr. form ndán), *thrice, three times;* 59, 16.; nd. té-unäp, ndánni tá-unep *thirty;* ndánnitaks nî tamĕnō'tka *three times I have been there*, 25, 1., cf. 2.; nd. waíta *for* or *after three days*, lit. "three times a day has elapsed"; nd. tínshna súndē-giúlank waíta *Wednesday;* nd. illóla, Kl. illolóla *after three years.* (3) adv., nd., (not: ndán) *during, for* or *after three days;* waíta being omitted. Cf. máktchna.

n d a n k s h á p t a n i, abbr. ndanksápta, d. ndandanksháptani, adj., *eight:* nd. máklăks wawápka *eight Indians sat there*, 42, 1. Der. ndáni, -kshápta.

n d a n k s h a p t á n k n i, d. ndandakshaptánkni, numeral adv., *eight times:* nd. tá-unep *eighty;* lit. " eight times ten".

n d é g a, ndéka, d. ndendéga, Mod. ndéntga (1) v. intr., *to explode, burst, burst up.* (2) v. trans., *to crush; to pound, thresh.* Cf. mbáwa, ndáka, téga.

n d é k a n i, d. ndéndgani; same as ndshékani, q. v.

n d é k s k t s a, d. ndéndaksktsa; same as ntíkshktcha, q. v.

n d é k t a, d. ndendákta *to stain, dot with, to make stains* or *dots, to dot over.*

n d é k t i s h, d. ndendáktish *dot, stain.*

n d é k t a n a, d. ndendéktana *to stain over and over, to make dots all along:* partic., ndeχatanátko *stained over, studded with marks* etc. Cf. ndékta.

n d é n a, d. ndénda (1) *to cry* or *scream aloud, to halloo; to halloo at* somebody to come, 68, 3. 71, 1. (2) *to talk indistinctly; to prattle*, as children. (3) *to speak in public; to deliver a speech, discourse; to preach.*

N d é n d i n i s h, nom. pr. masc. Kl.: "*Prattler*"; name given in early youth.

N d ē' s, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man; interpreted by "Swimmer" (?).

n d é t c h g î, ndétchki, d. ndendátchki, Mod. for ndétchka Kl., q. v.

n d é t c h k a, d. ndendátchka (1) *to feel shame, to be ashamed, to blush:* nd. nû *I am ashamed.* (2) *to be timid, bashful.* Kl. for ndétchgî Mod.

ndétchkish *shame, feeling of shame, blushing.*

nde-ukuéla, d. ndendukuéla, ndindukuéla *to fall downhill; to roll down the hill; to flow down.* Speaking of more than one subject, wetkuéla. Der. ndéwa (2), -kuéla.

nde-ukuélapěli, d. ndendukuélapěli *to roll downhill again, to fall down* an eminence previously ascended, 23, 10.

ndé-uli, ndî'-uli, d. ndendé-oli, ndindíuli *to fall down; to slide* or *rush downwards, to roll down.* Speaking of two or more subjects, wetóli: tsúi wetō'li lalî'shtat *then they rushed down the slope,* 21, 15.

nde-ulína, ndi-ulína, d. ndindě-ulína *to fall* or *roll down a small distance.* Der. ndéwa (2). Cf. ndé-utχî.

ndé-ulχa, ndî-úlχa, d. ndendé-ulχa, ndînde-úlěka (1) *to fall from an upright position; to fall while standing* or *going,* 23, 19.: ndiulákshtnî'sh *after I have fallen;* or: *when I am killed in battle,* 40, 5.; nde-ulχápkash láktcha *when he had fallen, they cut his throat,* 42, 10. (2) *to let oneself fall* or *tumble down,* 30, 13. (3) *to roll down, downhill.* Der. ndéwa (2).

ndé-ushka, ndî'-ushka, d. ndî'ndushka *to fall down by becoming detached; to get loose, to break off,* 118, 10.

ndé-utχi, ndî'-utχi, d. ndíndutχî *to fall down from a height,* tree, rock etc.

ndéwa, ndíwa, d. ndéndua, ndíndua (1) *to fall into the water:* ktá-i n. *the stone fell into the water;* nû (ámputat) ndíwa *I let myself fall into the water.* (2) *to fall down, roll* or *topple over.* Cf. géwa, húwa, tínua.

ndéwa *to scream, vociferate; to laugh loudly,* 192; 7. Cf. ndéna.

ndéwakshka, ndî'wakska, d. ndínduakska *to come near falling into the water; to roll almost into the water.* Der. ndéwa (1).

ndéwanka, ndî'wanka, d. ndendówanka, ndínduanka *to fall down from a sitting position; to topple over,* 23, 1. 30, 16. Der. ndéwa (2).

ndílash, ndî'lsh, pl. túmi nd., species of *gudgeon* not unlike in size to the sardine. The ndílsh-catching season (ndilsä'mi) lasts throughout the warmer months of the year. Der. tíla (1).

ndí-ush, pl. túmi n., *kangaroo rat;* probably *Jaculus hudsonius.* Mod. Cf. gî'wash, ndéwa.

ndō'kalsh, pl. túmi n. *foam, froth of water.* Cf. ndak̲alpáta.

ndópa, ndúpa, d. ndû'ntpa (1) v. intr., *to be rotten, musty, decomposed,*

said of fruits etc.; *to stagnate*, said of liquids; *to become putrescent:* ndúpatko *fetid, stinking, rotten.* (2) v. intr., *to curdle;* said of milk: ndúpatko édshash *serum of milk;* also *swill milk.* (3) v. trans., *to smell, to perceive by the sense of smell*, 134, 10. Cf. mû'luala, ntúptpa, túpesh.

ndúyua *to strike each other, to fight, to inflict blows.* Der. ndúka.

ndúka, d. ndû'ntka *to strike by hand* or *with a weapon; to strike, hit with the bill*, when speaking of birds: lúepalsh a hûnk nd. látchash *lightning struck the house.* Cf. ndúkish.

ndúkish, abbr. ndû'ks, d. ndúntkish (1) *pigeon-hawk, American merlin*, popularly called in Oregon: sparrow-hawk, king-hawk: *Falco columbarius* L., 180; 4. This bird strikes his game on the breast. (2) *pestle*, 180; 20.—Cf. skă'. Der. ndúka.

ndundótatuash, a popular name of the silver fox or wán, and of the young silver fox, wanáka, q. v.

ndúpash, d. ndû'ntpash *putrid smell, rottenness, "rotten stink":* nd. pílui *to emit a rotten smell.* Der. ndópa.

ndû'pka, d. ndû'ndupka *to beat; to assault, attack with blows.* Der. ndúka.

ndúpualχa, nd'hû'pualχa, d. ndû'ndapualχa *to bubble up in hot water.* Der. ndópa. Cf. kmúltχaga.

ndupúla, d. nduntpúla *to be in commotion;* said of waters: é-ush nd. *the lake has waves* without wind. Lit. "to cease stagnating". Der. ndópa.

ndsákia, d. ndsánsakia (1) *to stop up, close an opening.* (2) *to be choked* through swallowing something obnoxious or too bulky. Cf. yétsχaka.

Ndsákiaks, nom. pr. of a Modoc headman, who signed the treaty of 1864 and is mentioned in it as Chuckeiox; "*Almost-Choked*". Der. ndsákia.

ndsákish *hole, opening, orifice, chink, slit.* Der. ndsákia.

ndsháma-a, Mod. ndshamá-a, d. ndshandsháma-a *to look on, to be a spectator:* nánuktua n. *to look at everything.*

ndshápka, nshápka, d. ndshánshapka (1) *to pound, to pound fine, to mash*, as grains in a mortar: sχátka n. *to pound with a pestle.* (2) *to mash, break; to dash to pieces, to break forcibly:* nshápkuapka nû wékamua *I shall smash the tumbler to pieces.* Cf. yadshápka

ndshashlína, d. ndshandshashlína *to brush down; to wipe down from.*

ndshashlóla, d. ndshandshashlóla *to brush off; to wipe, to wipe off.*

ndshĕ'dsh, ndsédsh, ndshí'tch, tsédsh, tchétch, d. ndshéndshadsh, tséntsatch, tchétchatch: (1) generic term for *shell, hard cover:* nápalam n. *egg-shell; hard fruit-shell,* as of walnut, filbert etc.; *seed-receptacle, pod.* (2) *outside bark of tree* or *shrub,* synonymous with kné-udshe: ndshiétchatka knû'ks a sha shúshata *from* (willow) *bark they make strings,* 82, 11. 12. (3) *snake skin,* when on body and before being shed. Cf. skinshgákuish. (4) mythic *cetacean,* fabulous "*whalefish*" said to exist in Western rivers. K'múkamtch made it as large "as a house", put it into Lost River, and if anybody has the misfortune of seeing it, he will die. Fossil bones of it are said to exist on Lost River, and the name is evidently derived from some kind of petrifactions.

ndshékani, tchékani, tsékĕni, loc. ntchekáyant, d. ndshéndshkani, tchétchkani: (1) adj., *small-sized, small, little, petty; fine, tiny, exiguous,* 148, 12. 13.: tchékan'ē a kĕlá-ush *this sand is fine;* tchékĕni kiä'm *small fish;* ntchékayant kshû'nat *on small grasses,* 148, 5.; nánuktua nshendshkáne *everything that is small-sized,* 71, 7.; cf. 149, 12.; ndshékansh (shúlshesh) shlín *at the slender* (game-sticks) *they guess,* 79, 3.; cf. 2. (2) subst. and adj., *child, offspring; the young* of certain animals, as quadrupeds, birds; *young and small:* ndshenshkáni *the young* (cranes), 122, 11. 13. Cf. kitchkáni, ntchálka, -tkani, tcháki.

ndshélχa *to understand, comprehend:* ká-i a nû n. *I do not understand.*

ndshiétch, 82, 11.; other form of ndshĕ'dsh, q. v.

ndshílo, d. ndshíndshalo (1) *female* of certain animals: n. watchága *bitch.* (2) n. or n. wátch *mare.* Cf. gúlu, ndshékani, t'shín.

ndshíluaga, d. ndshíndshaluaga (1) *young* or *small female* of certain animals; ndsíluag wátsag *young bitch.* (2) n. or n. wátch *young mare, mare colt.* Dim. ndshílo. Cf. gúluaga.

ndshíndshishkanka, d. ndshíndshandshishkanka *to drizzle down in atoms:* któdshash n. *a drizzling rain comes down.* Kl. for tchíptchima Mod. Der. tchi- in ndshíshlχa, tchiéga, tchishkídsha. Cf. límlima.

ndshíptchpa, d. ndshindsháptchpa (1) *to be irritated, to wax wroth.* (2) *to be petulant, to show oneself reckless.*

ndshíshlχa, d. ndshindsháshlχa (1) v. intr., *to drip down, to come down in small drops.* (2) subst., *drop:* n. ámputi *a drop of water.*

n d s h î' t c h, d. ndshíndshatch; same as ndshĕ'dsh, q. v.

n d s h ó k a, ntchû'ka, d. ndshû'ndsχa, ntchû'ntchka (1) v. impers., *to be deaf:* n. mîsh *you are deaf;* ndshoká nish ná-igstant mā'shok *I cannot hear with one ear, being sick.* (2) v. trans., *not to understand:* n. a nád Sástiam wáltoks *we do not understand the Shasti language.* Cf. ndshélχa.

n d s h o k ó l a t k o, ndshukúlatko, d. ndshondshχólatko *curled, curly:* n. lák *curly hair.* Cf. tchítaksh.

n é, 105, 4.; abbr. from nen, q. v., like ma from mat.

n é - a s h t; néasht gî, Mod. for ná-asht; ná-asht gî, Kl., q. v.

n é d s χ a, nä'dsχa, nä'dsk̲a *to lay on the top of, to apply over;* said of flat, thin articles, sheets etc. 73, 4.

n e i n é y a, 174; 8. same as nínia, q. v.

n é g, nē'g, nék, nä'g, obj. négsh, pl. nē'gsha, nä'gsha *absent, gone; who has gone, who has left,* 119, 17. 19.: tû'm nē'gsh p'gî'sha málam tchû'lēks shéwana *they gave much meat to your absent mother,* 119, 17.; wák gíug nä'g tû'm haktch shápesh shusháta? *why did the absent* mother-coyote *make too many moons?* 105, 7.; tám î nä'gsh shíwaksh shläá? *did you see the girl who is absent from home?* 140, 9. Cf. kúinag.

n é y a, néa, né-i, d. néni (1) *to give, to tender, hand over;* as cloth, paper, sheet, rope, thread, and speaking of *one* article only: néat îsh knû'ks! *give ye a thread* or *string to me!* né-i îsh (contr. né-ish) hû'n tóntish! *give me that rope!* see: i-eshkótkish. (2) *to pay in one greenback, note* or *check.* —Speaking of many objects given or paid out, shewána Cf. lúya, úya.

n é k l a, níkla, d. nenákla, nínakla (1) *to lay down, deposit, place upon* or *on the top of;* said of objects of a flat, even, sheet-like, or thready, string-like shape: Shû'kamtch spû'kua m'na tchû'ksh, máksha néklank *Old Crane parted his legs, placing a skull-cap upon* one of them, 122, 23. (2) n. or partic. néklatko, níklatko, numeral classifier placed after numbers from 10 to 19, 21 to 29, 71 to 79 etc., *I lay down, he, she deposits upon; laid down,* viz "counted". Der. íkla. Cf. nélχa.

n e l í n a, d. nenlína (1) *to skin, flay.* (2) *to scalp:* k̲á-itat sa nellī'nat *they never were in the habit of scalping,* 19, 3.; tsúi nelī'na nû *then I scalped him,* 30, 17.; nelî'nulank *having terminated the scalping act,* 30, 20.; shanáulî nelínash *they were willing to scalp* (him), 42, 15. 43, 21. Der. nī'l.

n ē' l k a, d. nenē'lka; see nī'lka.

nélktcha, d. nenálktcha *to leave, leave behind, relinquish;* refers to thin, tissue- and thread-like articles only. Der. élktcha. Cf. lélktcha.

nélka, nē'lχa, nélχa, d. nenálka, nenálχa, v. intr., *to burn, to be burnt up, to be reduced to ashes,* as houses, trees. Cf. shné-ilaks, shnéka, shnélχa.

nélχa, d. nenálχa *to lay down, to deposit* on the ground or elsewhere: n. m'na tchúyesh *he laid down his hat,* 112, 18. Der. élχa. Cf. nékla.

nen, nĕn, abbr. né, encl. oral particle used sometimes adverbially, sometimes as a conjunction; usually the second word in the sentence, it alludes to the words, speech, or conversation of others, as to the contents only, not to the words themselves. Cf. mat. To be translated by: "*as reported, as alleged, as they say, as you say; I say so*": kanítan nen kanî'g (for kaní gî)? *who is outside?* viz: who says that he is outside? tát' né gémpka? *where did she go?* viz: where did she say she would go, 105, 4.; átĕnen gakáyōluapka, nen sa skuyokoyō'la wewánîshash; ná-asht nen wáltka *now, as they say among themselves, they are going to leave the woods, they will send the women away from there,* 23, 5. 6.; tuá nû mîsh nen shapíyăsh háměne *I want to tell you something,* 40, 7.; tuá nen? *what is it you say?* í-u nénak yan'wán î *as they say, you may be suffering* (for nen ak), 183; 12.; nen shápa *they say so,* 140, 5.; cf. 64, 4. 11. 120, 7. 122, 21. Nen also refers to other sounds than those of the human voice; the tsísχiχi-bird says about its own voice: nû ai nen nû shuî'sh gî *I sing my own song;* viz: my twittering is my song, 170; 59.: cf. nénu.

néna (1) v. trans., *to bring* or *carry* something thin or string-like. (2) v. intr., *to move, beat, flap the wings while walking on the ground,* as birds do when starting to fly up, 158; 49. Kl. for shnē'dsha Mod. Der. éna. Cf. léna, naínaya, nínia.

Nénatchkish, nom. pr. fem.; interpreted by "Sunken-Eyes".

nénea, 174; 8. same as nínia, q. v.

nenólχish, d. of né-ulaksh, q v.

nénu, nä'nu *as I hear from the distance; as heard from afar* or *from above,* 189; 3; nä'nu wíka-shítko múkash hä'ma *an owl is screeching up there, and seemingly close by, as I hear,* 192; 2. From nen, hû.

nenû', words of the conjurer manipulating on the patient, 157; 38.; connected with néna, q. v.

nép, nē'p, nä'p, d. nénap (1) *back of hand.* Cf. népĕli, tákak. (2) *hand,*

148, 3.: n. shnúka *to shake hands, to clasp hands,* with double obj. case, 87, 10.; cf. húshnχa, shátashi; mā'lăm néptat *on your hands,* 40, 17.; nepátka tkuyá *to straighten by hand,* 91, 5. Sometimes n. means *forearm with hand;* cf. gî'nkaksh, lχawáwash, nawálash, shulápshkish. (3) *claw, paw:* tchíksam n. shnawákitko *wearing a necklace of bird-claws.*

nepága, d. nenpága (1) *little hand,* 91, 9. (2) *little claw, paw.* Dim. nép.

népaksh, népoks, nä'poks *disease, sickness, epidemy;* lit. "what comes through the air". The occurrence of diseases, their being wafted through the air, their discovery by animals sent out after them, their removal by suction or other manipulations are among the most constant subjects of the shamanic songs: 153; 3. 4. 155; 17. 21. 156; 28. 35. 157; 45. 162; 1. 167; 28. 168; 43. Der. nē'pka, q. v.

népěli, d. nenápěli (1) v. trans., *to turn over, to invert.* (2) subst., a species of rodents with a large inverted foot; *gopher.* Cf. néya.

népesh, d. nénpesh *glove; mitten.* Der. nép.

nē'pka, népka, nä'pka, verb used of flat, thin, pliant, even of invisible, aëriform, or imaginary objects, of appearances. (1) v. trans., *to bring, fetch, haul:* nē'pkî ûn yéshkūtch! *bring this sheet* (or *rag*)! (2) v. trans. and intr., *to bring on; to occur, to come on, to happen;* said of facts or changes occurring without the (direct) co-operation of man, like *accidere,* τυγχάνειν: kó-i nä'pka *there were hard times,* 192; 1. It is most frequently used of *diseases,* epidemics: gútkaks gé-u n. *my small-pox has come,* 166; 24., cf. 166; 27. 168; 39. 47. 169; 48.; shílalsh nä'pka nálsh *disease has invaded us;* sílalsh nä'bakuapk *disease will come on,* 70, 5.; nä'pka *to bring sickness,* 168; 39. or *to have brought it,* 170; 64. 67. N applies particularly to the infectious diseases the germs of which are wafted through the air; but it is also used of other diseases, even of hunger. N. is also often used of the changes of weather: tídsh, kú-i n. *the weather is fine, bad;* tídsh a népakuapka *the weather is clearing up;* kó-i ak ya nē'pakuapka *I expect bad weather, a storm;* páha népkank *the weather is dry.* (3) v. intr., *to look like, to appear as;* said of landscapes etc: wákaptch hî'tksh É-ukshi n. *how Klamath Marsh appears when seen from here,* 192; 4. Cf. ípka.

népni, d. nepníni, adv., *on* or *about the hand* or *hands:* nepnî'ni nguldshótan *I struck him upon the hand* in several places, 23, 18. Cf. nép, -ni.

népshish *finger-ring:* n. shulshî'pa *to take off a ring from one's own finger.* Der. nép. Cf. ludshípa, népesh.

neshkótkish, néshkōtch, d. nenashkótkish *fleshing implement, dressing-knife* made of bone. Der. náshki.

néta, d. nénĕta, nénta (1) *to fix* or *paste on; to put on;* word accompanying the manipulations of the conjurer: 157; 38. (2) *to add, to adjoin:* pēn násh n., pēn lā'p nén'ta *adding one, adding two.* Der. néya. Cf. íta.

nétatka, nä'tatka, d. néntatka *to hold over, to stretch out over;* said of thin articles only: p'laíta skútash n. *he stretches a blanket over it,* 73, 4.

netíla, d. nentíla (1) v. trans., *to put under, to place below, to lay down underneath.* (2) v. intr., *to lie below:* mîsh tchaggágatat netílapkash *you, when you lay under the serviceberry-bush,* 186; 51. Cf. i-utíla, lutíla.

nétna, d. néntna; same as néta, q. v.: nû netanuápka *I am going to put more on; I shall add to it.*

nétnāk, nä'tnag, nétnaksh *then; after this, hereupon, in the future:* tî'dshok n. gît k'mû'tchatk *after having grown, so as to be old people,* 103, 10.; āt untsä'g nä'tnag pá-uapk tû'm mbû'shant *then, as to the future, ye shall eat plenty to-morrow,* 70, 4. From nétna, ak; lit. "adding only this".

netnólχish, nätnō'lχish (1) *government* of an Indian tribe; *government, administration* of a county, state, country: netnō'lχisham látchash *council chamber; council lodge.* (2) *legislature.* Der. né-ulχa

nétu, d. néntu *to have the practice, to be used to:* n. an lédshish stéginsh *I have the practice of knitting stockings.*

né-ukish (1) *confluence, junction of running waters.* (2) Né-ukish, nom. pr. of a locality in Sprague River Valley: "*Stream-Junction*". Der. néwa.

ne-uχálpĕli, ni-uχálpĕli, d. nenuχálpĕli *to order repeatedly, to order* or *summon several times:* ne-uχálp'lish gî'ntak lákiăm *although we had been repeatedly summoned by the chief,* 21, 6. Met. for ne-ulχápĕli. Der. né-ulχa.

né-ulakgish, contr. né-ulaksh, d. nénulakgîsh *council meeting, general council:* n. stinā'sh *council-house, council-lodge,* Mod.; ne-ulákshgîshî (Mod., for ne-ulákshkshi, ne-ulakshksáksi Kl.) Kóketat *upon the* (customary) *council-ground on Lost River,* 33, 2.

ne-ulákgishla, d. nenulákgishla *to erect a communal lodge, council-house.*

ne-ulakiéga, d. nenulakiéga *to commence to order, resolve* or *administer; to begin to legislate,* 103, 6. Der. né-ulχa.

n é - u l a k s h, nä'-ulaks, d. nénulaksh, nenólχish (1) *legal practice, legal custom, unwritten* or *written law*, 60, 5.: yakä'wa n. *she broke the law*, 61, 7., cf. 58, 14.; nä'-ulaks K'mukámtsam *a law of K'múkamtch*, viz.: an ancient popular custom, 65, 11. (2) *judgment, decree, resolution, edict; rule, sway;* stands for the biblical term *kingdom* in 139, 7. (3) *message; order, behest.* (4) abbr. from né-ulakgish, q. v. Der. né-ulχa.

n é - u l a k t a, d. nénulakta (1) *to resolve, conclude, to make up one's mind*, 72, 1. (2) *to treat, handle, deal with.* (3) *to chastise, punish; to treat badly*, 95, 20.; corresponds somewhat to the Latin: *animadvertere in* c. accus.; p. 64 (title). (4) *to plot against, to make plans, form a complot; to proceed secretly* or *insidiously against*, 96, 19. 100, 1. Der. né-ulχa.

n e - u l a k t á m p k a, d. nenulaktámpka (1) *to punish, chastise* somebody *who is absent*, 121, 5. (2) *to plot against* such.

n é - u l i n s h, a black bird living on trees; wings red underneath, 180; 7.

n é - u l χ a, nä-úlχa, né-ulĕka, d. nenū'lχa, nänólχa (1) *to resolve, decree, conclude; to take a vote, to command, to order, to ordain:* n. hûnk gē'n *this one resolved*, 94, 3., cf. 142, 11.; at mákloks n. *then the tribe took a vote*, 40, 1.; tchí lakí nä'-ulχa *so the chief orders*, 59, 23.; kaítua kó-i ne-ulkuapkúga *to give no outrageous, wicked orders*, 39, 15. (2) *to arrange, manage, to proceed in the matter; to bring on, to cause, procure:* kó-i n. *to act wickedly*, 35, 6.; kó-idsha n. *to do mischief;* lit. "to cause mischief to be done", 192; 8.; páplishash gî'tki gíug n. *he caused a dam to come into existence*, 94, 5.; né-ûlχûg *for taking action*, 104, 3.; hä î hak né-ulaktak (for né-ulχa tak) *if you will arrange things in this manner*, 41, 14. (3) *to try in court, to try* in the capacity of a judge: laláki nä'-ulχa *the chiefs tried in court*, 78, 6. 9. 15. Cf. 59, 1. 61, 13. 18. (4) *to punish;* said of a chief, judge or other person in authority: 59, 3–6. 9–12. 62, 1.; mû' n. *to punish hard*, 59, 5.

n e - u l χ í a, d. nenulχía (1) *to decree, order, command in the interest of* somebody, *to rule in favor of.* (2) *to make a compact, to promise mutually, to arrange with*, 38, 8. 10. In 36, 14. ne-ulkíash must be taken in a passive sense, as shown by the poss. case lákiam: (knowing) that three times fraudulent compacts had been made by the government (cf. Note) Der. né-ulχa.

n é - u s h, d. nénush (1) *field, tilled ground, cultivated land* (2) *land adapted to agricultural pursuits.* Der. néwa. Cf. käíla-shútesh.

né-utko, d. nénutko *field, piece of ground, section* or *patch of land;* lit. "what extends, stretches out", Mod.: tchóḵe n. *field covered with pumice-stone.* Partic. of néwa.

néwa, d. nénua *to form an extension, to be extended, to form a sheet;* said, e. g., of prairies, level lands, water: éwaga shtáni wíshink n. *the pond is full of garter-snakes.* Der. éwa. Cf. né-ush, né-utko, tchíwa.

newal, d. nénual (1) v. trans., other form of náwal, q. v. (2) subst., *mistletoe: Phorodendron arceuthobium.* Cf iwála, ksháwal, lawála, líwal.

newálka, d. nenuálka; same as niwálka, q. v.

né-upka, nä'-upka, d. nénuapka *to run into a pond, marsh, lake,* or other *sheet of water;* said of rivers. Contr. from néwapka. Der. néwa.

Néwapkshi, apoc. Nä'wapksh, nom. pr. of *Goose Lake,* a large water basin extending from Oregon into Californian territory, 31, 7. 14. and Note. Its shores were and are still a favorite resort for all the neighboring tribes of Indians. Der. né-upka.

néwisht, d. nénuisht *remains* of human or animal body: lûksláksh n. tchî'sh shekē'lke *they rake up the ashes and the remains,* 85, 11.

ngá-ishka, d. ngángishka *to remove through breaking, fracturing:* partic. nga-ishkátko, d. ngangishkátko *having no front teeth; having a gap in the teeth:* p'laitánish n. *one who lost his upper teeth.* Cf. kéwa, ngáta.

ngák, d. ngángak *turtle; land* and *water turtle.* Probably species of *Chelopus.* Its incantation: 159; 58.

ngangatî'χi, nkankatíχi *to play leap-frog.* Cf. ngák.

ngáta, d. ngangáta, v. intr., *to break, to break off; to snap in two,* as a string: mā'lsh ngátuapk ná'hlis *the bowstring will snap to ye,* 21, 10. Speaking of many subjects, ngúldsha. Cf. kéwa.

ngé-ish, ngē'sh, ngä'-ish, gä'-ish, d. ngéngish (1) *arrow* used in war; *arrow* tipped with a stone, bone or iron point, 138, 1.: nās nû'sh shlî'tk Móatokni ngä'-ishtka *one Modoc man shot in the head by an arrow,* 24, 7. 8.; ngē'shtka shenotánka *to fight with arrows,* 90, 18. (2) *projectile of fire-arms: bullet, ball, shell,* 21, 17. 24, 4. 30, 5. Der. kéwa. Cf. sháwalsh, táldshi

ngé-isha, ngä'-isa, contr. ngē'sha, d. ngengī'sha, (1) *to shoot at with war arrows* or *fire-arms.* (2) *to hit, wound, to inflict a wound by shooting,* 21, 16.: ngä'-isapksh for nge-ishápkash, 24, 7. 133, 7.

ngé-ishna, d. ngenggíshna *to go and shoot, to start out for shooting* or *wounding:* ngé-ishan for ngé-ishna, 123, 5. 6.

ngē'shalsh, d. ngengī'shalsh *lead.* Der. ngé-ishala.

ngēshe-úya, d. ngengeshe-úya *to disable by shooting, wounding; to wound but not to kill,* 43, 10. 16.: kánktak shû'ldshash n. *an equally large number of soldiers were wounded,* 37, 14.

ngúldsha, ngû'ltcha, d. ngungáldsha (1) v. trans.; same as kéwa, but referring to more than one object: a-atínsh kō'sh nû ng. *I have felled tall pine-trees;* nepní'ni nguldshótan *I struck him about the hand,* 23, 18. (2) v. intr.; same as ngáta, but referring to more than one subject.

ngúlo, nkû'lo, d. ngúngalo, nkû'nkalo; see gúlu.

ngúmshka, d. ngumgámshka, v. trans., *to break, fracture:* láki ng. ngä'-ish *the bullet had fractured his forehead,* 24, 4. Cf. kéwa, ngáta, ngúldsha.

ni, nî, pron. pers., *I;* see nu, nû.

ní, nî', pl. túmi ní, wide and rounded, sole-shaped, buckskin *snow-shoe* on a wood-frame, fastened with strings to the foot.

-ni, -nî, d. -níni, suffix appended to nouns, especially generic and collective nouns, to express the idea: "and all that sort of, and all belonging to them, and all connected with him, her, it, them": nánuk wéwansni (for wéwanuishni) *the women and all, all women and their families,* 21, 19.; népnini ngúldsha *he has* or *had his hand fractured at several places by one shot,* cf. 23, 18.; hûk a nánuk wátch géna, gé-uni *all the horses are going and mine also;* wátch tchish máklaksni nánuk taměnótka *the horses and all the Indians with them have been there.* Cf. -ni in tátaksni *children.*

nía, d. nínia, adv. (1) *lately, newly, recently;* not limiting the length of time elapsed: nî'a î hémkanka *you told a short time ago,* 39, 15., Mod.; níatoks mā'ntch *some time hence;* súndē gíulank, or n. súndē *last week.* (2) *yesterday,* Mod. Cf. unák. (3) *a while ago, long ago,* 158; 55.; Kl.

nidshonídshua, d. nindshonídshua (1) *to wink* with the eyes. (2) *to grimace, to make faces.*

nígga, pl. túmi n., *negro, Ethiopian,* 190; 22.: níggalam shá-amoksh, Mod., *monkey.* From the English. Cf. waíha.

níka, d. nínka (1) *to extend the arm.* (2) *to put the arm out of,* as of a door, lodge, window etc.; wä'k, *arm,* is usually added: wē'k ninakámpka nû *I put both arms out.* Cf. eíχa, spúka.

nikánka *to beckon with one's arm, hand:* n. nép *to make signs with the hand.*

níklka, néklχa, d. ninákl χa *to work by hand, to do hand work,* as field work, chopping wood etc. Mod. Der. níka.

nikuálka, nî'kualχa, d. ninakuálχa *to extend one arm* or *hand:* ninakuálχan tkótka *to stand with both arms extended;* p'laítala n. *to come down right side up when falling;* said of beaver's teeth, 80, 2.

nī'l, nî'l, nē'l (d. nínīl), pl. túmi n. (1) *short hair* on animal body; *fur, wool, bristle; down, smaller feathers* of birds; *hair* of tail etc.; *hair* on a person's arms, chest, back: shī'p túma n. gítko *a sheep having much wool;* n. wéksa *the down of the mallard,* 144, 1. 2. (2) *hide* or *skin with the animal hair on; fur, peltry,* whether dressed or not: púmam, kóltam, nk̲ólam n. *beaver-, otter-, rabbit-skin;* tidsá nē'l gítko wásh *the prairie-wolf has a delicate fur,* 144, 10 Der. néwal. Cf. lák, múkash, nelína, smō'k.

nílakla, d. ninílakla *to appear first,* said of daylight; nilaklóla nā'lsh, nilaklōltámna nā'lsh *the daylight dawns over us.* Met. for nílkala. Der. nílka.

Nílakshi, apoc. Nílaksh, Nî'laks, nom. pr. of *Nílaks* or "*Daylight*" *Mountain,* a steep hill-ridge two miles south of Modoc Point, bordering on the middle part of Upper Klamath Lake, 75, 20. Pronounced Naílix by the white settlers. Der. nílka.

Nílaksknî, adj. and subst., *coming from, native of Nílakshi; settled at Nílaks-Mountain.* N. mák̲laks are the portion of the Klamath Lake Indians once settled at the western base of Nílaks Mountain, 17, 3.

nī'laltko, d. ninílaltko *covered with hair, fur, pelt, down, feathers;* same as nī'l gítko, cf. nī'l. When used of persons it is identical with pópamkish and means "hairy all over the body". Der. nī'lala.

nilíwa, d. nin'líwa *to blaze up, to burst into a light;* said of fire blazing up by itself, or when excited by the wind: kāíla n. *the ground was on fire,* 174; 9. Cf. líutka, nélk̲a, nī'lka, núta, shnilíwa, tgepaliä'ga.

nī'lka, nílka, nē'lka, d. ninī'lka, nenē'lka (1) v. impers., *it is dawning; daylight appears:* tsúi nē'lka; tsúi sa gû'lkí *at the first dawn they attacked,* 17, 2.; nílaksht *at dawn of day,* 144, 3. (2) subst., *dawn, daylight, beginning of day.* (3) v. intr., *to expect the dawn of day* in camp or elsewhere; *to be* somewhere *at daylight,* 31, 5. Cf. pä'ktgî.

nínia, nénea, neinéya *to flutter* like chickens, ducks or geese moving their wings while walking on the ground, 174; 8. Der. néna. Cf. naínaya.

nink for nî gíank, *I for myself*, 122, 15. and Note. Cf. -gíanggin, itakiánki, nutagiánggi.

nish, nîsh, contr. n'sh, n's, pron. pers. *me, to me;* see nu, nû.

nī'sh, nísh, d. nínīsh *neck* of persons and animals, 119, 9.: nî'sh itá *to put upon the neck*, 91, 10.; nísham láwalsh, Kl., nísham shalatchguálash, Mod., *junction of neck to head* in quadrupeds.

nísχaga, níshχak, d. nínsχaga *little girl.* Girls are called so from infancy to the age of puberty and even later. Cf. shiwága.

níshta, adv., (1) *during the night, at night* (obsolete). (2) *all night long, the whole night;* n. ktána *to sleep all night*, 31, 8.: túnepni sá-atsa sa n. *during five whole nights they danced around the scalps*, 16, 11.; nîshtá nat géna *we marched the whole night*, 31, 4., cf. 19, 13.; n. hä'ma mû'kash *the horned owl hoots all night*, 88, 6. See pshín.

níshtāk, adv., *during the same night:* nî'shtāk tchī'sh gákiamna *the same night they surrounded the lodges*, 16, 4. Contr. from níshta (1), ak.

nítu, níto, d. nínto *to suppose, guess, conjecture:* nû n. mísh wátch pállasht *I suppose you were the thief of the horse* or *horses.* Cf. shéwa.

níudshna, d. nínudshna *to drive on level ground*, as horses, cattle: shtútka n. *to drive on a road, along a trail*, 127, 11.

níukla, d. nínukla *to give* or *confer through another; to bestow through* somebody else. Der. néya.

níukna, d. nínukna *to compel to leave, to drive out of*, as horses, cattle: wátch nî'-uknan *driving the horses out of* the inclosure, 127, 11.

ní-uχa, d. nîná-uχa; see shuí-uχa.

niulgídsha, d. ninulgî'dsha (1) v. trans., *to drive together what is scattered*, as horses, cattle. (2) v. intr., *to whirl around, to move in a circle, to form a whirl* or *eddy.* Der. níuli, -kídsha. Cf. aggédsha.

ní-uli, ní-ûle, d. ninū'le *to drive into*, 127, 10.

niulígish, d. ninulígish *fenced-in pasture-ground.* Der. ní-uli. Cf. ilígish.

níulχa, niû'lχa, d. ninúlχa; same as niwálχa No. 1. Cf. lá-ulχa.

níwa, d. nínua; see shúwa.

niwálka, néwalχa, níulχa, d ninuálka (1) v. intr., *to ascend, go uphill:* stû'

n. *to follow the uphill trail*, 185; 39. (2) v. trans., *to drive uphill*, as a team with two or more horses etc. Mod. for tpúlχa Kl. Der. néwal.

niwálka, d. ninuálka, v. intr., *to go away, to be removed:* k̲ó-i n. *it goes away too slowly;* said of food not agreeing with the stomach. Der. níwa (2).

niwikákpĕli, niwikína; see shúikipĕli, shuikína.

nkā'kgi, nχákgi, d. nkankákgi *to give birth, to be confined, to become a mother:* nχákgî lápuk *both became mothers*, 107, 12.; snawédshash vûnípa nkā'kgin, Mod., *a woman delivered of four children at one birth;* nkā'kgiuga *on account of a childbirth*, 91, 1. Der. nkásh.

nkánkatuish, pl. túmi n., *fetlocks and small pastern* of horse or mule, just above hoof. Der. ngáta.

nkásh, nk̲ásh, d. nkánkash, nχánχash (1) *abdomen, belly, the bowels; the largest stomach* of ruminants, 105, 16.: nkásham láwalsh *stomach* of man; *the first* or *smallest stomach* of ruminants; *crop, craw; maw*, cf. mpétlaχsh; nkásham wálshash *peritoneum*, tissue enveloping the bowels; nk. mā'sha *to feel pain in the bowels, to have belly-ache:* colics, dysentery, diarrhœa. Cf. nkáshgî. (2) *mountain-trout;* a spotted fish found in the Williamson River, but not in Upper Klamath Lake.

nkáshgî, ngā'sgi, d. nkánkashki, ngángaski *to have diarrhœa.*

nkashkiága *belly;* occurs in the proper name Múnish-Nkaskiága-Gî'tko, q. v., and seems dim. of nkásh.

nkéwa, nkä'wa, nχä'wa, d. nkenkéwa, nkékua; same as kéwa, q. v.

nkĭ'ka, d. nkínkga (1) *to be full of dust, atoms, pulverized substance.* (2) subst., *dust, atoms.* Cf. kílilks, mbúka.

nkî'kĕlχa, d. nkînkák'lĕχa, v. intr., *to weigh:* kánk nû a nk. *I am weighing so much.* Der. k̲íla (4).

nk̲ák, nχák, d. nk̲ánk̲ak (1) *top of the head, vertex* or *crown of head:* nχak-ksaksî'na, ngak-ksáksh *on the top of the head*, 21, 17. Cf. wélwash. (2) *skull of fish; crest* or *comb of bird.* Cf. nkā'kgi.

nk̲ála, nχála, d. nk̲ánk̲ăla *to wither, fade;* said of trees, plants: nχáltko *withered.* Cf. kmukóltgi, nukóla.

nk̲éna, nχéna (e short), d. nχénχa *to halloo, to cry loudly, to shout;* the words halloed are quoted, 42, 16. Cf. ndéna, stúka.

nk̲énkanka, nχä'nkanka *to halloo to* somebody *repeatedly* or *continually; to shout in one strain.*

n k̲ ī'l; n k̲ í l a, nk̲ílla; see k̲íl; k̲íla etc.

n k̲ û'k, d. nχû'nχak, a black *goose* not specified

n k̲ û'l, nk̲ól, nχól, d. nk̲únk̲al, nχû'nχal *gray white-tailed rabbit:* nk̲ólam nī'l *rabbit-skin.* Cf. ká-i, kúikuish.

n χ á k a, nká-aga *young mountain-trout,* or a smaller species of this fish. Incantation: 177; 34. Dim. nkásh (2).

n χ é w a, nχä'-ua, d. nχénχua; same as kéwa, q. v.

n χ î' l a, d. nχînχála; same as k̲íla, q. v.

n χ î' t s a, nχítcha, d. nχínχtcha, v. intr, *to dry up. to become exsiccated:* partic. nχî'tchatko *dry, dried up, atrophied.*

N χ î t s á = T s û' k s, abbr. from Nχî'tsatko=Tsû'ks, nom. pr. Kl. of "*Dried-Leg*", a chief of the Snake Indians, 28, 7. 9. Der. nχî'tsa, tchû'ksh.

n χ î' - u l î g a, d. nχînχulíga, 97, 1.; same as kiulíga, q. v.

n χ ú t a, d. nχû'nχta *to burn at the bottom of* a pan, kettle, cooking utensil: partic. nχútatko (*a*) *half charred, almost burnt up.* (*b*) subst., *slags, dross.* Der. nóka. Cf natsagíula, nk̲ála.

n χ u t á g i a, d. nχunχätágia *to burn at the bottom* of a pan, cooking utensil

n ó k a, nók̲a, nóχa, d. nónuka (1) *to ripen, to mature; to be ripe for eating,* 147, 14.: nû'kuk *when ripe,* 147, 9.; káyudsh nû'k̲a *it is not ripe yet,* 74, 7. (2) *to become palatable by boiling, cooking, roasting* or *broiling; to be cooked.* (3) v. trans., *to cook, boil, stew:* partic. nukátko *cooked, prepared, done;* nuk̲ápkash pán *to eat cooked food;* nō'ksh *when stewed, boiled;* nóχuk *when done,* 148, 14.; núksht *after baking it,* 150, 7.; nû'ksht *after roasting it,* 113, 9.; nókshtak (for nóksht ak) *as soon as stewed* or *done,* 113, 2.

n ó k l a, nō'kla, núkala, d. nonúkla *to roast, broil on hot coals:* nûkaltámpka tchulē'ks *he commenced roasting meat,* 113, 9. Der. nóka. Cf. púka.

n s h á p k a, d. nshánshapka; same as ndshápka, q. v.

n s h á t c h t χ i, d. nshánshatchtχi *to form a waterfall, cascade;* said only of water falling free from an elevation, not of rapids in rivers.

n s h á t c h t χ i s h, d. nshánshatchtχish *cascade* over a vertical rock; *waterfall* as from a mill-run.

n s h e n d s h k á n e, 71, 7.; d. of ndshékani, q. v.

N s h k a ú k a l s h, nom. pr. masc. Kl.; interpreted by "The Coaxer".

N t á p a, nom. pr. masc. Mod., interpreted by "Broken Arm".

n t é - i s h, ntē'sh, d. nténtish (1) *bow with arrows* as making up the outfit

of a warrior or hunter, 123, 4.: nté-ish nî î'-amnatk géna *I started out carrying bow and arrows*, 21, 1. (2) *bow* as a weapon, having a length of 2½ to 3½ feet: hî'shla nté-ishtka *they shot at the mark with bows*, 109, 15. 136, 1. 2. (3) *clavicular bone; collar-bone.* Der. téwi.

nté-ishala, d. ntentíshala *to shoot arrows.*

nté-ishalta, d. ntentíshalta *to shoot arrows at* a person or animal, 22, 3.

ntéyaga, d. nténtiaga (1) *small bow with arrows; small bow.* (2) Ntéyak, nom. pr. masc.: "*Small Bow and Arrows*". Dim. nté-ish.

nteyákala, d. ntentiákala *to make a little bow* as a plaything.

nteyakalía, nteyakalíya *to make a little bow for* somebody; nt. m'na únakag *he made a bow for his little son*, 109, 13, 14. Der. ntéyaga.

ntē'ktish, ndéktish, abbr. ntéktch, d. ntē'ntaktish (1) *stem of arrow;* the lighter portion of the bird-hunter's arrow, into which the tulísh, of harder and heavier wood, is inserted as a point: ntéktcham tulísh *arrow-point of wood.* These arrows are used for shooting ducks and geese while on the water; their points make up one-third of the whole length and are fastened to the stems by means of a glutinous substance called wálakish. (2) *arrow made of the shál-reed;* shaped differently from the arrow called shál, 136, 2. (3) any *reed* or *reed-like stem* used for the manufacture of arrows. Cf. nté-ish, táldshi, télak, tchúitiam.

ntíklaksh, d. ntintáklaksh *drop:* nā'dsh ámpû nt. *one drop of water.*

ntî'kshktcha, ndéksktsa (1) *to scratch, graze; to inflict a slight wound*, 21, 18. (2) *to shoot a hole through*, as through a sleeve, blanket. Cf. ndéga.

ntintĕlákta, d. ntintantĕlákta *to go to stool.* Der. tílχa. Cf. ntíklaksh.

ntítĕlaktcha, d. ntintátĕlaktcha *to go to stool.* Der. tílχa. Cf. sχédsha.

ntû'lkidsha, d. ntuntálkidsha *to eddy around, to form an eddy;* said of running waters only. Cf. muigídsha, niulgídsha, tchishkídsha.

ntû'ltsanuish *dry river-bed; the former water-course* of a stream, rivulet, brook. Der. ntúltchna. Cf. pálkuish.

ntúltki, ndû'ltke *to fall down, to form a chute* or *cascade;* said of waters: atí hûk ntû'ltke k̲ók̲e *this river forms a high cascade.* Cf. nshátchtχi.

ntû'ltχaga, ndúltχaga, d. ntultáltχaga (for ntuntáltχaga) (1) *to have its spring, to run down from its source* or *origin;* said of waters: k̲ók̲ag nt. *the brook runs down from there.* (2) *to bubble up;* said of springs only.

n t û' l t p a *to run, flow towards* the one speaking: pēn ámbu nt. *the water runs again towards* (me, us) after a stoppage.

n t ú l t c h a m p k a, ndû'lshampka, ntulshámpka *to rush, run, flow while out of sight* or *in the distance; to run down away from;* said of rivers, streams, ditched waters etc. Der. ntúltchna.

n t ú l t c h χ a n t c h a, túnsχantsa *to pass through; to run, to flow through;* kokág tû'nsχantsa *a stream ran through*, 31, 1.

n t ú l t c h n a, ntúlsna, ndûl'shna, túnshna *to be in the act of running, to flow continually:* ámbû nt. *the water runs all the time;* kinkáni ámbu nt. *only a little water is running* in the river bed or ditch; kókag hátakt tû'nsna *a brook was running there*, 30, 21. 31, 8: partic. ndû'lshantko *flowing past*, 94, 5.

n t ú n s h n a, tû'nshna; same as ntúltchna, q. v. Cf. shtû'nshna.

n t ú p t p a, d. ntuntáptpa (1) *to throw up bubbles.* (2) *to seethe, to be in a boiling state:* ntuptpátko ámpu *boiling water.* Der. ndópa.

n t ú p t c h m a g a, d. ntuntáptchmaga *to come up in bubbles, to bubble up* in water or liquids. Cf. ntúptpa.

n t c h á y a, d. ntchantcháya *to split;* same as utcháya, q. v.: Mō'dokni ktchínksh ntchayetámpka *the Modocs commenced to split rails*, 35, 4.

n t c h á k t a, d. ntchantchákta *to be sticky, glutinous; to stick on.* Cf. gíntana.

n t c h á l k a, d. ntchantchálka (1) *to be green, fresh.* (2) *to be young;* said of persons and animals.

n t c h á l k n i, d. ntchantchálkni (1) adj., *fresh, green:* n. wókash *raw pond-lily seed;* ntchálχni tchúlēks *fresh meat.* (2) subst., *boy, youngster:* hûnk ntchalkénash shiúka sha *they have killed that boy.* Cf. tcháki.

n t c h a m ā' s h k a, ltchamā'shka, d. ntchantchamā'shka *to wipe off from.*

n t c h a m a s h l ó l a, d. ntchantchamashlóla *to wipe off.* Cf. ndshashlóla.

n t c h á s k a, ntcháshki, d. ntchantcháska, ntchantcháski *to clean off, remove; to rub with the hand:* ntcháskî a nû gēn käíla *I clean off that dust.*

N t c h ó k i s h, nom. pr. masc. Mod.: "*Deaf-Ear*". Der. ndshóka.

n u, nû, emphat. nû'-û; ni, nî; both abbr. -n; obj. nush, nû'sh, nish, nî'sh, abbr. n'sh, n's, ish, î'sh, pers. pron. of the first person sing., *I;* obj. *me, to me.* Nû hûnk laláḳiash hémkanka *I spoke to the chief;* láp a nû shléa tatákiash *I see two children;* nû hû'nk î'-amnuapk î'χaks mî *I will confiscate your gain*, 59, 22.; tsí nî gî (*or* kî) *so I said*, 22, 8. 16. 17.; nû tála *none but me, I alone;* pató n shlî'n *I shot him in the cheek*, 30, 16., cf. 61, 3. 154;

12.; shnû'kshtkan *I want to obtain*, 23, 8.; nush shumalótkish ó-i! *give me a pen!* hû nîsh héshěla, Mod., *he showed to me;* tchí n'sh sa gî *so they said to me*, 22, 17.; cf. 22, 7–11.; î'sh shlā't! *shoot ye at me! kill me!* 41, 5.; î'sh ktîyuiakî'at! *ye lift me up there!* 22, 12.; îsh hû lûlpalpalíat! *make ye eyes for me!* 154; 11.; nûshχē'ni *towards me*, 158; 55.—In the subj. case the pron. frequently appears double: nî gíta nî télshapka wiká lî'wapksh *I perceived them crowded there at no great distance*, 22, 14.; tchín a nî shléwal lóloksgish *thus I cocked my gun*, 22, 21.; 'tsúi nä'-ulěkan titátnan *then sometimes I chastise*, 61, 10., cf. 23, 18. 59, 17. 119, 3. 136, 1.—Nû stands for nāt in: lápi nû *two of us*, 177; 2.

nuatáχatko, n'hutáχatko, d. nuanûtáχatko (1) *soiled, full of spots, specks*, etc.; said of ink-dots etc. (2) *passing gradually into darker* or *lighter shades, blending insensibly, cloudy;* said of colors, spots on dress, etc.

nû'dsha, d. nunō'dsha *to flit, to be borne at* or *into a long distance:* p'laítala n. *to go to the upper regions* (after death). Cf. ídsha.

nû'dshna, d. nunō'dshna *to flit away, to fly off into distance;* said of the heart of one of the Thunders, 114, 4.

núyamna, d. nuníamna *to whirl about, to run, skip*, or *walk around;* said of the weasel, 158; 52.; wíshtkak nû n. *I walk around blowing;* said of the pelican, 166; 19. Cf. nutúyamna.

núyua, d. nuníwa *to shine from a distance*, as a light. Cf. nútkolua.

núkala, nū'kla, d. nunúkla; same as nókla, q. v.

núkanka, d. nûnúkanka *to go astray; to stray around*, as dogs, 155; 24.

nukóla, d. nunχóla *to shrink by heat*, as observed on skins etc. Der. núka.

Nû'ksham, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man, signer of the treaty of 1864; interpreted by "Dried Fish". Der. nóka.

nû'lidsha *to be wafted downwards, to glide down into distance; to pass to the inferior regions* of the earth, 173; 2. (spirits' song). Cf. vû'li.

nû'sh, nŭ'sh, nû'ss (d. núnash), pl. túmi n. (1) *head* of persons and animals: n. shlín *he was shot in the head*, 21, 18. 22, 11.; tsúi nî pä'n shlín n. *I shot him a second time, and in the head*, 30, 16.; Mû'sham n., Yámshamtcham n. lalkádsha *he cut off the head of the South Wind, and that of the North Wind*, viz. he stopped their blowing, 111, 10. 11.; gû'tash nū'sh kū'pga nŭ'sh *lice bite me on the head*, 119, 4.; n.-tilansnéash, name of a

bird, q. v.; n.=mā'shash *headache;* núshti kákō *skull.* Cf. 89, 6. 95, 6. 138, 1. 3. 6. 154; 12. (2) *ear* of wheat, maize etc.

nushaltkága, d nunshaltkága (1) *small water-spring.* (2) *head-waters, pond-source, spring of a stream* or *river.* It is peculiar to the streams coming from the volcanic soil of the Klamath Highlands, that they originate in large ponds or small lakes surging by many sources out of the ground, which are seen bubbling at the edges of the ponds. Such a pond is called wélwash or n., nusháltkaga. Der. nusháltko.

Nushaltkága, nom. pr. of (1) *head-waters* or *pond-sources* of streams running from the north into Lost River near Bonanza, a recent settlement about twelve miles east of Linkville, Lake County. This section was the home of one portion of the Modoc Indians. (2) *the head-waters of Willow Creek,* also called Rush Creek, running into Clear Lake from the east, in Modoc County, California: N. p'lá-itan *above the springs of Willow Creek,* 44, 3., the spot where Captain Jack surrendered.

Nushaltkágakni, Nusaltχágakîsh, nom. pr., *Modoc Indian settled at the head-waters* mentioned under Nushaltkága (1): nánka tchîllúk Nûshaltχagakî'shash *some men who were friends of the Head-water Modocs,* 21, 4.

nusháltko, d. nunsháltko (1) *provided with a head.* (2) *bearing an ear* or *ears,* as cereals. (3) *taking its source* or *origin,* as a river. Der. núshala.

Nû'shkshi, nom. pr. of a camping-place on east side of Klamath Marsh. Lit. "At the Skull"; so called because a human skull was once found there, 74, 15. From nû'sh, -kshi.

nû'sh=tilansnéash "*turnhead*" or "*rollhead*", a large, grayish-white owl living in earth-holes: *Speotyto hypugaia.* Incantations: 154; 12. 167; 32. Der. nû'sh, tilanshnéa. Cf. lúpaks.

núta, nû'ta, d. núnata, nû'nta (1) v. intr. and impers., *to burn, to flame, to blaze up:* n., *or* lû'loks n, *the fire is burning,* 100, 18.; gä's n. *the gas is burning;* túnepni nûtísh *while five fires were burning;* lit. "when it was burning fivefold"; mû tchä'k nûtísht *when at last the fire was blazing high,* 114, 1.; nû'natank tchû'ka *they perished in the flames,* 114, 4. (2) v. trans., *to burn up, to destroy by fire:* tsúi sa nánuktua n. *then they burnt up everything,* 89, 2.

nutagiánggi, nútagiank, nútakink, pron. pers. and refl., *I for myself:* nútagiank shiû'la, *or* nútak shiû'la gíanggin *I am gathering for myself.* From nútak, -gíanggin. Cf. itakiánki, nink.

nútak, a palatable, very small seed growing on a prairie-grass, this being a species of the *Glyceria* family, 148, 5. 6. and Note.

nútak, nuták, nû'taks, nútok, nû'toksh, obj. nû'shtak (1) *but I, just I, I however;* standing in clauses which express contrast or emphasis: nû'toks *as for me, as far as I am concerned,* 103, 8. 186; 56.; nû'shtoks máklaks shléa *people have seen me;* nútoks hûn spága shíl *I am wetting this piece of cloth.* (2) pron. refl., *myself:* ká-i î génuapk, n. gē'sh shaná-uli *you shall not go, I want to go myself,* 111, 6.; nuták nép hushnáta *I burnt my own hand,* or *I received a burn on my hand.*

Nû'täs, nom. pr. masc.: "*Burnt-Back*"; for Nutá-ish. Der. núta.

nutē'ks, d. nuntē'ks *rounded spot* where the effect or impress of a blow is visible: *contusion* by a hammer-stroke, *aperture* made by a thunderbolt, *round-shaped impression.* Cf. ktutē'ks.

nútkolua, Mod. nátkolua, d. nū'ntkolua, Mod nanátkolua *to shine from a distance,* as from a lake, prairie, mountain. Cf. núyua.

nutódshna, d. nuntō'dshna, nuntúdshna *to hurl, to throw away,* as spears, rocks etc.: tánk haítch î ktá-i nutúdshna? *how many stones did you throw?*

nutókakua, d. nuntókakua *to swing to and fro,* as a pendulum.

nutólaktcha, d. nuntólaktcha *to throw* or *hurl away to a distance,* as a rock, stone etc.; *to throw there while going, marching, passing:* ktá-i hádâkt nutolā'ktcha (Mod.) *they threw a stone there while passing,* 85, 15.

nutolála, d. nuntolála *to throw by swinging, to swing away:* lû'lûkshtat n. *to jerk, throw into the fire,* 96, 16. Cf. nutódshna.

nutolalóla, d. nuntolalóla *to throw away from by swinging:* shtûlí pā'ks nutolalolátkiuk (for nutolalolátki gíug) *he ordered him to swing off and throw away* (into the fire) *the tobacco-pipe,* 96, 11.

nutuyakía, d. nuntuyakía *to throw* or *swing over for* somebody, in somebody's interest, 132, 4.

nutúyamna *to hum, buzz around;* said of insects which fly with a swinging, whirling motion, 165; 16. Cf. mû'muma, núyamna.

nuwálχa, nu-uálχa, d. nunū'alχa *to take an upward flight, to fly skyward;* said of rounded or bulky subjects: steínash hûk n. *this heart flew up to the sky,* 114, 8. Cf. hushánualksh, nû'dshna, shuwálχa.

O.

O alternates throughout with the primitive vowel *u*, and in many instances is the product of synizesis, especially when pronounced long. Words not found here to be looked for under U.

o, o', interj. marking surprise, *ah! ohé!* sometimes followed by a quick inspiration of breath.

ō, ō', abbr. for hu, pron. dem. and for hu, adv., q. v.

ó-i, óya; see úya.

ó-itchna, d. ū'-itchna, o-uī'dshna, u-úidshna *to give away a gift* or *present* previously *received by oneself.* Der. úya.

oyóka, d. ūyóka; see uyúka.

oká-ilagen! d. o-oká-ilagen! *certainly! of course! "you bet!"* term of asseveration used in confirming statements or for answering questions in an affirmative sense. Mod. for wák hai la gēn Kl.

ō'ksht, pron. dem.; same as hû'ksht, q. v.

ókshua, d. oákshua (1) *to cough.* (2) *to throw up phlegm.*

o-olalóna, 75, 7.; see ayulalóna.

ō'lash, Kl. ō'lsh, û'lsh, (d. o-ólash), pl. túmi ō'. (1) *white hair; whitish down.* (2) *mourning dove,* a species of dove or wild pigeon of a whitish or ashy color, called so onomatopoetically after its melancholy, pitiful cry: ō-ō; *Zenaidura carolinensis.* The Máklaks say the bird cries after its grandmother. Bóshtinam ō'. *domestic pigeon.*

ō'lshaltko, û'lshaltko, d. o-álshaltko *white-* or *gray-haired.*

ónion *onion:* ónions-shîtko *like onions,* 148, 13. From the English.

onī'sh, obj. case of hûn, pron. dem., 136, 7. and Note.

o-óakgî, d. u-óakgî *to do so, to act thus, to act in such a manner:* o. mítok shteínash *do what you please.* From hu, wak, gî.

o-ólka, ō'laga, pl. túmi o., *little* or *young dove.* Dim. ō'lash, q. v.

Oregínkni, nom. pr., *Oregonian; white settler* of Lake County who came there from some other portion of the Oregon territory: Óregînkni Bóshtinash mā'l ká-i shuénktgî *in order that the Oregonian settlers* (who had formed a corps of volunteers) *may not kill any more of ye,* 40, 17.

ō'skank, 65, 1., cf: 7.; see húshkanka.

otílks, utí'lksh (⏑ ⏓), d. u-utílks *dam, fishing-dam* extending below the water's surface. The natives wade over it to scoop up the fish with their dip-nets. A dam of this kind is at Ktái-Tupákshi, 74, 2. Der. utíla.

ō'tish, û'tish, d. ū'tish *fruit of long shape; ear of cereals:* ístakam, tkápam ō'. *ear of maize* Cf. lútish, nû'sh (2).

our, aur *hour:* láp ours *two hours.* Mod. From the English.

P.

P alternates with *b*, *m*, and is nasalized into *mb*, *mp;* only the alternation with *b* is of frequent occurrence. Words not found under P to be looked for under B, M. Initial p-, p'- is often the proprietary prefix p-, as in the terms of relationship etc. The prefix pe- is indicative of a plurality of round-shaped and bulky objects, of persons etc., though it is not entirely confined to this function; cf. pé-ula.

pa, pá, particle referring to the logical subject of the clause or sentence. Cf. pá-ak, pásh and suffix -pa.

pá-ak, a particle of same meaning as pa, q. v., in most cases intranslatable: pá-ak k̲á-i an sháyuakta! *what do I know of it!* 140, 2. This can be expressed in a shorter way: pá-ak (or pa) *I do not know.* From pa, ak.

pa-alámip, d. pa-alámishap (1) *elder* or *younger brother's wife;* said by his sisters. (2) *husband's elder* or *younger sister;* said by his wife.

pa-ánip, d. pa-ánishap (1) *elder brother;* said by younger sister. (2) *elder sister;* said by younger brother. Cf. Note to 134, 9.

pádsha, pátcha, d. papádsha *to split up, to rip, to tear a hole,* as into an article of dress. Cf. gintátka, spátcha.

pā'dsha *to become blind of one eye;* d papā'dsha *of both eyes:* partic. papā'-dshatko *blind;* lit. "having become blind of both eyes". Der. páha.

pádshaya, d. pápdshaya *to tear up, to tear;* as dress, cloth. Cf. pakága.

pádshayam, d. pápdshayam (supply: ánku) *manzanita bush,* 128, 5.; grows not higher than four feet in the colder portions of the reservation.

pádshit; see pä'dshit.

pága, d. papága *to make wet, to wet, to wet through, to drench:* partic. págatko *drenched, wetted, wet.* Cf. shpága.

páha, d. páp'ha, pápa (1) v. intr., *to become dry; to be, stay, remain dry:*

Aíshishamksh pî'l pahá *only Aíshish's home remained dry*, 96, 23; kó-e pahápkash *a dried-up frog*, 134, 14., cf. 17.; pā'sht (for páhasht) *after having become dry*, 147, 17.; pā'shtak, pā'sht ak *as soon as dried* by the sun, 148, 4.; gēn pádshit î'lhulsh (for illólash) p. népkank *this year the weather is dry.* (2) v. trans., *to make dry, to dry, to exsiccate;* p. udsáks *they dry the large sucker-fish* on the fire and in the sun, 74, 1.; kámals pahá *they dry fish and reduce them to powder*, 74, 3. and Note; pahá (for pahátko, pahápkash) at pō'ks iwídshat *then they put in cachés the baked camass-roots*, 74, 6.; pahápk (for pahápkash) íwam *dried berries*, 75, 10.; pahátko múshmusham tchulē'ks *jerked beef.* Cf. páta, shpáha.

p á h a l k a, bahhálχa, pā'lka, d. papáhalka (1) v. trans., *to make dry, to exsiccate.* (2) v. intr., *to become dry, to dry up;* said of the soil, of rivers etc. (3) v. intr., Mod., *to suffer of a lingering disease; to look meager, lean, sickly, famished.* Der. páha. Cf. pá'hlaksh.

P a h á p k a s h = É - u s h = g î' s h î, nom. pr. of *Grass Lake* or *Dry Lake*, where a battle of the Modoc campaign was fought: lit. "Dried-up Lake at"; 43, 14. Pahátko É-ush (the same locality), *at Dry Lake*, 43, 17. From páha, é-ush, gî.

p á' h l a, pála, d. páp'hla, páp'la (1) *circular dish* made of root fibers or rushes, tight and solid, having often a diameter of three feet; *round matted dish* or *tray; wickerwork dish.* (2) sort of *scoop* or *paddle* made of branches or of tule-bulrushes, larger than the sháplash, q. v.; used on the water, 167; 34. Der. pála. Cf. tía.

p á' h l a k, palága, d. páp'lak *willow tray, matted dish of small size;* from six to twenty inches in diameter. Dim. pá'hla, q. v.

p á' h l a k s h, d. papá'hlaksh *of lean, meager* or *sickly appearance; famished, emaciated:* wásh=p. a fox species; see wáshpalaksh. Der. páhalka.

p a h ó k a, d. papahóka, v. intr. and impers., *to linger with a slow* or *internal disease:* nû p. steínash, or p. n'sh *I am permanently sick*, Kl.; kakä'gi a n'sh kakó; papók=shîtku n'sh (for papahóka=shítko nûsh, or papahokátko=shítko) *my bones* (or *legs*) *are weak; they are paining me;* lit. "to me they seem exsiccated". Der. páha.

p á' h p a s h; pápash *earwax;* Mod. for tutû'ksh Kl. Der. páha.

p á' h t c h n a, d papá'htchna *to be thirsty; to suffer from exhaustion.* Der. páha. Cf. ámbutka, pahóka, pátchnam.

paísha, pá-isha, d. papī'sha, v. impers., (1) *it is damp, sultry:* kú-i a n'sh hû'shlta paíshuk *sultriness oppresses me.* (2) *it is cloudy weather, the sky is clouded, overcast* Cf. pága, shtípa, tgíwa.

paíshash, pá-ishash, d. papī'shash (1) *clouded, overcast sky.* Cf. kálo. (2) *cloud, rain-cloud,* 179; 2. Quot. under húpka, kä'gi, pítkala.

paíshkaga, d. papī'shkaga *little cloud:* kitchkáni p. *lamb-cloud.*

páyakua *pocket, side pocket* in dress: páyakuatat tchelétka *to take out of the pocket;* pî a shálaktchui wáti m'nátant payákutat *he is putting his knife in his pocket.* Der pe-uyéga Cf. líyuiaks.

páka, páka, d. pápka, pápχa (1) *to eat, to feed on:* tutîχólatko unák pápka *she took early meals each time after a dreamy night,* 158; 54. (2) *to smoke tobacco,* either pipe or cigar, 137, 2. 3.; at nû k'léwi páksh *now I abstain from smoking;* pakóla *to cease smoking,* 137, 4. Der. pán.

páka, pága, d. pápka *to bark;* said of the dog, wolf, and prairie-wolf: watchágalam pákash kú-idshi *the barking of a dog is of bad augury.*

páka, mbáka, d. pápka, mbámbka, (1) v. intr., *to be broken, fractured;* partic. pákatko, mbákatko, d. pápatko (for pápkatko), mbambákatko *broken;* káklash, lû'ldish a pápatko *the saddle, the stirrup is broken;* said of plants: *old, decaying, withered.* (2) v. trans., *to break, to break to pieces:* wékamua p. *to break a tumbler.* Cf. ndshápka.

pakága, d. papkága *to tear; tear up, to jerk off.*

pakakóla, d. papkakóla *to tear away from, to jerk off to a distance,* 96, 16.: pā'ksh pakakóleshtka (supply gî) *he attempted to jerk off the pipe,* 96, 14.

pákalaksh *fold, crease;* term for composing multiplicative numerals: ndā'nash, vū'nipsh p *threefold, fourfold.* Cf. spágalχa.

pakeóla, d. papakeóla *to open by tearing, pulling,* or *jerking:* pípa p. *to open a letter.* Der. páka No. 3 (2).

pákish, d. pápkish *eatable, serviceable as food:* skáwanks ká-i p. *the wild parsnip is not eatable,* 150, 2 ; p. wák kû'tsag! *how palatable is the gudgeon!* 178; 1.; kä's pakî'sh *the ipo-root is eatable,* 147, 8.; shánkish=pakísh *water-melon.* Cf. pp 146–150, also Klē'dshû=Pákishkni. Der. páka No. 1.

pák'lgish, d. papák'lgish (1) *mess-table, dinner-table.* (2) *table:* kēk p. ktek'hiehétko *this table is notched.* Der. páka No. 1.

páklua, d. papáklua *to howl, bark;* said, e. g., of the cry of the prairie-

wolf: wásham pakluípkash *when the wolf howls at* (them) from a distance, 133, 2., cf. 3. Der. páka No. 2.

páksh, d. pápaksh *cañon, ravine, steep valley, deep gorge.* Derived from páka *to break*, as Span. *quebrada* is derived from *quebrar*, to break, to burst open. Cf. gátkta, uk̲á.

páksh, pā'ksh, d. pápksh *tobacco-pipe;* originally made of stone (ktaí=p.), 96, 11–16.: lak̲í pā'kshtga lákpeks shuyéga *the commander lifted up ashes with his pipe*, 14, 6.; incantations: 167; 33. 178; 12. Der. páka No. 1 (2).

pákta, d. papákta *to tear in two, to pull apart, to jerk asunder;* said of long-shaped objects, as cords, bead-strings etc. Cf. pakága, páktish.

páktish, d. papáktish *one who tears, one who pulls apart* long-shaped objects. Cf. Yámnash=Páktish.

pā'ktish, pá-aktish, d. pā'ktishap (1) *elder* and *younger brother's son;* said by uncle. (2) *elder* and *younger brother's daughter;* said by uncle.

pákuish; same as mbákuish, q v.

pak̲ólesh, páχōlsh, d. papák̲ōlsh *mule-deer;* the largest deer-species in the Klamath Highlands: *Cervus macrotis*, 74, 13.

pála, pā'la, d. páp'la, pápla (1) *to become dry, exsiccated, drained; to dry up:* p. nánuk *everything is dried up;* tî'wîsh ndû'lshampksh páltkî *the rushing waters to be left dry*, 94,6.; páltko wélwash gî *the springs of water are dried up*, 157; 46. (2) *to be, stay, remain dry; to be in a drained condition.* (3) *liver*, 120, 2.—Contr. from páhala; cf. páha.

pála, pálaksh; see pá'hla, pá'hlaksh.

pála-ash, pálash, pl. túmi p., (1) *flour*, Kl. and Mod.: pálasham wáχogsh *flour-sack, flour-bag*, 74, 10. (2) *bread*, 139, 3., Kl.: p. líklatko *a loaf of bread.* Der. pála. Cf ktetéga, shápĕle.

pálak, Mod. pélak; d. pápĕlak, páplak, Mod. pép'lak (1) *quickly, rapidly, fast*, 142, 10.; *swiftly, hurriedly, in a haste:* p. pán *to eat hurriedly;* p. shä'-wan î! *give me quickly!* 138, 4. 5.; k̲á-i páp'lak heméχ' î! *do not speak fast!* (2) *within a short time, without delay, at once*, 144, 8. 154; 11.: k̲á-i pélak shayúka *to learn with difficulty.* P. and pélak are used equally often in Kl.

pálakak, pálakag, Mod. pélakag, d. páp'lakak, adv. (1) *very quickly, quite rapidly, without delay*, 120, 10. 13.: p. nχákgî lápuk *both became mothers within a short time*, 107, 12.: pélakăg *shortly after this*, 40, 22. (2) *suddenly, on a sudden*, 128, 5. From pálak, ak.

palakmálank *quickly, fast, at a rapid gait*, 122, 5.

palála, palálla, d. pap'lála, v. intr., *to dry up, to become dry:* wélwash p. *the spring has ceased to flow*, 173; 4. Der. pála.

palaléa *to pull out, take out with the roots;* said of certain kinds of lacustrine rushes, grasses etc., 184; 37. Cf pátchnam.

Pálan É-ush, nom. pr. of a flat rock emerging from the surface of the Sprague River at low water; lies close to Welékag=Knuklekshákshi, q. v.; lit. "Water drying up". Der. pála, é-ush.

pálapěle, pállapěle, d. papálapěle, papállapěli (1) *to steal* or *deceive again*, for a second time. (2) *to steal* or *seduce repeatedly*. Der. pálla, -pěli.

páldshapěle, d. papáldshapěle, v. intr., *to return for stealing, to go back and steal* or *seduce:* snéwedsh páldshapělūk *for the purpose of going to seduce* (another's) *wife*, 95, 8. Der. pálla, -pěli.

pálash, pálsh, d. pápalsh *dried-up place* or *spot; waterless space, spot left dry by the waters*, 94, 7. Der. pála.

pálkish d. papálkish *dried-up spot, dry bottom, dry river-bed.* Der. páhalka.

pálkuish, d. papálkuish *ancient river-bed* or *lake bottom* left dry long ago; *gulch* deeply washed out: kúkělam p. *dried-up river, dry ditch;* kokálam hûk p. mûná tû *there was a dry river-bottom far below*, 21, 15., cf. 22, 5. Der. páhalka. Cf. kúpkupěle, ntû'ltsanuish, pálash, uká

pálla, d. papálla (1) *to steal, pilfer, purloin:* kaní wátch gé-u p.? *who stole my horse?* vû'nsh p. *to abstract, steal a boat, canoe*, 78, 8. Cf. 35, 16. 21. 54, 6. 58, 13. 14. (2) *to cheat, defraud, deceive.* (3) *to deceive by seducing, to seduce from*, as a wife from her husband, or a husband from his wife: tína snáwäds hûk p. hishuáks m'na *this woman once deceived her husband*, 78, 7. Cf. 58, 10. 11. 61, 14. and nítu.

pálpali, pä'lpäli, d. papálpali, päpálpäli (1) *white-colored, white*, 146, 7. 149, 20.: p. tchíkěmän *silver, silver coin, silver money;* p. watsátka *on a white horse*, 183; 22.; pálpalish shlápshaltko *having a white flower*, 146, 14.; the vowels are dissimilated in: pä'lpali kshū'n *a white* (-flowering) *grass*, 149, 3.; pä'lpali shlápsh *the flower is white*, 149, 19. (2) *white, light-complexioned:* p.=tchúleks, *or* pálpal=tchúlēks=gítko *white man* or *person; American, European, pale-face;* term standing instead of Bóshtin, q. v.; 38, 15. and Note; 55, 4. cf. 103, 5. Original form palpál-li. Der. pála. Cf. mukmúkli, ō'lshaltko.

palpiléga, unmeaning word sung by Modocs during games; formed by analogy of yapalpuléash *day-butterfly*, 195; 3. 4.

pálsh, d. pápalsh, 94, 7. Contr. from pálash, q. v

pámpaktish; see mpámpaktish.

Pámpi, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man, 77, 1. Not a Kl. term; it is probably the Shoshoni word pámpi, "head", in the sense of "*Large-Head*".

pán, d. pápan (1) *to eat, to feed upon:* tchúlēks, kiä'm p. *to feed on meat, fish;* máklaks p. *the Indians feed on it*, 146, 15.; pálak p. *to eat ravenously;* púshish shiúga m'shásh, p. hûnk nánuk *the cat killed a chipmunk and ate it all up;* yánan'sh pîl p'ánk *eating the lower end only*, 148, 2.; pá-uk *for eating*, 19, 7.; pá-uk shlínk *to eat after killing*, 136, 1.; tiä'muk kaítua pá-uk *through hunger and abstention from food*, 95, 14.; sta-ótank kaítua pát *fasting and hence eating nothing*, 83, 2.; (āt) pá-uapk tû'm *ye shall eat plenty*, 70, 4.; mbû'shant tchē'k pá-uapkuk *in order to eat it next day*, 119, 16.; pá-ulank *after repast*, 113, 11. (2) *to chew, masticate:* kátchgal p. *to masticate tobacco*, 137, 1. Cf kimā'dsh, kpúyumna, páwa.

pána, d. pápa, papá *to dive, to plunge under the water's surface.*

Panaína, nom. pr. of a chief of the Walpápi tribe of Snake Indians, better known to the Oregonians as *Pauline*, Paulíni, Palíhi. Not long after the government had concluded a separate treaty with the Walpápi, dated August 12, 1865, this inveterate enemy of the whites prevailed upon his tribe to leave the Klamath reserve in April, 1866; cf. 29, 2. He fell in an engagement with scouting parties at a locality north of the reserve in 1867. Cf. Note to 33, 2. Pauline Marsh and Lake, about sixty miles northeast of Fort Klamath, have since perpetuated his name.

pánam, d. papánam; also: pán, d. pápan; locat. Kl. pánut, Mod pánatat *spruce pine, spruce: Abies menziesii;* grows west of the Klamath Lakes, in the Cascade Range. Its bark exudates a reddish substance used by the natives as a red paint, called wákinsh, 150, 6. Cf. lópkash.

pánăni, d. papánăni, adj., *as long as, to the length of:* nóp pánani *being as long as the hand; to the length of a hand*, 148, 3. Der. páni. Cf. -ni.

páni, paní', pán, pan, d. papáni (1) loc. adv., prep. and postp., *up to, as far as, reaching to* or *up to:* vû'shu p. *reaching* or *coming up to the chest, breast;* kaílish pan *down to the waist, hip*, 90, 6. Cf. mbá-ush, péniak (2) temp.

adv., prep. and postp., *until, as long as:* wíga paní, wigápani *a short while;* kaítua shû'ta tchí'sh p. shálam *nothing was done further till autumn,* 36, 18.; shû'-ûtanksh né-ulaksh paní' *as long as an agreement was being discussed,* 58, 9. (né-ulaksh is here a verbal, not substantive).

pánkōksh, d. papánkōksh *wading ford,* ford which can be passed on foot. Der pánkua. Cf. kakō'kish.

pánkua, bánkua, d. papánkua *to wade through, to ford on foot* a river, pond, lake, swamp, marsh etc. Der. pána. Cf. gé-upka No. 2, hashpánkua.

panópka, v. impers., *to desire to eat, to be hungry:* p. a nû'sh, contr. panópkansh, *I want to eat.* Contr. from panuápka. Cf. pán.

Pápahuatk, Pápa-uatko, nom. pr. masc. Kl.: "*Dry-Eyes*". This name was further explained: "Eyes turned upward with mouth open". Der. páha. Cf. pā'dsha, papatkáwatko.

pápalish, pl. túmi p. (1) subst., *casual* or *professional thief, purloiner, filcher:* gánta=p. *sneak-thief.* (2) adj, *mean, abject, wicked.* Der. pálla.

papátalish, pl. túmi p., *parasite, beggar.* Cf. káwantko, patádsha.

papatkáwatko, pl. túmi p. (1) *blear-eyed,* Mod. (2) *raw-boned, lean, meager,* Kl. Cf. shú-isha, tchmû'tch.

pápatko, partic. d. of páka No. 3, q. v.

papiä'na *to enjoy a picnic* at a communal dance or at the inauguration of a new winter-house. Every family contributes a portion of the eatables consumed at this festive occasion, 75, 11. and Note. Der. pán.

pápish, papî'sh, pl. túmi p., *an eater, devourer; habitual eater of:* nánuktua nû p gî *I can eat everything,* 158; 53.; máklaks=papî'sh *alligator.* Der. pán.

pápkash, pl. túmi p. (1) *lumber, board, plank, sawed timber,* 180; 22.: p. wálta gé-u a gé-ish *the board cracks when I walk on it,* 178; 7. 8.; pápkashti shû'tank box *of lumber they make a coffin,* 87, 2.; pápksham lû'lp *knot in board,* 178; 7. Incantation: 155; 18. (2) what is made of lumber: *lumber wall of house* etc. (3) *club, heavy stick, piece of wood.* Der. páka, No. 3.

pápkash=shúshatish *carpenter;* lit. "lumber-worker". Cf. shúta.

páplish, d. papáplish *dam, stoppage of running waters,* originally and usually made of wood; obj. páplishash (for páplish), 94, 5. Cf. nákōsh, otílks, pápkash.

pásh, pā'sh, d. pápash *food, eatables, victuals, provisions, "grub",* 66, 7.: tídshi p. *a nutritious food,* 147, 12.; máklăksăm p. *eatable roots, tubers* and

bulbs, 91, 2. and Note; cf máklaks (2); pásh-shushátish *cook;* p. ámbutch *food and water*, 95, 15. 16. and Note. Der. pán.

pash, pásh, particle related to pa, pá-ak, (q. v.) like lish to le, tû'sh to tu: tuá p. nû *what am I?* 154; 13.; támûdsh pásh nû túměna? *do I hear* something said *concerning myself?* 185; 38. Cf. páni, pat No. 2.

Pashá yuks, d. Papsháyuks *Frenchman.* From Chin. J.

pashiúta, d. papshiúta *to cook:* waítan pashiutóla an lúiluish *I have cooked gooseberries all day.* Der. pásh.

pá̧shla, or lû'ldam p. *to gather food for the winter*, 148, 10. Der. pásh.

pashúta, pashóta, d. papshúta, papshóta (1) *to attend to the cooking, to be in the habit of cooking.* (2) *to feast on, to have a meal:* tchúi sha shútchapĕlank páshōta *then they built a fire and took their supper*, 112, 20. Der. pásh.

pat, pāt, pā't *they*, pl. of the pron. pers. pi, pî, q. v.

pát, pat, d. pápat, postp. *in* or *to the size of:* tχópo pat hû'pkatk, or: tχópo pát-pani *as thick as the thumb.* Cf. páni, pánăni.

páta, pă'ta, d. pápta (1) v. intr, *it is dry* or *hot weather, it is dry season, it is summer.* (2) subst., *dry* or *hot time of the year, summer, warm season, heated term:* p. gíula *the summer is past;* p.-gíulshēmi *after summer is over*, 146, 4.; p. tchî'k *about summer-time*, 149, 5. Cf skóa. (3) subst; see mpátash. Der. páha.

patádsha, d. paptádsha, v. trans., *to stretch, extend, to strain out:* wawákash p. *she stretches both ears*, 91, 9. Der. pat- in patpátli.

pátak, pl. of the pron. pítak, q. v.

patámpka, d. papatámpka *to commence to eat*, 113, 5.: p. sha wawálχank *they commence eating it sitting all around*, 149, 10. Der. pán, -tampka.

pátash, mpátash a kind of *hat* or *hat ornament.* Cf. Note to 183; 21, and lásh tchuyē'sh, under tchúyesh.

pátash, páta, d. páptash, pápta; see mpátash.

pátkal, d. papátkal *to get up, to rise from bed, to rise in the morning*, 37, 5. 134, 11.: mbúsant pátkĕlank *rising the next morning*, 137, 2.; Wálamskni papátkal *the Rogue River Indians arose from sleep*, 16, 5.

pátkalpĕli, d. papátkalpĕli (1) *to arise from sleep, to rise from bed*, 134, 11. (2) *to arise from sleep every morning.*

páto, d. pápto; see mpáto.

pátpani d. papátpani *as large as, just as great* or *thick as:* yántch tχópo pátpan *the yantch-root is as thick as the thumb,* 146, 1. From pat, páni.

pátpat, d. papátpat, adv. of patpátli: (1) *rough but level,* Kl. (2) *smooth, flat:* pátpat shúta *to plane, to make even, to smooth,* Mod.

patpátli, pâ'tpâtli, d. papatpátli, papâ'tpatli (1) *rough and level,* like cut stone, Kl. (2) *even, smooth, level, flat,* Mod. (for tatátli, Kl.). Cf. mpáto.

pátcha, d. páptcha *to eat,* as an habitual, every-day act; *to feed upon habitually:* tsiálash patsō'k *for the purpose of feeding upon salmon,* 189; 2.; átui pátchat! *take your meal!* Der. pán.

patchχálip, d. patchχálishap, papatchχálip *elder* or *younger sister's son* or *daughter;* said by uncle. Kl. for patchχálap Mod., *sister's daughter.*

pátchnam, mpátchnam (1) *grass tuft, bunch of grass;* used in an obscene sense for *hair on genitals,* 184; 37. (2) a species of lacustrine grass.

pá-ukish, d. papû'kish *pasture land; pasture ground not fenced in.* Der. páwa. Cf. ktchínksh, niulígish.

pá-ula, d. pápula (1) v. trans. (for páwala) *to take food, to eat:* nû túměna mat p. *I heard say that he was taking food,* 140, 7.; únan pá-ula *I ate sometime ago.* Der. páwa. (2) p., 113, 11.; verbal completive of pán, q. v.

pa-útkish, pa-û'tksh d. papa-útkish *reed-stem of tobacco pipe:* ánku p. *pipe-stem made of wood.* Cf. páka *to smoke.*

páwa, d. pápua (1) *to eat, browse, graze, feed,* as beasts: múshmush saígatat p. *the cattle are grazing in the field* (2) *to eat, to feed on;* said of persons, beasts, etc.: tchä'lish p hû *he eats like a porcupine,* 190; 14.

páwash; same as páwatch, but a vulgarism and less in use.

páwatch, páwash, d. papáwatch, papáwash (1) *tongue.* Cf. pélka. (2) an edible, tongue-shaped tap-root of sweet taste, smaller than the k̲ō'l-root, 148, 7–10. (3) *beet, carrot:* taktákli p. *red beet.* Der. páwa.

pä'dsha, d. päpä'dsha *to simulate sickness.*

pä'dshit, pádshit (1) *to-day, this day:* p. or pádshit waíta *to-day;* p. tchgáki *it is cold to-day.* Cf. měník. (2) *at the time being:* p. skō' (Mod.) *when it was just spring time,* 54, 2.; gēn pádshit î'lhulsh *in the present year.*

pä''hpäsh, a prettily colored or spotted species of *owl.*

pä'ka, d. pä'pka, mantle or blanket of Indian manufacture enveloping the whole body.

p ä k p ä' k l i, d. päpakpä'kli *gray, gray-tinted;* the hue of many water-birds.

p ä' k t g î, d. pepä'ktgî (ä long) (1) *to dawn; to appear*, said of daylight: átûtû pä'χtgî *it dawns already*, 182; 5.; pä'ktgîsh lû'pia wénga *they died before dawn*, 24, 11 ; mbû'shan pä'ktgîsht *next morning after daylight, before sunrise*, 54, 7 , Mod.; nád pä'ktgist gákiamna *at dawn we surrounded* (them), 21, 14. (2) v. intr., *to pass, remain* or *stop* at a place *at dawn, sunrise:* tû' nat yaínatat p. *on the distant hills we were at dawn*, 31, 4. (3) subst., *the dawn of day; early hours, morning.* Der. päk- in päkpä'kli. Cf. nī'lka, pä'dshit, tā'χtka.

p ä n, p ä' n a k, p ä' n i a k; see pē'n, pénak, péniak.

p ä' n i, d. päpä'ni, a species of grass, 3 to 5 feet long, used in the manufacture of coarse mats to cover small lodges: pē'ni sté-ulash *mat made of the pä'ni-grass.*

p ä' p a t c h l e, 112, 6.; see petchóli.

p é - i p, pä'-ip, pē'p (pä'p, pä'v), obj. pé-ia, pä'ya, poss. péyalam, abbr. péyam, d. pé-ishap *daughter:* gé-u únakam p. *my son's daughter;* gé-u péyalam vû'nak *my daughter's son;* lákiam pé-ia *the chief's daughter*, 190; 11.; Pámpiam pä'-ia *Pámpi's daughter*, 77, 1 ; cf 4.

p é y a l a, pé-iala *to give birth to a daughter.* Cf. ndanä'yala.

p é k a l u i, d. pépχalui *to be an accomplice.*

p é k a s h, d. pépkash *strap* for holding saddles etc., cut from the hide of horses, elks and other animals. Cf. pukéwish (2).

p e k é w a, d. pepkéwa *to break to pieces, smash, smash up, destroy by breaking;* said of a plurality of round-shaped or bulky objects: tchúi p. tátχĕlampani shápash *then he broke to pieces one half of the moons*, 105, 12. Der kéwa, q. v. Cf. pē'ksh, péksha.

p ē' k s h, d. pépaksh *rubbing stone;* the small mealing stone used on the lĕmátch or flat, large mealing-stone. Cf. lĕmátch, shílaklkish.

p é k s h a, d. pepáksha *to grind, to grind into flour, powder* or *atoms, mash fine* by means of the mealing apparatus, 74, 9. 146, 4.: p. lematchátka *to grind on the flat mealing stone* or *metate*, 149, 7.; pekshóla *to cease, stop grinding*, 149, 8. Der. pē'ksh. Cf. gáma, ndshápka, tánua.

p é k s h i, d. pepákshi; same as péksha, q. v.

p é l a k, d pép'lak, Mod. for pálak Kl., q. v.

pélakag, pélak ak, Mod. for pálakak Kl., q v.

pélka, pélχa, d. pépalka *to lick with the tongue;* said of persons and animals: pélχa páwatch *to put the tongue out.* Cf. p'laí.

pélχatana, d pepálχatana *to lick with the tongue repeatedly* or *continuously; to lick* something *in its whole length:* púshish gé-u nép p. *a cat licks my hand.*

pélpela, d. pepélpela *to work, to perform labor:* pē'lpela, d. pepē'lpela (e long) *to work for oneself* or *for somebody;* E-ukshikî'shash pēlpéliash hunáshak *to work gratuitously for the Lake Indians,* 35, 18. Cf. lûlpalpalía.

pélpela *to murmur, to talk indistinctly.* Cf. the suffix -pěli.

pelpeliéga, d. pepelpeliéga *to commence to work,* 104, 3. Kl.

pelpeltámpka, d. pepelpeltámpka, 35, 20 ; same as pelpeliéga; Mod.

pélui, pä'lui, adv., prep and postp. (1) *down in, down below:* p. kókagtat *down on the beach, down in* or *along the hollow of the river bed.* (2) *farther off, farther away.* Cf. p'laí, spéluish, túpělui.

pémptki, d. pepámptki *to fall in a swoon, to faint, to become unconscious, to take a fit:* partic. pemptkítko *one who has fainted.*

pē'n, pēn, pä'n (d. pépen) (1) *a second time, once more, once over again:* p. humásht gî *to say so a second time, to repeat;* pēn tchía *they made another stand,* 43, 4.; cf. 78, 2. (2) *again, anew, repeatedly:* ká-i nû p. kshún shanáholi *I want no more hay;* ká-i pēn *no longer, no more,* 42, 7.; p. nā'sh *another one,* 114, 5. 6. 8. 125, 6 ; cf. 34, 15. 16. 78, 10–12. 16. P. often introduces a new item or sentence and thus marks progress in the narrative; tchúi pän *hereupon,* 91, 8. 103, 2.; at pän *after this, now, and;* cf. 42, 9. 43, 4. 94, 4. 105, 7.; the English *again* is often used in the same sense. (3) *and* in numerals, 33, 6. 37, 20. 43, 7. 10. 20. 54, 13.

pēna, 34, 6., Mod , emphatic form for p'na, q. v.

pénak, pä'n ak *a second time, once more,* 78, 11. 12. 120, 7. Cf. pē'n.

péniak, pä'niak, d. pepéniak *naked, undressed, destitute of clothing,* 93, 4.: p. kō'ks *without any dress* or *garments; stark-naked,* 82, 9. Cf. páni.

penō'dsha, pinū'dsa (1) *to pursue, to run after, to hunt, to follow up,* 17, 14.: gaggiáha penō'dsasam *they hid themselves, being pursued,* 17, 15. (2) *to reach after following, to attain through pursuit, to catch up with,* 121, 20. 21. 22. 122, 6. 7. Cf. húdsha.

pē'ntch, d. pépantch *hunter's pit* for trapping deer and other game. The Pit River of California is named after pits of this kind. Cf. p'nána

pē'p, pä'p, p'hä'p, d. pépap, p'hä'pap *pine marten, sable: Mustela americana.* Incantation 177; 10. Cf. skē'l.

Pépakli, nom pr. fem. Kl.; interpreted by "Dry-Skinned", 141, 9. 12. Der. páhalka, in the contr. form pā'lka.

pépuadshnish, d. túmi p. *spendthrift, prodigal, squanderer:* nanuktuánta p. *one who squanders all his property.* Der. púadsha (under púedsha).

pet, pét, d. pépat, 24, 5.; see skû'lhash pet.

petéga, d. peptéga *to break, tear; to tear to pieces,* as cloth, paper; petégank hî'mboks *tearing the log to pieces,* 111, 17.; nánuk p. *to tear into shreds;* lit.: "to tear the whole of it." Der. téga.

petíla, d. peptī'la (1) v. intr., *to be a midwife.* (2) subst., *midwife.*

pē'tch, d. pépatch, pä'patch *foot:* lápi p. *two feet,* 149, 15.; lápok p. *both feet:* p. skä'tîsh tapídshni *the left hind leg,* 134, 14.; tû'nep p. atí gintégatk *five feet into the ground,* 87, 8.; pétcham náwalsh, Mod., *ankle.* Cf. ktúka.

petchága, d. peptchága *little foot,* 91, 9. Dim. pē'tch. Cf. petchákaltko.

petchákaltko, d. peptchákaltko *having a little foot, leg, small-legged;* said of lizards, insects etc; used mainly in the d. form. Der. petchágala.

pétchaltko, d. péptchaltko *provided with a foot, leg.* Der. pétchala.

petchóli, pädshō'le, d. pepatchō'li; by elision: pépatchle, pä'patchle *to step off from, to step down from:* pätchō'le nā'shak *he stepped down only one ladder-step,* 112, 3.; pä'patchle lápok wakísh *he stepped down two steps of the inside ladder,* 112, 6.; cf. 9. and Note to 112, 3.

pétchtna, d. pépatchtna *to touch with the feet, to step upon, to tread on:* (wakísh) pétchtnank *when stepping upon* or *down on,* 112, 6.

pé-udsha, d. pepé-udsha *to go bathing; to go and take a cold plunge:* pepé-udshak (for pepé-udsha ak) *just for bathing,* 82, 9. Der. péwa.

pe-uyéga, d. pepuyéga, v. trans., (1) *to pick, lift, gather up;* said of a plurality of round or bulky articles: ktái pe-uyégan *picking up stones,* 125, 4. (2) *to lift at one end.* Speaking of one object, luyéga.

pé-ukanka, d. pépûkanka; see lúyamna.

pé-ula, pä'-ula, d. pépûla, v. trans., referring to a plurality of persons, animals, round, rounded and bulky objects: (1) *to lay down, to deposit in* or *upon:* shläá tchitchīlî'lěka pä'-ulapksh shnû'lashtat *he saw little birds deposited in the nest,* 95, 4. (2) p. or partic. pé-ulatko, numeral classifier added to numbers from 12 to 19, 22 to 29, 32 to 39, 192 to 199 etc. and

referring to objects as mentioned above, and also to periods of time, as days, months, years: "*I lay down, he lays down; laid down*", viz. "counted". Nadshgshápta taúnep p. Mō'dokni *sixteen Modoc Indians*, 44, 1.; tiná hundred pēn láp p. látchash *one hundred and two lodges*, 90, 3.; lápěni taunepánta lāp p. illō'latko gî *he was twenty-two years old*, 55, 8. 20. Cf. 33, 6. 40, 1. and Note, 43, 10. 15. 18. 56, 5. 105, 1.; used irregularly in 90, 2.; p. instead of pé-ulatko, 90, 3.; omitted in 54, 13. Speaking of one object: kshíkla, líkla. Der. péwi.

p é w a, pä'wa, d. pepéwa (1) v. intr., *to bathe in cold water; to bathe, swim, plunge*, 83, 1. 144, 8. (2) v. trans., *to wash* or *bathe;* said of anim. beings only: gē'k shash shíushuak pepéwa *these girls washed each other* (the whole body). Cf. géwa, néwa, pána, tchíwa.

p é w a s h, d. pépuash *locality for bathing* or *swimming; bathing-place.*

p é w i, pä'wi, d. pépui; see lúya. Cf. shewána.

p' g á s h i p, d. p'gáshishap, Mod. p'gap'gáship (1) *grandfather;* said to or of the grandfather by the children of his daughter. (2) *grandchild;* said by grandfather to or of the children of his daughter. Cf. p'lúgship.

p' g í s h a p, p'kî'shap, d. p'gíshîshap *mother*, 54, 2. 55, 9. 20. 91, 4–10. 119, 14.–120, 8.: t'shî'shap p'kî'shap *the father and the mother*, 91, 1.; shapíya p'gî'sha m'na *it said to its mother*, 105, 13. 15.; p'gî'sham=shítko nálam *like our mother*, 119, 14. Der. gî; cf. ki- in kî'-adsh

p' g i s h = l ú l a t k o, d. p'gíp'gash=lúlatko *bereaved of the mother, motherless.* From p'gíshap, lúla.

p' g í s h = l û l s h, d. p'gípgash=lûlsh *deceased mother.* From p'gíshap, lúla.

p' g û' m χ i p, d. p'gû'mχishap (1) *husband's younger sister's son* or *daughter;* said by aunt. (2) *mother's elder brother's wife;* said by nephew or niece.

p' h û' s h k a, p'húska, d. p'hup'háshka *to tear off by hand*, Kl. Der. púshka.

p' h û' s h k u i s h, d. p'hup'háshkuish *piece torn off by hand.*

p i, pî, obj. písh, pû'sh, pásh, m'nálsh, poss. sing. p'na, Kl. m'na, d. and pl. pat, pát, pāt, obj. p'nálash, p'nā'lsh, p'násh, pē'nsh, pánts, pûsh; poss p'nálam, Kl. m'nálam; pers. pron. of third person anim: *he, she, it*, pl. *they;* refers to anim. beings invisible, distant or thought to be at a distance, and is usually procl. in the subj. case of the singular; pî génuapkug *himself proposing to go*, 111, 4.; tchúi hû'nk shíuga pî Sháshapamtchash

then he (the wolf) *killed Old Grizzly Bear*, 131, 12., cf. 103, 12.; pî' tchkash né-ulakta m'na únaka *he then punished his son*, 96, 19.; pi is sometimes added attributively to the subject of the sentence; pî shkî'shkish ná-asht *he the fly-bug said thus*, 104, 1.; pî p'tî'shap gé-u *he, my father*, 95, 20., cf. 132, 2.; ḵá-i nû shléa pû'sh *I did not see her*, 140, 11.; K'mukámts stûlî'sht pî'ts *that K'múkamtch had advised him*, 107, 15. and Note; bants' for pásh, pû'sh, obj. sing *him*, 129, 3.; shlî'sht m'nálsh î shlín *if he shoots then you shoot* (him), 107, 15.; pā't háshtaltal né-ûlχûg *they disputed among themselves before taking action*, 104, 3 Cf. 121, 21. 134, 2. Pî is used exceptionally of inan. things; gét pi tchuá *of this shape it is, the wápatu-root*, 149, 12. To p'nálash, obj. pl., the form shash is preferred by Kl., by Mod. pö'sh: shishúka pö'sh ka-á *they fight each other vigorously;* shlä'wi bösh *the wind blows at them.* For the poss. cases see p'na, p'nálam.

píash, pl. túmi p. (1) *fore end* or *bow of canoe, boat.* (2) same as púlχuantch, q. v. Cf. píena.

píena *to shove* or *scrape sideways:* pienû'tkishtka p. *they scrape* (the ground, käíla) *sideways with a scraping-paddle*, 75, 3. 148, 16. Cf. píash.

pienútkish, pienō'tkish *scraping-paddle;* a flat piece of wood used by women when searching for chrysalids in the soil of pine-forests, 148, 16.

píla, pîla, běla, pî'l, pîl, d. pípil, adv, *only, but, solely, merely:* wewéga pîl tchî'shî *only the children being at home*, 105, 3.; ḵémat pî'la *nothing but the back*, 125, 9; gén mbû'shant pîl *this morning only*, 140, 7.; ḵá-i ḵî'lank pî'la î-ū'ta *they do not shoot in quick succession*, 22, 9.; nánuk titadsχátko pîl ílktch *every grave being provided with head- and foot-board only* (not with *one* board alone), 88, 2.; at mû'nk pî'pîl húnta né-ulχa *the mole thus made* (each mountain) *alone*, 104, 4. P. is often added to parts of the animal body in the sense of: *bared, bare;* ḵakó píla nûsh *skull, skull-bone;* stíya pî'l nû'sh gî'pksh *having pitch on her bare head*, 96, 6. Cf. ḵáḵo, shkī'sh.

pílhap, d. pipálhap *sinew, strong ligament;* said, e. g., of the sinews connecting the head with the back of man. Cf. mbúitch, p'lín.

pílpil *first menstruation.* From Chin. J. pílpil "*blood*"; this from pil *red.* Cf. yulína, múka, stúpui.

píltpantko, d. pipáltpantko *fat* of deer and other game. Der. p'lín.

píluí, d. pipálui, v. intr. (1) *to smell, to emit an odor, a flavor:* ḵó-i p. *he*

was stinking, 134, 10.; kó-i piluítko *smelling disagreeably*, 148, 7.; shláps tídsh piluítko *the flower has an agreeable smell*, 146, 13.; tsmō'k pî'luitk *smelling after rotten fish*, 146, 7. (2) *to taste, to be flavored*, said of food and beverages: kú-i piluítko, *or* piluítko *tainted, infected, musty;* piluítko tchúlēks *tainted meat.* Cf. ndópa.

piluyćash, d pipaluyćash (1) adj., *what emits odor, flavor*, or *has a peculiar taste.* (2) subst. in: kó-i piluyćash (*a*) a species of wild, small *onion*, Kl.; (*b*) *onion*, a kitchen vegetable, Mod.

pinō'ptcha, d. pipnō'ptcha *to blow out a candle, light* or *lamp.* Der. pníwa.

pī'nsh, pīntch *beans.* From the English

pinû'dsha; see penō'dsha.

pípa (pépa), pl. túmi p. (1) *paper; sheet of paper, card, paste-board.* (2) *anything manufactured* or *made from paper* or *card-board: letter, document, book, newspaper, writing-book, cover of book, ticket;* p. shnigō'dshna *to send a letter by mail, to mail a note, parcel;* p. shnigóta, 36, 21. Mod., same signification; p. hashashuákia *to read;* lit. "to speak to the paper"; ké-u lákiam p. iyámna nû *I carry my pass-ticket with me;* p. hû ítpa *he brought the document*, 34, 6. From Chin. J. pípa *paper.*

pipĕlántana, pipelántan, pipĕlángshta, adv., prep. and postp., *from opposite sides, from* or *on two flanks* or *sides, on two* or *both sides* or *parts:* p. kídshash *pectoral fins;* lápuk pî'pĕlantana gánta *both sneaked up from opposite sides*, 110, 12; kú-i sû'ta pipĕlángshtan staínas *they embittered each others' hearts*, 78, 5.; pípĕlangshtant *on either side*, 80, 8.; pipelángshta Mōdokíshăsh lákiash *on both sides of the Modoc chief's position*, 39, 18. Cf. 42, 18. 19. 85, 9. Der. pípil (d of píla). Cf. shipapĕlángshtant.

písh, d. pípash *gall, bile.*

píshash, poss písham, d. pipáshash *humming-bird:* pî'sham shnû'lash *nest of humming-bird*, 134, 13.; incantation 177; 25. 26. The species found in these highlands is either *Selasphorus rufus* or *Stellula calliope.*

pitagiánggin, pita-kiánk, pitagî'nk, d and pl. patagiánggin, pron. pers. and refl., *he* (absent) *for himself, she for herself, it for itself;* pl. *they for themselves.* From pítak, gíank. Cf. -gíanggîn, itakiánki.

pítak, piták, d. and pl. pátak, pā'tak, pron. (1) with emphatic signification: *just he, she, it, they; but he, but she, but it; but they;* often marks syn-

tactic contrast. (2) pron. refl., *himself, herself, itself*, pl. *themselves:* kîtî'ta pîták nkásh *her belly burst up;* lit "herself she burst as to the belly", 105, 16.; piták shí-ita *to paint one's own body;* tcháshash tchlā'lχa pitakmaní *the skunk was drowned itself*, 127, 12. and Note

pítiu, d. pipátiu *dew-claw* on middle part of a canine's hind-leg.

pítkala, v. intr., *to travel, move* in any direction; said of inan subjects: paíshash pítkal *the cloud travels* Cf. ítkal, ndákal.

pîtlíga *to smear, daub* or *line over*, as pitch, 96, 20. Cf. kiulíga, lalíga.

Pit River Charley, nom. pr. of the headman of the few Pit River Indians settled on the Klamath reservation: 58, 4. and Note. His lodge is but one mile south of the agency buildings.

pítcha *to go out through lack of fuel, to become extinct;* said of fire, 85, 10. and Note: pitchuápka lóloks *the fire will go out;* pitchóla *to go out wholly.* Mod. for pítchka Kl. Cf. shpítcha.

Pítsua, nom. pr. of an eminence about two miles SSW. of the Klamath agency buildings. A fine view of Upper Klamath Lake and the Cascade Range can be enjoyed from the rocky summit.

piupiútana, pl. túmi p., *to go* or *move along* something *while picking at it*, as at the bark of trees: 162; 2. Onomatop.

p'kátchip, pkā'dshîp, d. pkátchishap, Mod. pχapkádship (1) *female cousin;* daughters of persons related as brothers and sisters call each other thus, 54, 4. (2) *daughter of a female cousin;* daughters of p'kátchip (1) call each other by this term.

p'kä'ship, d. pkä'pkaship *son-in-law;* said to or of the husband of an elder or younger daughter by her father or mother. Cf. p'kē'shap.

p'kē'shap, p'kä'shap, d. pkē'pχeshap; Mod. for p'kä'ship Kl., q. v.

p'kî'shap; see p'gíshap.

p'kúlip, pχólip, d. p'kúlishap, pχólishap (1) *grandmother;* said to or of the grandmother by the children of her daughter. (2) *grandchild;* said by the grandmother to or of the children of her daughter.

p'kútchip, d. pkû'tchishap, pχō'tchishap (1) *elder* or *younger brother's son* or *daughter;* said by aunt. Cf. patchχálip. (2) *father's elder* or *younger sister;* said by nephew and niece. Cf. p'shákip.

p'laí, plá-i, d. pláplai, adv., (1) *above, high up, on an eminence; in the air;*

on high, 139, 1.; p. shláps *the flower* or *blossom on the top*, 146, 12.; cf. 14. (2) *upward, uphill, skyward;* p. (or p'laítala) nû'dsha *to go to "the good spirits";* cf. nû'dsha. (3) P'laí, nom. pr. of *Sprague River Valley.* (4) P'laí, nom. pr. of the *Sprague River*, an eastern affluent of the Williamson River, draining Sprague River Valley and flowing past the settlements at Yáneks. Cf. kóke (2), p'laíkni (4).

p'laíki, p'laí gî, d. p'laplaíki *to be high up; to culminate:* gítaks p'laíkishtka (or p'laíkishtka gî, p'laíkishtkak) sáppăsh *then the sun approached its culmination point*, 19, 12.

p'laíkish, plaíkish, d. p'laplíkish, other form of subj. case for the more common p'laíkni, q. v. Der. p'laí, gî.

p'laíkni, d. plaplíkni (1) adj., *coming from, native of the upper part* of a country. (2) adj., *doing, acting from above;* p'l. shulípka *to hand down from above*, 66, 9. (3) adj, *what is high above, on high, heavenly;* p. lakí *the heavenly ruler*, 134, 19. (4) P'laíkni, nom. pr. of the Indians living along the Sprague River, so called to distinguish them from the Indians living at Upper Klamath Lake (or in its nearest vicinity) on the outlet of the Williamson River. (5) P'laíkni, abbr. from P. Kóke, nom. pr. of the Sprague River. (6) subst., *the Christian God:* p'laikíshash hashashuákia *to pray to God;* p'laikíshash lóla *to trust in God*, 41, 17. 22. Cf. p'laitálkni.

p'laína, d. p'lap'lína, plaplína, adv. (1) *upward, towards the sky;* p. nû ai hō'tsna *I am running up* the trees; said of the gî'wash-squirrel, 177; 14.; p nû luyámna *upward I travel;* said of the spider, 175; 15. (2) *up, above; on high, in the sky:* p. nû kshakídsha *on high I am circling about;* said of the white-headed eagle, 165; 5. Cf. 167; 36. 173; 6. Cf. p'laítala.

p'laína-hutchnéash *upward-climber*, an epithet frequently given to the kéněkan or gray squirrel, *Sciurus fossor*, to distinguish it from squirrels moving along the ground. Cf. p'laína (1). From p'laína, húdshna.

p'lá-ini, plaíni, d. p'laplíni (1) adj., *highest, topmost.* (2) subst., *top, summit, apex.* Cf. hápa.

p'laítala, plaítal, d. p'lap'lítala, adv. (1) *upward, skyward:* p. níkualχa *to fall with the marked side upward*, 80, 2. (2) *above, on high.* Der. p'laí, -tala.

p'laitalántni, adj., *who* or *what is up, above, in the heaven* or *skies*, 173; 1.

p'laitálkni, d. p'laplítalkni (1) adj., *coming from above, staying, living* or

being above, 139, 3. (2) subst., *the Christian God*, 139, 4; cf. 139, 1.; p.-shushátish *preacher*, lit.: "God-worker"; p'laitalkíshash hashashuákia *to pray to God;* p. nû'sh shlä'popk *God sees me*, 64, 12.; hû'nk p'läitélkni shayuákta *God knows it*, 65, 4. Der. p'laítala.

p'laítana, p'laítan, p'lá-ita, d. p'lap'lítana, prep. and postp, *above, higher than, farther up than:* Nûshaltkága p'lá-itan *above the headwaters*, 44, 3.; p'laíta nétatka *he extends over it*, 73, 4. Der. p'laí. Quot. under hápa.

p'laitáni, d. plaplîtáni, adj., *upper, superior, what is above:* p'laitánish (supply tútat) nga-ishgátko *one who lost the upper teeth.* Der. p'laítana.

p'laíwash, d. plaplíwash *golden eagle;* so called on account of the golden-brown color of the head and neck: *Aquila chrysaëtos* L. The blackish quill-feathers of this largest Oregonian bird (six feet span) form an article of Indian commercial exchange; cf. 94, 9. 100, 2–9. 134, 8–11. 180; 3.; p.-luélks *spot where eagles are caught and killed*, 100, 2. 3. Der. p'laí, wá. Cf. yaúkal, luélkish.

p'laiwashältcha *to go on a golden-eagle hunt.* Cf. yauχälála.

plē'k, plä'g, pl. túmi pl. *flag, banner* Cf. 14, 2. 87, 16. From English *flag.*

Plē'nk, nom pr. masc., *Frank;* Plē'nkamkshî *at Frank's house*, 140, 4. From the English name

p'léntankni, d. pepléntankni, adj., *the one* or *those above, up, uphill; that* or *those remaining, sitting* or *posted above, in a domineering position;* also used as adverb: p'lä'ntankni kínshakpkank *pointing their rifles from the hill-top* or *hillside downward*, 24, 1. Der. p'léntant

p'léntant, plä'ntan, d. pepléntant, peplä'ntan, adv., prep. and postp., *above, higher than, on the upper side of, on the surface* or *top of;* p. tchî'wîshksaksi *overlooking* (their abandoned) *camping-place*, 22, 1.; skétisham népam p. *the back of the left hand;* p. látchash *in the upper story* or *stories of the house*, or *on the house-top;* p'lē'ntant ipĕnē'χi *she laid on the top of* a basket already filled, 119, 11. Der. p'laína, -tana

p'lín, d. plíplan *to become fat, to gain flesh;* partic.: plítko (1) *fat, well-fed, corpulent;* (2) subst., *fat* or *grease* of the animal or human body. Der. p'lú.

p'lú, plû', pĕlú, d. p'lúplu (1) *fat, tallow, suet, grease*, 150, 9.; *lard, bacon; oily substance:* p. shtíka nû *I smell tallow;* wä'gnam p. *wagon-grease* or *wagon-oil;* p. ítchua *to rub with fat, oil* or *grease*, 95, 17. (2) P'lú, nom.

pr. of the head-chief of the Klamath Lake tribe, referring to his fat, stout exterior, and corrupted into "Blow" by the Americans. He was one of the signers of the treaty of 1864: P. lakí tútasχēnini *Blow is head-chief*, 58, 1. Cf. 58, 2. 66, 9.

p'lúgship, Mod. p'lû'kshap, d. p'lû'gshishap (1) *grandfather;* said to or of the grandfather by the children of his *son*, 96, 13. (2) *grandchild;* said by the grandfather to or of the children of his sons. Cf. p'gáship.

p'lukû'tchip, d. p'lûkû'tchishap (1) *mother's elder* or *younger brother;* said by nephew and niece. (2) *father's elder brother;* said by niece.

p'na, p'ná Mod., m'na, m'ná Kl., pron. poss. of the third person sing. anim., and referring to absence or distance: *his, her, its; his, hers, its.* It is the poss. case of pi, pî, q. v., and is quite distinct in its use from kélam, kékĕlam, húnkĕlam, q. v.; wû'la m'na únakag *he asked his young son*, 109, 17.; nélχa m'na tchúyesh *he laid down his hat*, 112, 18., cf. 71, 2. 105, 14. 15. 112, 13.; gémpĕlan p'na shne-ipákshtat *returning to his hearth*, 36, 4.; hánshish m'na *the article sucked out by him*, 68, 7.; m'nátoks sha wátch shéshatui *but they barter off his horses*, 88, 5.; héshl'a hû pēna shē'shash shúmăluash *he showed* (him) *that he had written his own name;* pēna being an emphatic Mod. form of p'na, for p'nátak *his own*, 34, 6.; m'nátant yákitat *into her basket*, 119, 11.

p'nálam Mod., m'nálam Kl., pron. poss of the third person pl. anim., *their, theirs:* shulótish p. *their garments*, 91, 3.; klewídshnank m'nálam wewéash *leaving their offspring at home*, 118, 3. Cf. 65, 20. 134, 3.

p'nálamtak Mod., m'nálamtak Kl., pron. poss. pl. (1) emphatic: *but their, just theirs;* often marks syntactic contrast. (2) *their own.*

p'nána, v. trans. (1) *to bury, inhume, inter.* (2) *to store underground.*

p'nánip, d. p'nánishap, father's elder or younger brother's daughter: *female cousin;* lakí heméχe p'nána p'na *the chief said to his cousin*, 39, 22.

p'nánkish *graveyard, place to bury, burying-ground.* Cf. tchpínu.

P'nánksi, nom. pr. of the Indian burying-ground in the woods on the Williamson River. It includes the old cremation-place, and at present its aspect differs but little from that of our cemeteries. Der. p'nána.

p'nánkuish, pl. túmi p., *caché;* spot where provisions etc. are stored underground. Der. p'nána.

p'nátak, pnátok, Mod., m'nátak Kl., pron. poss. emphat.: (1) *but his, but her, hers,* or *its; just his* etc.; often marks syntactic contrast. (2) *his own, her* or *its own:* pnátak käílatat *in his own country,* 39, 7.; pnatá tchulī'sh tédsha *to wash one's own shirt,* Mod.; m'nátak únakag *for his own little son,* 109, 14.; m'nátak shákta *her own bone-awl,* 112, 12. From p'na, tak (q. v.).

p'ní, pění, pl. túmi p., *wild garlic;* a species of *Allium.* Cf. pníwa.

pniudaktána, d. pnipnudaktána *to blow into,* as into a tube: pn. kátchannat snáwedsh *he blew the woman into a pine log,* 111, 16. Der. pníwa.

pní-ukshla, d. pnipnû'kshla (1) *to blow* with the mouth; *to puff air out.* (2) *to extinguish by blowing.* Der. pníwa.

pní-ukshna, d. pnipnúkshna; same as pní-ukshla, q. v.

pniulína, d. pnipnulína (1) *to blow out of, to blow down.* (2) *to blow away,* as dust, flies etc. Der. pníwa.

pníutakta, d. pnípnutakta, *to blow into;* said of long-shaped objects; p. shash shlólushtat *he blew them into a whistle,* 122, 9. Der. pníwa.

pníwa, d. pnípnua (1) v. intr., *to blow* with the mouth. (2) v. trans, *to fill with air, to blow up:* p. shî'pnush *to blow up a bladder.* Der. níwa. Cf. shléwi.

póka, d. pópka; see púka

pókangsh, pû'kanksh, d. pû'pkangsh *dandruff.*

pokáwish, pukáyuish, d. popχá-uish; same as pukéwish, q. v.

póko, pó̲ko, póχo, pû'kû, d. pópko, púpχo, (1) *cooking vessel, kettle;* originally a wickerwork vase intended for cooking with heated stones; *bucket, pail:* tchékĕli p. *bucket* or *kettle of yellow metal.* (2) p. *or* íwam p. *cylindric crate* roughly made from spruce-bark, holding from one-quarter of a gallon up to several gallons. They can be made water-tight, but serve mainly for collecting whortleberries. (3) *knot in a tree, plank* or *board;* Mod for púkualtish Kl.: k̲ósăm p. *knot in a pine-board.* Der. púka.

pokóya, d. popkóya *to pull out, tear away,* as sticks, wood etc. Cf. putóga.

pokóti, pok̲óti, d. pupkóti *tinned sheet-iron;* lit. "bucket-substance". Der. póko. Cf. wátiti.

pō'ks, pō'ksh *camass;* see púksh.

pō'ks, pl. túmi p., *mud, dirt, slush.* Cf. Póksti.

pō'ksalsha, pû'kshla, póksla, d. pupáksalsha *to dig, gather, collect* annually *the pû'ks* or bulb of *Camassia esculenta,* 74, 4. Der. pû'ks.

Póksti, nom. pr. fem.: "*Mud-Lark*"; lit. "mud on her". Der. pō ks.

pokuága, d. pû'pakuaga *small bucket, cup* or *drinking-vase; little vessel, jar,* or *mug; goblet:* púpakuak nánuktua îlχóta *small cups of various kinds they inter with* (the dead), 87, 4. Dim. póko.

Pópamksh, nom. pr. masc., interpreted: "Hairy all over". Cf. nī'laltko.

pópo-i, pl. túmi p., *to drink;* said of babes etc.: mû'ksh ámbu p. *the child drinks water.* Cf. k̲ók̲o-i.

póp=tsikas, a forest-bird living in the higher mountain ranges. Incantation 167; 35. Cf. 180; 10. From pópo-i, tchíkass.

pópusha, d. póp'pûsha, a species of *prairie-chicken* or *sage-cock,* Mod., either *Pedioecetes phasianellus,* the sharp-tailed grouse, or *Centrocercus urophasianus,* the sage-cock. See pû'pisha, Kl.

póp=wäks, a species of *duck;* 180; 12. Der. pópo-i, wä'-aks.

powetéga, d. popuetéga *to cut into parts* or *pieces, to sever, to shatter.*

pox (1) *pox,* or *small-pox.* Mod. for gútaksh Kl. (2) *syphilitic tumor:* pox=mā'shetko *afflicted with syphilis.* From the English.

p'shákip, p'sháχip, d pshákishap *mother's elder* or *younger sister;* said by nephew or niece.

p'sháship, d. p'sháshishap (1) *stepmother.* (2) *stepson* or *stepdaughter;* said by stepmother Cf. kúshlχatko.

pshé, d. pshépsha, adv., *in the day-time, during the day,* 122, 2. and Note.

p'shé-ip, p'shéyip, d. pshé-ishap (1) *father's elder* and *younger brother;* said by nephew. (2) *father's younger brother;* said by niece.

pséksh, psíksht, d. psépsaksh, psípsaksht *noon, noon-time, midday:* psékshtgiúla *afternoon.* From pshé, gî'sh (*or* gî'sht)

pshe-utíwash, abbr. pshé-utuash *human beings, people, folks;* a plural word occurring only in mythic stories, where mák̲laks, *people,* is found less frequently. Some animals are discussing the most appropriate limit to be given to the life of the p., cf. 103, 12. 13.: hû'nshak î pshe-utuáshash shnulû'kuapkak *you will simply frighten the human beings, and to no effect,* 114, 11. Cf. 104, 1. 126, 11.

pshí=kékenish the *planet Venus,* when evening star. Der. pshín, gékna.

psî'kst, d. psî'psaksht; a word given as equivalent to pséksh, q. v.

pshín, psín, d. pshípshan (1) subst., *night:* p. tátχĕlam *midnight.* (2) adv.,

in the night, at night, 54, 6. 10 83, 3.; p.=tatámnish *a night traveler;* nánuk p., *or* nánuk p. gîsh *every night*, Note to 83, 3.; p. húntchna *they fly at night*, 145, 7.; p. hû at gátpampěle *when he had returned in the evening*, 41, 12.; psínak *in the same night*, 31, 3.; tsúi sa psín géna *then they traveled at night*, 19, 13 ; psín î-úta *they fired* sometime *during the night*, 31, 2. Cf. níshta

pshín=tátχělam (1) subst, *midnight.* (2) adv., *at midnight*, 113, 17. Der. pshín, tχálam.

pshî'sh, d. pshî'pshash (1) *nose, nasal organ:* tchaktchákli p. *sharp nose;* p. iwálan (or iwála) *point, end of nose;* tchékěli ntû'lsna psî'shtat *the blood flows from the nose;* pshísham kikántchχish *nostrils.* Cf. gíntchχish. (2) *snout, proboscis, nasal organ* of animals. Cf. gî'nka, Lō'k=Pshî'sh.

pshúka, *to twist:* psúkatko mbúitch *twisted thread of sinew* Cf. ná'hlish, ptchókatko.

p'tálip, d. p'tálishap (1) *elder sister;* said by younger sister. (2) *elder female cousin;* called so by younger female cousin. Cf. shaptálaltko.

p'téwip, p'tä'wip, d. p'téwishap, p'tep'téwip (1) *grandmother;* said to or of the grandmother by the child of her son. (2) *grandchild;* said by the grandmother to or of the child of her son. Cf. p'kúlip.

p'tî'shalpka *to call* somebody *father; to call the father by his name*, 96, 3. Der. p'tî'shap.

p'tî'shap, d. ptî'shishap, ptiptáshap *father:* p. gé-u *my father*, 95, 20.; nálam p. *our father*, 139, 1.; p'tisá m'na sapíya *they said to their father*, 101, 8.; p'tíssap sam shkúyui shash *their father sent them*, 101, 11.; ptîssísap sham *their fathers*, 108, 4. Kl. for t'shíshap Mod.

ptî'sh=lúlatko, d. ptíptash=lúlatko *bereaved of the father, fatherless;* hishuákga, snawédshga p *male orphan, female orphan whose father has died.* Der. p'tî'shap, lúla. Cf. kō'hiegsh.

p'tî'sh=lûlsh, d. p'típ'tash=lûlsh *deceased father;* p'tî's=lûlsham m'na *of his dead father*, 100, 2. Der. p'tî'shap, lúla. Cf. luélkish.

p'túta p, d. p'tútshap, Mod. p'túp'tap *elder* or *younger son's wife;* said by his father and mother: *daughter-in-law.* Cf. p'kä'ship.

p'tû'tχap, d. p'tû'tχishap *father-in-law, mother-in-law;* said by elder or younger son's wife. Cf. kóshpaksh.

ptcháklχa, d. ptchaptcháklχa *to pat, to caress by stroking* or *patting.* Mod. for ptchíklχa Kl. Cf. shashtáshta, taláka, tatchā'lka.

p'tchíkap, d. p'tchíkshap (1) *husband's elder* or *younger brother's wife;* said by wife. (2) *wife's younger* or *elder sister's husband;* said by husband.

ptchíklχa, d. ptiptcháklχa Kl. for ptcháklχa, Mod., q. v.

ptchínk *so it looks;* the ptchi united to gî *it is*, which is nasalized into -nk: lit. "thus shaped it is", 149, 21. and Note.

ptchíwip, d. ptchitchíwip, Mod. ptchíptchuip *owner of a slave; master* or *mistress of slave:* sháp'sam p., a species of *black caterpillar*, often found in hay or straw, 1 to 2 inches long: lit. "the sun's proprietor", a term evidently referring to some legendary tale. Cf. pshe- in pshe-utíwash.

ptchókatko, psóχatko, d. ptchóptchχatko (1) *soft to the touch;* said of cloth, fur. (2) *shaggy;* said of bears' or goats' skins, Mod. Cf. pshúka.

p'tchû'kap, d. ptchō'ptchashap, ptchû'ptchkap (1) *brother-in-law;* said by males only: (*a*) *elder* or *younger sister's husband;* said by her younger and elder brother; (*b*) *wife's elder* or *younger brother;* said by husband. (2) *mother's younger brother's son* or *daughter;* said by male cousin.

pualála *to throw* or *cast upon, into:* p. sha húnkĕlam túkanksh (lúlukshtat) *they throw his quiver* (into the fire), 89, 2.

pudshá, "*going to smother* you", exclamation used by children playing the lepleputéa-game, 120, 14. Der. púta.

pû'dshak, a red-flowered, small-leaved plant which produces the eatable klápa-root, 147, 1. and Note. Cf. klápa.

púdsho, d. pû'ptcho, species of wild vegetable of agreeable smell, somewhat bitter and strong to the taste; its root and leaves serve as food. Said to be a species of *Angelica* (Umbelliferæ).

púedsha, puedshá, (púadsha) d. puépudsha, pepúdsha (1) *to cast* or *throw away, to reject* as useless or undesirable, 148, 2. 4.; *to scatter about:* shulótish p. *they cast away their garments*, 91, 3. (2) *to give up, abandon, relinquish.* (3) *to spend, expend, give away:* tála p. *to spend money, to incur expenses.* Cf. pépuadshnish.

puedshámpĕli, d. pepudshámpĕli *to put to flight, to drive back to his* or *their own home*, 16, 2. Der. púedshna, -pĕli.

puekámpĕle, d. pepuekámpĕle *to throw back, to return by throwing* or *hurling back:* kmă' puäkámpĕle ladshéshtat *he threw the scullcaps back* to them *out of* his *lodge*, 109, 9.

puélhi, d. pepúelhi *to throw down to the ground; to throw, cast down into:* máklaks pûelhî' *they threw* (dead) *persons* into the lodge, 112, 21. and Note.

puélχa, d. pepuélχa, said of inan. objects: (1) *to throw down,* Kl. (2) *to project, cast, hurl.* Cf. púedsha.

puetíla *to put underneath, to place below,* 148, 17. and Note to 148, 16.

púi, d. púpui (1) *to cut into strips* or *fringes,* as a skin. (2) *to adorn with fringes,* as a garment; partic. púitko *cut into fringes; fringed, adorned with fringes;* puítko kû'ks *a fringed gown*

púish, bû'ish, d. púpuish *fringe, buckskin fringe* while not yet fastened to leggings or other garments Cf. púsh.

puitlantchántko, d. pupuitlantchántko *having fringes on; fringed,* 90, 16. Cf. puitlántchish.

puitlántchish, d pupuitlántchish *fringe, set of fringes,* while fastened to the garment. Der. púi.

púka, póka, d. púpka, pópka *to roast, bake in a pit* by superimposing grass, then heated stones, 147, 11. 148, 9. 16. 18.: at sa pō'ks pópakuapk *they will roast camass now,* 74, 4.; partic. púkatko *roasted;* pukátk tchēk *after being roasted, when in the roasted state,* 148, 13. Cf. nókla.

pû'kalsh, or p. tchuyē'sh, d. púpkalsh, a sort of *high cap* manufactured of elk- or buckskin in the shape of the vû'lal-tchuyē'sh; now obsolete. It was wide-brimmed and painted; cf. 90, 17. and Note.

pukewíga, puke-uíga, d. pupkewíga (1) *small piece of leather.* (2) *small leather string, buckskin strap, buckskin shoe-* or *moccasin-string.* Contr. from pukewíăga. Dim. pukéwish.

pukéwish, pokä'-uish, pokáwish, puké-ush, d. pupkéwish, popχé-uish (1) *leather:* p.-nû'sh, p.-shû'm "*leather-head,*" "*leather-snout,*" opprobrious epithets corresponding to our *blockhead, dunce.* (2) article manufactured from leather: *harness, rein, strap:* pokä'wishtka wépla *to bind with straps.* (3) *fringe* or *set of fringes* on a skin garment.

Púkish, "*Camass-Baker,*" nom. pr. of the Klamath Lake man whose unexpected death caused the arraignment of Doctor John for manslaughter through witchcraft. Cf. pp. 64–68. Der. púka.

pû'klash *white of the eye,* 71, 9.

púkpok, a species of *gooseberry.* Probably aphæresis of kpúkpok, kpŏ'kpak, d. of kpŏ'k, q. v. Cf. lúiluish, pū'kpuka.

pū'kpuka *to crack with the teeth, to bite audibly*, 119, 9. Onomatop.

pû'kû, pû'kuaga; see póko, pokuága.

pû'kualtish, d. pupákualtish *knot in a board.* Cf. lû'lp, póko.

púkuish, púkguish *old* or *former roasting place, roast-pit.* For pû'kguishamtat, 147, 10., see Note. Der. púka.

púksh, pō'ks, d. túmi p. *camass*, the edible, saccharine bulb of the blue-flowered plant *Camassia* (or *Scilla*) *esculenta*, growing extensively throughout Oregon, Idaho and Washington Territory, and forming in the roasted state one of the principal food supplies of the natives, **148, 11–15.** and Note: saká a pō'ks *they eat camass raw*, 74, 5.; pō'kshämi, pû'kshämi *in the camass-season*, 148, 19. Der. púka. Cf. Note to 164; **1.**

Pû'l, nom. pr. masc. This name is pronounced Pōl, Pû'l, Paúl, Ball, Boll, and is probably of English origin, **77, 1. 78, 9–15.**

púl'hka, d. pupál'hka *to pluck out, to tear out by hand:* nī'l p. *to pluck out down-feathers by hand*, 144, **1.** Der. púlχa. Cf. shupá'hlka.

púlχa, pú'lka, d. pupálχa, pupá'lka *to tear out, to pluck out:* lásh p. *to pluck out feathers from wings.* Cf. puélχa.

pû'lχuantch, pólokuantch, the chrysalid of a lepidopterous insect called húntish, whose caterpillar is called sχēshísh. This chrysalid, one inch long and ⅓ of an inch thick, is scraped up annually by the women of the tribe, who find it imbedded in the ground around the larger pine-trees. After roasting it is said to possess an egg-like flavor; **75, 3. 148, 16–18.** and Note. Der. púlχa. Cf. píash

pû'lχuantchla *to collect* or *scrape up the pû'lχuantch*-chrysalid annually or habitually, 148, 16. Cf. pienútkish.

pû'm, d. púpam, púpom *beaver; Castor fiber* L.; púmam nákōsh *beaver-dam;* púmam wásh *the beaver's den*, 185; **42.**; pû'mam tútatka *with beaver's teeth*, 80, **1.** Púmam skî'sh *castorium;* lit. "beaver's wind." The Máklaks Indians place this substance into a ball-shaped, sometimes beaded, sachel and wear it on the neck or suspend it in their lodges; when worn as an amulet, its agreeable smell is believed to act as a remedy against sore eyes.

púmtchip, d. pupámtchip (1) *male cousin;* said by or in reference to brother's or sister's son or daughter. (2) *sons of such cousins* as descend from brothers or sisters call each other thus. Cf shupumtchisháltko.

p ú n u a, p ú n u i s h, p u n u ō' t k i s h, etc.; see búnua, búnuish etc.

p û' p a, d. pû'pupa, v. impers., *to bleed, to lose blood:* pû'pa a n's wä'k *I am bleeding from the arm; my arm is bleeding.* Cf. pópo-i, tchékĕli.

p ú p a k u a k, 87, 3.; d. of pokuága, q. v.

p u p á n u a, d. of bû'nua, q. v.

p u p î' d s h a *blue-colored beads; blue glass-beads.*

p û' p i s h a, d pû'p'pisha *sage-cock, sage-hen;* it is either another name for the shuā't-bird or designates a species related to it, Kl. Cf. pópusha.

p u s h -, abbreviation of pushpúshli (q. v.) occurring in several terms, when standing at the beginning of the word.

p ú s h, d. púpash *whorl,* as seen on the cat-tail and many other plants; cf. ktû'ksam, 147, 3. Der. púi. Cf. ktúks, pû'shak, pû'shχam.

p û' s h a k, d. pû'pashak *little whorl; little bunch of pine-needles.* Dim. púsh.

p û' s h a k l i s h, pusháklash, d. pû'pshaklish (1) *upper part of leg* between hip and knee. Cf. mbá-ush, tchû'ksh. (2) *posteriors, buttocks.* Cf. kíu.

p ú s h i s h, pl. túmi p. *domestic cat,* Kl., 133, 4. From the English *pussy.*

p ú s h k a, d. pupáshka *to cut off* with knife, scissors, sharp stone or other cutting tool. Cf. ktúshka, p'hû'shka.

P u s h = K í u, Pûsh=Kíyu, nom pr. of a headman of the Klamath Lake tribe, living at Yá-aga, the brother of Kilúamtch, q. v., and a signer of the treaty of 1864. From push- (*in* pushpúshli), kíu.

p ú s h k u i s h, d. pupáshkuish *piece cut off* with knife or scissors; *portion cut* or *shorn off.* Der. púshka.

p û' s h χ a m *twig, limb, bough of coniferous trees,* on which the pû'shak, q. v., grow: p. kápkălam *the branches of the kápka-pine,* 150, 2.

p ú s h p u s h, d. púpashpush, adv. of pushpúshli *black:* pushpúshuk (for pushpúsh hûk) shlē'sh *it appears dark;* lit. "it is black to look at"; 73, 6.

p u s h p ú s h l i, d. pupashpúshli (1) *black, of dark color,* 73, 7.: p. gû'shû *a black hog,* 128, 1. 2.; shláps p. *the flower* or *top is dark-colored,* 146, 12.; lû'k pûpashpúsh=tkani *the seeds are a little black, blackish,* 146, 3. (2) *dark-complexioned,* 37, 6. 8. 182; 11.

p ú t a, d. púpta *to have a choking sensation* in the throat; *to be smothering, to lose breath,* 127, 7.: tsúi putá *hereupon he feels choked,* 68, 6.; pû'tank *smothering,* 118, 12. 120, 6; putā'-ā! *smother!* 120, 14–16. Cf. pudshá.

putísh *small dip-net with a handle.* Cf. putóga.

putóga, d. puptóga *to tear out, to pull out;* said of grasses, weeds, hair. Cf. palaléa, shupá'hlka, shuptóga.

putóya, d. puptóya *to remove, scratch away ground* or *sod.* Cf. sputúya.

putpútli, d. púpatputli, Kl.; same as pátpatli, q. v.

pútchka, d. pupátchχa *to spread, part the feet* or *legs.* Der. pē'tch.

putchkánka, d. pupatchkánka (1) *to move the feet* or *legs quickly.* Cf. shpúkanka (2) *to hold the feet* or *legs apart.* Cf. spúkua. Der. pē'tch.

pútchχash, d pupátchχash *arrow-head* diverging into two points on lower end; made of deer-bone or iron. Der. pútchka.

pútchta, d. pupátchta *to touch with the feet.* Cf. hushpátchta. Der. pē'tch.

S. SH.

S alternates throughout with *sh.* Some words are more frequently pronounced with initial *s* than with *sh*, and these I have written with *s*, although both were made to form only one alphabetic series. In the conversational form of language *s* prevails over *sh* before vocalic sounds as well as before some consonants. Dialectically, *sh*, *s* sometimes alternate with *tch*, *ts:* shkû'mla, sgû'mla, Mod.: tchgû'mla, tskû'mla *to form hoar frost.* The prefix s-, sh- forms medial and a few reflective and reciprocal verbs, as well as a number of compound prefixes, like shl-, shn-, etc.

sha, sa, tsa, obj. shash, sas, poss. sham, sam, procl. and encl. pers. pron. of third person pl. anim., *they, themselves:* sha hû'nk tû'kĕlχa *they stopped on their way,* 131, 7.; at mat sa waslalá *then, as reported, they hunted chipmunks,* 107, 13.; tsí sa hémkank *so they speak,* 58, 9.; kák at tinî'χî tsa *who had just gone up the hill,* 23, 13.: Lemé-ish háshpa shash Skélamtchash *the Thunders handed them over to Old Marten,* 113, 3.; pníutakta shash shlólushtat *he blew them into a whistlestick,* 122, 9.; hûtámsχan shásh *rushing between them,* 42, 13.; K̲á-akamtch wétanta shash *Old Raven laughed at them,* 131, 3. 14.; k̲ú-i sham nákûsh shû'ta *he spoiled their dam,* or "the dam to them," 132, 5.; násh wä'ka sham k̲läká *one of their babes died,* 77, 3. Sha may form compounds with other pronouns, as hû'dsha, húksha, hû'ktsha, kē'ksha, négsha, and often stands in their stead, as sham stands for hû'nkĕlamsham in 101, 11. 108, 4. 122, 17. Sha is used in a

sense almost equivalent to the reciprocal pronoun *each other* in 58, 10. 11. 13 sqq. 100, 15.; cf. Note to 58, 10. and quot. under péwa. It is often omitted altogether, when the hearer can supply it by the context, 144, 7. 8.; it may coalesce with the foregoing word, as in tchíssa (for tchí sa) *thus they*, 17, 17.; shûshû'dshapĕlîsh (for shûshû'dshapĕli sha) *they rebuilt their camp-fires*, 16, 5.; cf. lû'luagslash 31, 6.; mats, 74, 4.; sĕ, 82, 4.

s h a - a k á k t a; see shakákta.

s h á - a m o k s, d. shashámoks (sheshámaks) (1) *relative, kinsman, person related* through consanguinity or marriage; *kin, kindred*, 87, 6. 9. 16. 111, 21. 133, 8.; shashámoks-lólatko *who have lost relatives*, 82, 5.; shá-amoks-ksaksî m'na genō'la *he went to his relative;* sa-amoksámkshi m'na *at the lodge of his relative*, 88, 8.; k̲'leχápkăm sh. *the relatives of the deceased*, 85, 5. 15. Cf. nánuktua (1), nígga. (2) *friend;* or collectively: *friends, company, party*, 13, 7.; gé-u sh. *my friend*, 111, 15. Cf. shítchlip.

s h a - a p á - a, d. shasha-apá-a *to dare, to provoke, to call out for action:* téwi sh. mîsh nû nen! *shoot me if you dare!* lit. "to shoot me I provoke you". Sh. is the word shápa, q. v., lengthened by diæresis.

s h ā' d s h a, sá-atcha, d. shashā'dsha *to perform a scalp-dance*, 16, 11. and Note.

s h a h á k a, sahága, v. med., *to breathe upon parts of one's own body:* an hû't nép sahága *I warm my hands by breathing on them.* Der. hóka.

s h a h a m ú y a, sáhamui, d. shashamúya, sássamui *to make come, let come, to call to the spot, to send for*, 66, 16.; the Latin *arcessere:* népatka sáhamui *to beckon with the hand to come.* Der. hä'ma. Cf. sha'hmúlgi.

s h á h i a s h *couch, bed, resting-place:* sháhiashtalá m'na *on his couch*, 112, 13. Cf. shá-ishi.

s h a' h l m á l χ a *it is autumn, the fall of the year is at hand.* Der. shálam.

s h a' h l m a l χ ō' t c h *the beginning of the autumn* or *fall season*, 147, 14. Contr. from sha'hlmálχuish. Der. shálam.

s h a' h m ó k a, d. shasha'hmóka (1) *to call out, call to the spot:* shtinā'shtat sh., Mod., *to call out of the house;* (sha) ndéna sha'hmóknok *they halloo to call* (him) *out*, 71, 2. (2) *to assemble, convocate by a call.* Der. hä'ma

s h a' h m ú l g i, d. shasha'hmúlgi *to call together, convocate, assemble:* sha'hmū'lgî Sháshtiăsh, E-ukshîkíshas etc *she called together the Shasti, Klamath Lake Indians* etc. in her capacity as a messenger, 54, 17. Der. hämóla.

shahuálta, shahuáltana; see shawálta, shawáltana.

sháhunk, 134, 4.; met for shúhank, q. v.

saíga, shá-ika, zaíga, d. shashíga *prairie; level, grassy tract of land, treeless ground*, 148, 5.; *plain, field*, 30, 21.; mû'ni s. *wide prairie-lands;* saígatat *on the prairie*, 107, 5.; sa saíkän (for saigaχē'ni) géna *they went to the field*, 107, 2., cf. 6. Valleys are also called s., if grassy and not timbered.

saikága, shá-ikag, zaikága, d. shashikága *little prairie, level grassy land of small extent* Dim saíga.

Saíkän, nom. pr. of *Saíkēn*, a grassy prairie in the northeastern corner of the Klamath Lake reserve, often called *Thompson's Marsh*, and overflowed in certain seasons of the year. Saíkän River, which is the north branch of the Sprague River, runs out of it The northern boundary line of the reserve runs through this prairie. Abbr. from Saigaχē'ni.

shaíkish, shaíχish, d. shashíχish (1) name of a little black forest-bird: sh. gúluaga *the female shaíχish*, 163; 16. (2) other name for the tchákiuks water-bird, q. v. (3) species of beetle, scarabee: sh. a-i nî k̲óga *I, the bug, am sucking*, 156; 28.

shaipatmáwa, d shashipatmáwa *to hold a thin* or *flat article above another* of the same kind.

sha-íshash, d. shashíshash *secret:* shégsha m'sh nî sh. gé-u *I tell you my secret;* shápa sha hû'nk sh. *they divulged a secret.* Der. shá-ishi.

shá-ishi, (for sha-aíshi) d. shashî'shî *to keep as a secret; to hush up, conceal*, 78, 4.; sha-íshian ípka (Mod.) *to keep concealed, secret.* Der. aíshi.

shayákshua, d. shashiákshua *to wish for, to desire.*

shayála, d. shashiála *to groan, to moan.*

shayantíldsha, d. shashiantî'ldsha (1) *to put under one's arm; to carry off under one's arm* or *arms*, 186; 50. (2) *to start, set out* or *travel, taking along large-sized objects.* Der. yántana. Cf. shaktíla.

shayétsχaka *to choke, throttle oneself.* Der. yétsχaka.

sháyuaksh, d. shashíyuaksh, shashíwaks, adj., always accompanied by its object: (1) *knowing, apprised of, aware of:* sáyuaks hû'mtcha kálak *having discovered that he is of the kind of relapsed* (patients), 72, 3. (2) *expert, instructed, well informed; intellectual, useful:* nánuktua sh. *informed of everything, smart;* k̲aítua sh. *slow of perception, ignorant, obtuse, of no account;*

cf. 41, 7. and Note; *good for nothing*, 114, 10.; tmélhak sh. *the tmélhak is of great help* in the game, 134, 6.; shákalshtat sh. *expert, successful in gambling;* sh. tuá híssuaks *the man is intelligent.* Cf. 145, 9. Der. shayúga.

sháyuakta, d. shashíyuakta, shashíwakta (1) *to recognize, acknowledge,* 54, 15. (2) *to know, to be acquainted with, to be apprised, informed of,* 65, 4.: pípa nánuk sh. *to be erudite, learned;* lit. "to know everything from books"; ḵá-i nû sh. *I do not know; perhaps, may be;* tsí nû s. *thus I am informed,* 73, 8., cf. 20, 21; ḵá-i an sh. *I do not know,* 140, 2.; cf. pá-ak; sayuáktant (for sayuáktank) käíla *well acquainted with the country,* 16, 15., cf. 65, 4.; nanukénam sayuáktish *well-known;* lit. "known by everybody." (3) *to become aware of:* sh. hû'nk nánuk hémkanksh *he found out all about the discourse,* 110, 4. Cf. shlä'popka. Der. shayúga.

sháyuaktna, d. shashíyuaktna, shashiwáktna *to go and inform oneself,* 39, 6.; ḵá-i kûn pēn käíla shayuaktnû'ga tchī'sh *because* (I am) *not going to learn of another country to live in,* 39, 6.

shayúga, sayúka, d. shashiúka *to learn:* udû'damtchnish hûnk sh. hû't wátchag, Kl., *this dog has learned swimming;* cf. 145, 9.

saká-a, d. saská-a, shashká-a (1) *to be raw, uncooked.* (2) *to eat uncooked:* saká a pō'ks *they eat camass-bulbs raw,* 74, 5. Cf. shánki.

shakakága, d shashkakága *to carry on one's chest, breast.* Cf. shálamna.

shakákta, sha-akákta, d. shashakákta *to reproach, blame, reprimand:* nû'tak sh. *I blame myself.*

shakáktna, d. shashakáktna, 41, 21.; same as shakákta, q. v.

shakaliéga, d. shashkaliéga *to start the game, to commence gambling,* 99, 6 100, 21. Kl. Der shákla.

shákalsh, d. sháshkalsh *game, play* of any description, 134, 6. Der. shákla. Cf. laḵí (3), lé-ula, lé-una, léwa.

shákalsha, d. sháshkalsha (1) *to be in the habit of playing, gaming, gambling.* (2) *to play the spélshna-game habitually;* shákalsh for sh., 80, 6.

shákamka, d sháshkamka (1) *to deny, contest; to oppose denial to,* 68, 11. (2) *to deny an averred, accomplished fact; to dispute perversely,* 64, 5. 65, 9.

shakamshía, d. shashăkamshía *to be lonely, lonesome, solitary.*

shákamshinea, d. shashákamshinea *to be lonely, lonesome through fear.* Cf. shínamshta.

shakápstaka, d. shashkápshtaka *to cluck with the tongue.* Kl. for shakptáksha Mod. Cf. káptcha (2).

shakatgá-a, d. shashkatgá-a *to be in earnest.* Der. kátak.

shákatla, d. sháshkatla *to come, arrive, approach by the trail* or *road,* 28, 2.

shakatpampĕléa, d. shashkatpampĕléa *to engage in a horse-, foot-* or other *race,* 20, 13. Der. gátpampĕli.

shakatpampĕlégish, d. shashkatpampĕlékish *race, mutual contest by racing: horse-race, foot-race, swimming-match* etc.

shakatchálish, d. shashkatchálish *sun-halo:* sháp'sham wánam sh. *yellow* or *reddish halo around the sun.* Cf. séla, wán, and Note to 99, 3.

shakátchuala, d. shashkátchuala *to place* or *lay upon,* as a pack upon one's shoulders, or *to hang* a blanket *over* bushes for protection against sun-heat or rain: tídsh sh. *to protect effectively against the sun-rays,* 193; 12. Der. aggáya. Cf. hishuggáya.

shakĕlámtcha, d. shashak'lámtcha *to wink, nictate* with the eyes. Der. kĕlámtcha. Cf. kĕlamtchtámna, shuekáptcha.

shákĕma, shákma, d. sháshkma *to play; to play a game.* Cf. lé-una, lé-utcha, léwa, shákla.

shakemáwa, sak'máwa, d. shashakemáwa *to meet by previous arrangement; to meet at a rendezvous,* 29, 3. Quot. under hátakt.

shakĕmía, d. shashkĕmía (1) *to play in* somebody's or one's own *interest.* (2) *to play treacherously* or *deceptively; to pretend to play* when deception or treason is intended: málsh nû tatákiash shákĕmiyuapk *I will play a sharp game with ye children,* 122, 1., cf. 15. Der. shákĕma.

shákla, shákĕla, d. shashákla (1) *to play, to play a game.* (2) *to play for a stake* or *stakes, to gamble,* 99, 2. (3) same as spélshna, q. v.: shákĕluk shî-î'χăgă yámnash *while gambling with sticks they win from each other neckwear,* 79, 1. Cf. lé-una, léwa, shákĕma.

shaklótkish, d. shashaklótkish (1) *gamester, player; professional gambler,* 134, 5. 13. 15. (2) *small stick used in* certain *games:* lit. "gaming implement." Der. shákla. Cf. kshē'sh, shúlshesh.

shakótka, d. shashkótka *to ask for repeatedly, to insist,* as beggars do, 113, 5. Der. gúta. Cf. shashkútkish.

shákpaksh, d. sháshakpatch *hair-tress, hair-braid of males,* worn on forehead and falling over the ears and shoulders. Der. shákpka. Cf. wéktash.

shakpatánka, d. shashakpatánka; same as shakpatmáwa, q. v.

shakpatmáwa, d. shashakpatmáwa, to spear several objects at once. (1) *to pin together.* (2) *to gig two* or *more fish simultaneously.* Der. kápata. Cf. hashtatchmáwa, mpáta.

shákpka, d. sháshakpka *to braid one's own hair* habitually. Cf. shákpaksh, wéktash.

shakptáksha, d. shashaptáksha; Mod. for shakápstaka Kl., q. v.

sákta, shákta, d. sháshakta, any *long,* thin and sharp *piercing tool.* (1) *awl,* mostly bone-awl (s. *or* kákо s. *bone-awl*): kakóat sáktat skä'ntsna *to sew with a bone-awl;* m'nátak sh. *her own bone-awl,* 121, 12., cf. 14. (2) *nail:* käkä'kli hû s. (Mod.) *this nail is made of brass* or *copper.* Mod. Cf. tchíkemen. (3) *table-fork,* Mod. Cf. wákash.

sháktakla, d. sháshaktakla *to cut* or *wound without removal of flesh.* Cf. shúktakla.

shaktáktχa, d. shashaktáktχa *to clap the hands.* Der. ktúka.

shaktíla, d. shashaktíla (1) *to take under the arm* or *arms.* (2) *to carry under the arm.* Der. gutíla. Cf. shayantíldsha.

sháktkaluish *incision, wound, scar* or *cut by which no flesh was removed.* Der. sháktakla. Cf. shúktashkuish.

shákual, d shashákual (1) v. refl., *to find oneself.* (2) v. recipr., *to find each other:* ánkutat sh. *to find each other in the woods.* Der. gáwal.

shákuash, sákuash, abbr. from shtchákuash, q. v.

shakuéash, d. shashakuéash *ball, play-ball;* made of thread, strings or other material: lä'wa shakuéashtka *to play at ball.* Cf. kawúta, léwash, shákla, shákĕma, shúp'luash.

shákuyash, d. shashákuyash; same as shakuéash, q. v.

shakíha, d. shashχíha (1) *to miss each other,* 37, 10. (2) *to miss* in shooting or throwing; *to miss one's aim.* Der. kaí'hha.

shā'l, sál, d. sháshal, sásal (1) a lacustrine or swamp reed of the genus *Phragmites,* 4 to 6 feet high, a little thicker than a common lead pencil, and used for manufacturing arrows, 180; 19. Cf. tkáp. (2) *arrow* manufactured from the shál-reed; see ntē'ktish.

shalaggáya *to ascend, climb up;* as spiders in the web. Der. laggáya. Cf. lúyamna, shalamnídsha.

sálakia, sáléki, shálχi, d. sasálkia, shashálχi *to miss* through absence or disappearance of: salákiuk Aísisas *because they missed Aíshish*, 101, 2.; at sáléki ptissísap sham *then their fathers missed them*, 108, 4.

shálakla, d. sháshlakla *to cut* or *slash oneself*. Cf. láktcha.

shálakta, d. sháshlakta (1) *to cut off, sever one's own foot* or *arm*. (2) *to cut oneself loose from*. Cf. láktcha.

shaláktcha, d. shashláktcha *to cut one's own throat*. Der. láktcha.

shálaktchui *to put into*, as a knife into the pocket. Quot. under páyakua.

shalalalína, d. shashlalalína, v. trans., *to pass from one end of mouth to the other;* as is done with the jewsharp.

shalála, d. shashlála *to scratch oneself, rub oneself against* a post or tree; said of quadrupeds. Der. lála. Cf. hlíntana.

shalállish, d. shashalállish *jewsharp; Pan's flute*. Cf. shalalalína.

shálam, sh'hálam, shá'hlam, d. sháshlam *autumn, fall of the year*, 13, 9. 33, 1. 36, 18. 54, 16.; sh.-nχáltko *withered by the cold of autumn*.

shaláma, d. shashláma *to curse, to offend by the use of opprobrious terms, to call saucy names*. Der. láma. Cf. shlámia.

shálamna, d. shashálamna *to carry on back*. Cf. métk'la, shépolamna.

shalamnídsha, d. shashlamnídsha *to climb up, ascend, go up;* as spiders in the web. Cf. lúyamna, shalaggáya.

shálashla, d. sháshlashla *to move, remove*, as a table in a room.

shalatchgápshtish *room* in a lodge or house.

shalatchguála, d. shashlatchguála (1) v. intr., *to be joined to, to be in connection with*. (2) v. intr., *to join, to unite, to meet with others*.

shalatchguálash, d. shashlatchguálash *junction, connection:* nī'sham sh. *junction of head to neck* in animals, especially quadrupeds. Cf. lawálash.

shálgia, d. shashálgia *to put* or *place against* something. Der. lákia.

shálgidsha, d. shashálgidsha *to go and put* or *place against; to throw against*, as against a wall, a hole, or opening: gutekuī'shtala lgû'm sh. *they threw coal into the opening*, 121, 15. and Note.

shalkakiámna, d. shashalkakiámna *to climb* (a tree) *by going around it; to go around* something, said of anim. subjects.

sálkakish, shálkaksh *necktie, bow-necktie*.

shalkiá-a, d. shashalkiá-a *to put on airs, to swagger; to be dandy-like*.

shalχíta, d. shashalχíta *to suffer from a dangerous spell of witchcraft; to lie prostrated under*, or *to be bewitched by the spell* of the conjurer or some wicked spirit, 68, 1 (Note). 5. Only used in a passive sense, the active verb being táwi, q. v. Cf. shíla.

shalχítna, d. shashalχítna, 68, 10. 69, 1.; same as shalχíta.

shalχuétgîsh *starting-point; line from which the game is started*, 80, 8.

shált, sâ'lt *salt:* sh. íta, shewána *to salt, to put salt on; to salt down.* From the English. Cf. ádak.

sháltkala, v. impers., *to be surrounded by a halo;* said of the moon. Der. lútχa. Cf. shakatchálish, séla.

sham, sam, poss. case of pron. pers. sha, sa, q. v.

shamĕnakía, d. shashmĕnakía *to express one's wishes; to desire, claim for oneself*, 190; 16.; cf. Note. Contr. from sh'hamĕnakía. Der. háměni.

samká-a, shamχá-a, d. shashamká-a *to stand out above, to rise from the midst of a river, lake* or *prairie.*

samká-ush, shamχá-ush *rocks projecting from a lake* or *water-course*, often used as fishing-places; *file* or *series of cliffs*, 179; 4. Cf. samká-a.

Samká-ushχēni, nom. pr. of a camping-place on the Williamson River, just below Klamath Marsh; the rocks projecting above the river afford good opportunities for catching fish.

shā'moks; see shá-amoks.

shampatiaχiéa, d. shashampatiaχiéa *to jump* or *skip over beams, logs, obstructions*, 118, 11. 120, 4. Der. mbatíχi.

shampatiaχiéna *to start out for jumping over beams*, 120, 2.

shampō'sha, d. shashampō'sha *to knock* one thing *against* another, *to knock together.* Cf. mbákla, mbúka.

samtchákta, d. sasamtchákta, formed by metathesis from samtchátka, and identical in signification.

samtchátka, d. sasamtchátka *to understand, comprehend; to comprehend the meaning of*, 34, 12. Der. matchátka. Cf. shemtchálχa.

shanatchvúla *to take off, divest oneself of*, as of a hat, 112, 17. 18.

shaná-uli, shanáhōle, shanahō'li, d. shashná-uli, v. trans., construed with the verbal indef. and intentional; (1) *to wish, want, desire:* pélak hû sh. shnō'ksh *he is of a greedy, grabbing disposition;* sh. itchámpĕlish, gém-

pělish *he wanted to bring back, to return to*, 34, 7. 8. 36, 10.; sh. kánash pûsh shlepáktgi *he wanted somebody to care for him*, 36, 14., cf. 19.; ḵá-i nû shanahō'le tû'ma shápash gî'tki gíug *I do not wish that too many moons exist*, 105, 11., cf. 120, 1–5.; nû'sh shana-úlitko *although you wanted me*, 186; 56.; cf. 95, 12. 111, 6. 120, 1–5. 129, 3. (2) *to like, to be fond of:* ḵá-i nû sanáhole Ampχänkníshash *I do not like the Wasco Indians*; see Note to 93, 7. 9.; ḵá-i shaná-ul' gé-ishtka gíug *he did not like to go to*, 111, 5.; ḵá-i nû sh. kó-eptcha snawédshash *I do not take a fancy in a frog-like female*, 186; 54. (3) *to need, require:* mû'nsh an látchash sh. *I need a large* (or *larger*) *house;* î tchuyē'sh sh. *you need a hat* or *cap.*—The usual Kl. pronunciation is shanahō'li. Der. náwal.

shánhish, Mod. shiánhish, d. shashánhish *rafter*, 180; 22.

sánia-ish, shániash *skin apron* worn by women; *small apron:* mbá-ush s. *buckskin apron.* Cf. héshlaklash.

shankákash, d. shashankákash *string of beads worn around the neck; collar, beads, neckwear;* usually showing a variety of colors.

sankáwaltko *one whose hair rises up stiff*, in porcupine fashion; *high-crested*, when said of the blue jay, 170; 61. Cf. samká-a.

shánki, shánχi, d. shashánki, shashánχi (1) *to be raw, uncooked:* partic. shánkitko *raw, crude, not cooked* or *roasted;* shánkitk gíug *while raw*, 148, 13. (2) *to be unripe;* partic. *unripe.* Der. nóka. Cf. saká-a.

shánkish, shánχish, d shashánχish *raw, uncooked, unboiled:* sh.-pakísh (commonly pronounced: shûngsp'kî'sh) *watermelon;* lit. "raw-eatable"; sh. pán *to eat uncooked;* shánks (for shánkish) hak sha pán *just raw they eat it*, 148, 21. Cf saká-a.

shantchaktántko, d. shashantchaktántko (1) *growing together, united in the same lump* or *bunch*, Kl. (2) *manifold; triple, threefold, tripartite;* Mod. Der. nā'dshak. Cf. pákalaksh, shtchaχalkátko.

shaóla, d. shashóla; same as sha-úla, q. v.

shápa, sápa, d. sháshpa (1) *to make known, indicate, divulge; to enunciate, declare:* shá-ishash sh. *to divulge a secret;* î shápa welísht *just now you have declared*, 185; 44.; sha shtulî'dsha ḵá-i sháptki gíug *they enjoined them not to divulge anything, not to say a word*, 120, 21.; yayayá-as, shuî'sh sápa *the magic power, the magic song declares*, 70, 5. 6. 72, 3. (2) *to say, speak,*

discourse; often followed by the very words spoken, at other times by an abstract of what was said: ná-asht kíuks sápa *the conjurer speaks as follows*, 70, 7.; shapúk *when speaking* about the matter, 65, 13.; sha hûnk máshish gî'sh sh. *they reported him sick*, 140, 5.; sháshap'ī! shashp'ā't, āt sháshpat! *tell on! go on with your story!* Cf. gî (6), heméχe, hémkanka, hém'ta, shashapkelćash, shapíya, wáltka.

shápash, sáppĕsh, shápesh, pl. túmi sh. (1) *sun:* sh. a tínshipka *the sun ascends in the sky;* sh. a. tinolénapka *the sun is near setting;* sh. a ktchálχa *the sun shines hot;* tû'sh lish at gî sh.? Mod., *what time is it?* lit. "where is the sun now?" sháp'sam ptchíwip *a caterpillar;* cf. ptchíwip; p'laí-kishtkak sáppăsh *the sun was going to culminate*, 19, 12.; sháppashti lakí *the lord of the sun*, 163; 15.; sháp'sam stutî'sh *beams of rising* or *setting sun*, 179; 3. (2) *moon:* wásh sh. shû'ta *the prairie-wolf made moons*, 105, 1., cf. 7–12.; sh. (or ukaúkosh) k'leká *it is new moon;* lit. "the moon is dead"; cf. káltgi, shukuáshka, tgélχa, tgélχmanka, ukaúkosh. (3) *lunar month, lunation; moon* as a division of time, and counted on the fingers of the hand; there are twelve and a half in the year. Lā'p sh. spû'lhi *I imprison* (him) *for two moons*, 61, 11.; sha'hlmalχō'tchtat shá-pashtat *in the moon* or *month, in which autumn begins*, 147, 14.; nāsh sápash gépgapĕliuapk *they would return after one month's absence*, 93, 4. (4) *clock, watch, time-piece, indicator of day-time.* (5) *kneepan;* so called from its rounded, moon-shaped outlines. Der. shápa; lit.: "indicator (of time)".

shápĕle, d. shashápĕle (1) *flour*, Kl. and Mod. (2) *bread*, Mod.: sh. pán *they eat bread*, 91, 2. and Note. From Chin. J. sápelil *flour*. Cf. pála-ash.

shapíya, sapía, d. shashpía (1) *to inform, notify* somebody; *to report, announce to* somebody, the words of the one speaking being given verbatim or ad sensum: sh. m'na p'gísha *it said to its mother*, 105, 15.; lákiash sh. *she announced to the chief*, 39, 21.; shápî mî lákiash! *tell your general!* 40, 3.; wiulágalam shapíyash *after the young antelopes had related*, 122, 10. Cf. 22, 16. 36, 1. 40, 6–18. (2) *to say, to tell to, to discourse* with somebody; the words of the one speaking being usually given verbatim: nû haítch sh. húnkak *I told him the same thing.*—Mod. often uses sh. where Kl. has shápa. Der. shápa.

shapiyúla, d. shashpiyúla *to come to an end in telling* or *reporting; to*

notify fully, to give full notice to somebody: máklakshash shapiyúlan *having notified the Indians.*

shapitámpka, d. shashpitámpka *to commence reporting, divulging,* or *telling:* nād hû'nkĕsh sh. *we commenced telling him.* Der. shapíya.

shapkatcháltko, d. shashapkatcháltko *females related to each other as cousins.* Der. p'kátchip. Cf. shaptálaltko.

sháp̣kua, d. sháshap̣kua (1) *to paint oneself in the face;* refers only to painting with the red mineral paint (k'lē'pki). Cf. shatχádsha, shátuaχa (2) *to strut about, to put on airs.* Modocs use this term of females only, and in the form shapkuá-a. Cf. shalkiá-a, shípnû.

sháplash, d. sháshpĕlash (1) concave, oblong *wickerwork paddle,* one to two feet long, used by the women for beating ripe seeds from grasses etc. into the seed-basket: sháplamtch, d. sássaplamtch *used-up, worn-out seed-paddle;* cf. ámtch. (2) *plate, dish of wickerwork* or *pottery:* sh. vudshō'ka *to wash, clean dishes.* Cf. hashpō'tkish.

sháplka, d. sássaplka *sháplash of small size; small dish* made of wicker-work, rushes or earthenware. Dim. sháplash.

shaptálaltko, d. shashaptálaltko, Mod. shashaptálishaltko (1) *females related as sisters; sisters by blood,* 101, 12. (2) *females related as cousins,* descending either from sisters or from brothers. Der. p'tálip.

shash, sas, encl. obj. case of pron. pers. sha: *them, to them.* See sha.

sassága, shashága, d. shashshága *to provide against danger, to take care of oneself:* sasságuk ḵá-i géna *I will not go if I incur danger,* 93, 9.; sasságank î gî! *take care of yourself!* 93, 7.; sasságasht hashuákla nā'lsh *he remained with us, being afraid of danger.* Contr. from sha-ishága. Der. aíshi.

shashálkia, d. shash'shálkia *to quarrel.*

Sháshapamtch, abbr. from Shashapámtchiksh, nom. pr., "*Grizzly Bear of the ancestors,*" "*Old Grizzly,*" the mythic personification of lû'ḵ, q. v. This familiar name of the male and female grizzly bear does not occur in conjurers' songs nor elsewhere except in mythology, and alternates there with Lû'ḵ, Lúḵamtch, Sháshapsh. Old She-Grizzly, the mother of two cubs, is one of the chief actors in the burlesque story of the "Bear and the Antelope," pp. 118–123.; Sh. is killed by "Old Wolf," near Modoc Point, as related in 131, 12. Cf. lû'ḵ. Der. shápa, ámtchiksh.

shashápka, d. shashashápka *cub of the grizzly bear; bear cub;* familiar term occurring only in mythologic stories and alternating there with lúk̲aga, lúχag: 119, 23. 120, 3. 9. Contr. from shashápaga. Dim. Sháshapsh. Cf. Sháshapamtch.

shashapkĕléash, d. shashashapkĕléash (1) *narrative, story, account given of a fact,* 77, 1. (title) (2) *mythologic fiction, fabulous story,* especially dealing with personified animals; *folklore, fable, myth, "old yarn,"* 99, 1. (title), 94, 1. (title). Der. shashapkĕlía.

shashapkĕlé-ish, d. shashashapkĕlé-ish (1) *narrator, story-teller, rhapsodist* (2) *expounder, narrator of mythologic tales; myth-, legend-,* or *fable-teller.* Der. shashapkĕlía.

shashapkĕlía, shashapkeléa, d. shashashapkĕlía *to narrate* or *expound a story* or *stories, to relate historical facts, fictions* or *myths,* 94, 2.: shashapkĕle-uápkan Aíshishash *I shall tell a story about Aísis,* 99, 1. Der. shápa.

Sháshapsh, nom. pr., one of the Grizzly Bear's mythologic names; incantation, 176; 4. Much less in use than Sháshapamtch, q. v.

shashkōtáktalish, shashχutáktalish, pl. túmi sh. *constant, persistent beggar.* Der. shakótka

shashkútkish, sháshχōtkish, pl. túmi sh., *beggar.* Der. shakótka

shashtámnish, pl. túmi sh. *stairs, flight of stairs.*

shashtanulólash, shashtanû'lōlsh *outside ladder of large sweat-lodge,* 180; 22. Cf. ga-ulû'lkish, wákish.

shashtáshta, d. shashashtáshta *to touch each other with the hand* or *hands.* Der. táshta. Cf. tashulóla

Shásti, Sásti, pl. túmi Sh., (1) nom. pr., *Shasti Indian.* The ancient domain of this tribe was in Northern California on the Klamath River near Shasta Butte, Yreka and vicinity and in Scott's Valley, extending also into Southwestern Oregon. A few Shasti still exist in Horse Creek, in Hamburg etc., but the larger portion was, after their participation in the Oregon Indian War (1855–1856), removed to the Grande Ronde, Siletz and the (abolished) Alséya reservations, Oregon. The usual form Shasta is a corruption of Shásti, Sásti, 18, 1. 19, 1. 54, 17.; Shástiam mák̲laks *the people of the Shasti;* Sástiam hémkanks, kāíla *the language, country of the Shasti;* Sástiam mbû'shni *the husband of a Shasti woman;* nom. pr. of

a man called Tséloχins, q. v. (2) adj., *belonging* or *referring to the Shasti Indians* or *their country:* Shástî máklaks *a Shasti Indian*, 55, 9. Cf. ndshóka.

Shastiága, Sástiak (1) *half Shasti* by descent, the other parent being of another race or tribe. (2) nom. pr. of the daughter of Tséloχins; "*Half Shasti*". Dim. Shásti. Cf. Boshtinága.

Shastχē'ni, Tchastχē'ni, nom. pr. (1) of the ancient seats of the Shasti people on Middle Klamath River, in Scott's Valley and surroundings, California. (2) sometimes used for *State of California.*

Shastχē'nini Yaína, nom. pr. of *Shasta Butte* or *Mount Shasta:* lit. "Mountain of the Shasti Country." Also called Mĕlaíkshi, q. v.

shashuakî'sh, 84, 1.; see shuákia.

Sā't, Shā't, Sá-ad, pl. túmi S., nom. pr. (1) *Snake Indian;* Indian of the Snake tribe, a branch of the great inland Shoshoni race of Indians. About 140 of them, belonging to the Walpápi and Yahúshkin tribes, reside east of Yáneks, in Sprague River Valley, and are mainly hunters and root-diggers. Cf. pp. 28–31, and 13, 6. 18, 1. (2) *Payute, Bannock Indian;* also said of other Shoshoni Indians of Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada. (3) adj., *belonging* or *referring to the race* or *tribes of Snake Indians:* síuka Sā'tas lákias *they killed the Snake chief*, 28, 9. cf. 28, 7. 8.; Sā'tas wáts *horses of the Snake Indians*, 31, 13, cf. 15. Cf. mbû'shaksh (3).

shā't, d. sháshat (1) *looking like a Snake Indian; large-headed* (mû-nû'sh gítko), as the Snake Indians are. (2) adj., *unclean; disheveled, uncombed*, Kl. (3) *mean, inferior, of low character*, Mod. Cf. Sā't, Shā'tptchi.

shataknúla, d. shatashtaknúla (for shatashataknúla) *to remove from one's own mouth;* said of a disease, 153; 4. Der. taknúla. Cf shatátka.

shataláka, d. shashtaláka (1) *to rub, friction oneself.* (2) *to rub on one's body.* Der. taláka. Cf. shátĕlakish.

shataliáya, d. shashtaliáya *to look out ahead, to look forward:* shataliayápka *to look ahead into distance*, 121, 1.

shatalkiámna, d. shashtalkiámna *to look about, look around oneself*, 96, 4. Cf. shataltíla, télish.

shataltíla, d. shashtaltíla *to look downward.*

shataltiltámna, d. shashtaltiltámna *to look downward constantly; to continue looking downward:* Aíshish shataldî'ldamna gûkĕnû'ta *while climbing up, Aíshish was looking downward constantly*, 95, 3.

shatapiáltko, d. shashtapiáltko *related as brothers* or *sisters are to their younger brothers* or *sisters:* sátapealtk Tcháshgayaks *he was the older brother of Weaslet*, 107, 1. Der. tápiap.

shátashi, d. sháshtashi (1) *to touch each other.* (2) *to shake hands:* lápi lálaki sh. *both chiefs shook hands*, 35, 2. Cf. húshnχa, nép, táshta.

shatashkakiámna *to pass around while touching, to encompass closely:* wä'k sh. *to embrace, to pass the arm around.* Cf. táshta.

shatashpapkía, d. shashtashpapkía *to make the gesture of washing the face.* Cf. stapátchka, tédsha.

shatashtaknû'la, 153; 4; d. of shataknúla, q. v.

shatashtátχa, 153; 4.; d. of shatátka, q. v.

shatátka, d. shatashtátka *to make go out from mouth, to remove from mouth:* tuá kî nû shatashtatχî'sh? *what thing is it, which I did remove from* my *mouth repeatedly?* 153; 4. Cf. shataknúla, taknúla.

shátela, shátěla, d. shashátela (1) *to tell to, to declare to* somebody, 119, 5. Cf. hashtáltala. (2) *to require, enjoin to do* something, *to hire into service;* mostly connected with the verbal intentional: sh lutatkátki *he hired as interpreters*, 33, 3; sh. káyaktcha *he hired for the pursuit of*, 41, 2.

shátělakish, d. sháshtělakish *what is rubbed on* or *applied to the body-surface:* máshishtat shí-ûsh shátělaks *salve;* lit. "rubbing substance put on sores." Der. shataláka.

shā'tki, d. shashā'tki *to be tired, fatigued; to be exhausted*, as from travel.

shatχásha, d. shashatχásha *to paint one's face;* term used by Kl. of the red mineral paint (k'lē'pki) only. Cf. shápkua.

shátma, d. shashátma *to call, to call out, to call by name; to invite*, said of the voice of the sage-cock, 135, 4. Cf. shétma.

shatmápěle, d. shashatmápěle *to call back, to call home*, 96, 6.

satnálha, d. sastnálha *to heat the cooking stones repeatedly* when *baking* camass or other roots, 74, 4. This operation lasts three days.

Shā'tptchi, adj., (1) *looking like a Snake Indian;* cf. Sā't, shā't. (2) *unclean; uncombed, disheveled;* often applied to females, Kl. From Sā't, -ptchi. Cf. aíshishtchi.

shatuáya, d. shashtuáya *to help* somebody, *to be helpful to*, as in working; *to busy oneself* for somebody, 75, 14. Der. shúta Cf. hashatuáya

shátuaχa, d. shashátuaχa *to mark the face with small dots of paint.* This may be done with the tchpál or yellow mineral paint, cf. tchpál; with the white chalk paint, cf. lúpaks; with black paint, cf. lgû'm; lgû' shátuaχa *to mark* the cheeks *with little round lgû'-dots.* Der. tuéka.

shatcháktchaka, d. shashtcháktchaka *to rub, friction against each other:* nép sh. *to rub one's hands.* Cf. shatchákua, shúdshoka.

shatchákua, d. shashtchákua *to wash one's hands.* Cf. hashtchákua, shúdshoka.

shatchátka, d. shashatchátka *to lose part of what is staked in game.* Cf. shákla, wátchpka.

shatchlχámia, d. shashatchlχámia *to paint white* one's face or body, while holding the fingers at some distance from each other: "*to scratch-paint.*" The paint put on is chalk, 22, 21. Cf. tchlakádsha.

shatchō'lgi, d. shashatchō'lgi *to contract the half-opened hand* or *fingers.*

sha-ukága, d. shashukága *to place* or *tie around one's neck,* as a neck-kerchief. Cf. shakakága, shepukága.

sha-úla, sa-û'la, d. shashúla (1) *to provide an arrow with a* stone-*point* or iron-*head, to tip* it *with an arrow-head.* (2) *to carry on head* an object fastened or not fastened to it. Cf. sháwalsh, túdshna.

sha-ulánka, d. shashu-ulánka *to accompany, to go with, to walk in company.* Stands for shawalhánka. Der wálχa. Cf. shawalinä'a.

sha-ulankánka, d. shashūlankánka *to accompany on a walk, trip, hunt, travel; to be the habitual companion of,* 100, 17.

sha-ulántcha, d. shashūlántcha *to go with, to accompany to some distance:* nû'sh wiká i sha-ulántcha! *go a short distance with me!*

sha-ulántchna, d. shashūlántchna, 21, 9.; same as sha-ulántcha, q. v.

sha-ulía, d. shashulía *to arm, tip an arrow* with a stone- or iron-*head for* somebody: taltsiágatat sh. *to tip a boy's arrow,* 107, 14. Der. sha-úla (1).

sha-ulóla, d. shashulóla *to swing around, brandish above one's head,* 193; 10. Der. sha-úla (2).

sha-ungáltko, sha-un'káltko, d. shashungáltko *related as father to son* or *son to father,* 94, 2. Der. vúnak. Cf. shepiáltko.

sha-upálaksh, d. shashupálaksh *garter.*

shá-utăma, d. shashútma *to wrap around oneself, to cover oneself with,* as with a blanket, mantle, quilt, 108, 5.

shawalinä'a, sawalhinéa, d. shashualinä'a (1) *to associate, to stay together* as companions, *to be friends, to play together.* (2) *to accompany, to march* or *travel in company.* Der. wálha, under wálχa. Cf. sha-ulánka.

shawalinéash, d. shashualiné-ash (1) *companion, associate; playmate, mate, follower;* Kl. for shítchlip Mod. (2) *fellow-traveler, fellow-warrior:* sawalinä'-ash gé-u *my companions on the warpath,* 17, 9.

sháwalχa, d. sháshualχa (1) *to present with a gift, to make a present,* 136, 7. (2) *to take revenge on* somebody: nû mish sháwalχuapk *I will revenge myself on you.* Der. wálχa, d. of vúlχa. Lit. "to reciprocate, return to."

sháwalsh, sáwals, d. sháshualsh (1) *arrow-head* manufactured of *stone:* kokóle sh. *flint arrow-head;* metsmetsáwals, mbû'shaksh-sh. *obsidian arrow-head;* cf. mätchmä'tchli, mbû'shaksh; tchíkĕmen sh. *iron arrow-head;* sháwalîsh for the more usual sháwalsh, 163; 10. Cf. ngé-ish. (2) *rifle-ball, leaden projectile:* mû'ni sh. *cannon ball; explosive shell,* 43, 2. (3) when used in connection with bird names in incantations it means *crest, plume-crest, feathers growing on head,* 153; 2.; cf. sha-úla (2); for sáwals 177; 16. see yá-uya. (4) a small fish of the *sucker* species; probably identical with sháwash, by an elision referred to in Note to 56, 1.; sawalsä'mi "*at the time of catching small suckers*" about the commencement of April. Met. for shá-ulash Der. sha-úla.

shawálta, shahuálta, d. shashuálta, v. intr, *to tremble, to shake, to be shaken, to rattle through shaking:* käíla nû ai sh. *I the soil am shaking and rattling,* 176; 3. and Note. Der. wálta. Cf. muimúya, túshtusha.

shawáltana, shahuált'na, d. shashuáltana (1) *to tremble, to be shaken up; to shake oneself spontaneously.* (2) *to make a rattling noise, to croak;* wékwekash ai nî shahuáltampk *I the magpie chatter in the distance,* 177; 17.; wéketa nû shahualtámpka *I the green frog am croaking on the soil,* 178; 2.

shawaltánka, d. shashualtánka *to creep up, to move forward in a crouching position* of the body, 110, 12.

shawáltcha, d. shashuáldsha *to cover:* sh. piták *to cover oneself.*

shawáltchna, d. shashuáltchna, v. refl., *to go and shelter oneself, to go under cover:* shawáltchnish slû'ka wékwekash *I the magpie am devouring* (my prey) *while under cover,* 177; 18.

sháwash, tcháwash, tsáwas, a species of *sucker-fish,* small and palatable,

found in Klamath Marsh and in Upper Klamath Lake, 4 to 6 inches long. Apparently identical with sháwalsh (4), q. v.: 169; 57. 180; 14.

sháwel, pl. túmi sh. *shovel.* From the English term.

shawíga, tchawíka, d. shashuíga, tchatchuíga (1) *to become angry, wroth, furious, to be aroused to wrath; to be in a rage, fury:* sawíka híshuaksh *the man became angry,* 19, 8.; shawígank heméχe *angered she cried out,* 121, 2.; partic. shawígatk *excitable, irritable,* 93, 2.; shawíguk *made angry,* 123, 3.; tchawíka *he became furious,* 134, 9. Cf. 17, 8. 29, 2. 30, 9. 132, 5. 184; 28. (2) *to be a maniac, to rave, to be crazed:* tcháwika mā'ntch shle-úga *for seeing* them *he became insane for some time,* 128, 9.; tsā'wik *he is demented,* 133, 11. In this definition (2) the form tchawíga is more frequent than shawíga, especially in Mod.; kiluóka hû tchawíka *he is in a state of madness.* Cf. tchawikátko.

sä-, shä-. For words not found under these initials look out under se-, she-.

shä'tû, sä'tua, d. shä'shtû; same as shétua, q v.

sä'-ug, 29, 15.; see shéwa.

Scarface Charley, nom. pr. Mod. See Tchíktchikam-Lupatkuelátko.

sheálχa, d. sheshálχa *to call oneself by name; to give a name to oneself:* nād sheshálχa *we call ourselves.* Der. élχa (4).

she-ä'ta, she-éta, sä-ä'ta, d. sheshe-ä'ta, sheshéta (1) *to divide up, apportion, distribute.* (2) *to pay out, to have pay-day.*

shédshäla, d. sheshídshäla *to emit, to ejaculate the seminal fluid.* Der. ídsha.

she-étish, shé-edsh (1) *distribution, apportionment* (2) *pay-day; Saturday:* she-édshtat mat sha nánuk shûkû'lki-uapk kshî'ulχish *on Saturday they will all, as reported, gather for dancing,* 140, 2., cf. 141, 5. Der. she-ä'ta.

shegápěle, d. sheshgápěle *to return; to go home.* Cf. gémpěle, gepgápěle.

sheggátktcha, d sheshgátktcha *to become scattered by going* or *running in different directions.* Der. sheggátχa. Cf. gayúe.

sheggátχa, shekátka, d. sheshgátχa, v. intr., *to separate from each other; to break up connection,* 36, 6. 43, 17.: É-ukshîkni Mōdokî'shash sh. *the Klamath Lake Indians became separated from the Modocs,* 13, 1. cf 3.; partic. sheggátχatko, sheχatgátko (*a*) *separated, removed from each other.* (*b*) subst., *space between fingers.* (*c*) subst., *interdigital membrane* of canines, felines, waterfowl etc. Cf. shékělui, shipī'tχa.

shē'gsha, sä'gsa, d sheshégsha, sesä'gsa (1) *to speak out one's mind; to speak out, to declare, to explain*, 95, 20. 101, 18.; tsúi huk sä'gsa nû *hereupon I declared*, 17, 7. 65, 3. 7.; kátak sh. *to profess the truth*, 65, 5.; sä'gs' îsh (for shégsh'î nîsh)! *let me know! confess! tell it all to me!* 78, 4. (2) *to reply to; to inform, report;* túnepni sä'ksa ná-asht *five men made such a report*, 17, 12.; *to announce*, 20, 9. (3) *to report unfavorably, to denounce, to complain of.* Cf. shapíya.

shegshéwa, d. sheshekshéwa *to tell knowingly, to declare understandingly:* kátok nî gé-u sägsä'wa *I am certain that I made a truthful report* or *statement* (kátok is used here as a noun), 65, 7.

shéyakua, d. sheshîkéwa, v med., *to break one's limbs*, as arms, legs *in one place.* Der. yékua. Cf. kéwa (1).

shéka, d. sheshä'ka, sheshéka (1) *to squeal;* said, e. g., of the weasel, 155; 23. (2) *to bid farewell, to say good bye:* tchá shékug mî'sh nû shnúka nē'p! *now to say good bye I shake hands with you!* 87, 14., cf. 15.

shekáktcha, d. sheshkáktcha *to return blows, to fight back:* ká-i sh. *to avoid fighting, to refuse to fight*, 59, 9.

shékatcha, d. sheshkátcha, v. intr., *to become* or *be divorced.* Der. kédsha; lit. "to cast off from oneself." Cf. vutódshna.

shekelalóna, d. sheshkelalóna *to cover up, to fill in*, as a hole in the ground: tsû'tskam snû'lash säkälalō'nank *having covered with earth the den of a squirrel*, 24, 13. Der käíla. Cf kéla-una.

shekē'lki, d. sheshkē'lki *to heap, to rake together*, 85, 11. Der. käíla.

shékělui, d. sheshákělui, v. intr. (1) *to terminate, to be at the end, to end.* (2) *to separate, to part; to be no longer united:* ká-i shékělui *to stay together in one body, to remain united.* Der. kěléwi.

sheklä'tχa, d. sheshklä'tχa *to open and lay down flat*, so that both sides are visible; said of books and similar-shaped articles. Cf. shitchlótχa.

shekliχiéa, d. sheshkliχiéa *to walk on one leg, to hop.* Cf. kléna.

shékpěχa, d. sheshákpěχa *to beat, strike* or *hit each other.*

shektákta, met. shektátka, d. sheshaktákta *to cut in two parts* or *portions;* the d. form means: *to cut* these *two portions into smaller portions.* The partic. shektaktátko, met shektatχátko *divided into, cut up into*, serves to express arithmetic fractions: ndána sh. *one-third;* lápi túnip sh *two-fifths.* Der. ktákta. Cf. shelátχa, shenátχa.

shektakuéla, d. sheshaktakuéla *to slide downhill; to play at sliding downhill.* Der. ktekuéla.

shéktanksh *line in hand, hand-wrinkle.* Cf. shékitko, partic. of shéka.

shektlälóna, d. sheshaktlälóna *to skate.* Cf. kteléshka.

shékutka, v. trans., *to break, to break asunder:* ánku sh. tátχĕlamtala *to break a stick in the middle.* Cf. yékua.

shéka, shä'ka, d. shéshχa *to pierce, punch, perforate:* wawákash sh. *to pierce the ear, ear-lobe;* the partic. shékitko, sä'χitko *cruciform, in form of a cross,* originally referred to perforations, by which the piercing object remains in the aperture after going through it.

shékish, d. shéshχish *piercing, perforation:* wawákam sh. gî'ntatko *perforation of the ear.* Cf. shē'lχish.

shekukédsha *to gnash, grate the teeth.* Der. kóka. Cf. kókanka (2).

séla, shéla, d. shéshla; or sháp'sham shéla: *ring around sun; light-colored halo around sun.* Cf. shakatchálish, shápash (1).

shélakla, d. sheshlákla *to cut oneself:* stélapksh sh. nû gé-u nép *I cut myself in the right hand.* Cf. shélχalua.

sheláktcha, d. sheshláktcha *to cut one's own throat.* Der. láktcha.

shelaktchía, d. sheshlaktchía *to make the gesture of cutting one's own throat.* Cf. shatashpapkía.

shelátχa, d. sheshlátχa *to divide among several* or *many;* said of whole articles only, which are distributed intact.

Sélkantko, nom. pr. fem. Kl., "*Shell-Nosed*"; viz: wearing a long dentalium shell in the nose-septum.

shelχakánatko, d. sheshalχakánatko (1) adj., *striped transversely* or *at right angles.* (2) subst., *woven tissue.* Only the d. form is in constant use.

shélχalua (1) *to be striped lengthwise,* as a garter-snake (wíshink). Cf. lkákimitko, lketkítko, shelχakánatko. (2) *to gash one's skin.* This was practiced by the Shasti Indians for the purpose of tattooing themselves by rubbing coal-dust into the gashes. Cf. shélakla.

shē'lχish, d. sheshálχish *nose-ornament;* white dentalium shell inserted through the nose-septum: "*nose-quill*". Cf háshtka, shéka.

séllaluish, for séllualuish, verbal indef. of shéllual, q. v.

shéllual, séllual, sä'lual, d. shéshlual *to give battle, to wage war, to be out*

on the warpath, to battle, fight against, with obj. case, 16, 1. 17, 19. 28, 11.: kaá sh. *he fought bravely,* 56, 1.; shéllualsh shaná-uli *he wanted to wage war,* 55, 13.; p'nálam shelluáluîsh *in the fights fought by them* or *among themselves, in their former hostilities,* 55, 1.; lupî' nálam séllaluish (for shéllualuish) gunî'ta *further than when we were on the warpath for the first time,* 21, 12.; sellólok (for séllualuk) *when at war,* or *for the purpose of warfare,* 17, 20. and Note, cf. 90, 18.; shéllualpksh (for shellualápkash) shash *when they were engaged in fighting,* 131, 14.; lápĕni waitólan shellû-lō'lash (for shellualólash) *two days after having fought,* 43, 18. Cf. p. 33 (title); 43, 12. and shenótanka, shíuga. Der. liwála.

shéllualsh, d. shéshlualsh (1) *war, war-expedition, campaign,* 44, 11.: shellualshē'mi *during the war;* the Modoc war of 1872–'73 being referred to in 55, 8. 10. (2) *battle, action in war:* shelluálshgîshî (Mod.) *on a battle-field,* 56, 6. For 55, 13. see shéllual and Note to 56, 1.

shéllualsha, d. shéshlualsha *to start for warfare, to go out on the war-path, to go and fight:* Wawáliks tapî' sh. *Dave Hill went to war for the second time,* 21, 1. (title). Cf. 25, 1. and Note. Der. shéllual.

shellualtámpka, d. sheshlualtámpka *to begin fighting, to start warfare,* 37, 11. 12. 38, 20. 131, 13.; *to recommence the fight,* 54, 8.

shellolótkish (1) *implement for fighting, weapon,* e. g., a club. (2) a sort of *sententious interlocution* delivered between the incantations by wizards or conjurers, expressly declared to be distinct from the songs (shuísh and shuinótkish). Der. shéllual.

sheltápka, seldápka, d. sheshaltápka *to button:* χämtétan séltapkatko (or sheldapkútko) *buttoned behind.* Der. lĕvúta (3).

sheltapkótkish, seldapkō'tch, seltápkûsh, d. sheshaltopkótkish, sesaltápkûsh *button* on garments.

shemáshla, d. sheshmáshla *to remove to a distance; to remove* or *migrate with one's family to another place; to emigrate,* 85, 14. Cf. médsha.

Sémiandi, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man.

shempéta, d. sheshampéta *to quarrel; to argue.* Der. mpáta. Cf. shápa.

shémtcha, d. shéshamtcha (1) *to hold a stick* or *pole in hand* or *hands.* (2) *to move along while leaning on a stick; to go around slowly, to move with difficulty.* Der. éna. Cf. émtchna, shíkamba.

shemtchálχa, sämtsálχa, d. sheshamtchálχa (1) *to become aware of, to notice:* sh. Sháshapamtchash pinódshasht m'nálsh *they became aware that Old Grizzly had reached them in her pursuit*, 121, 21. (2) *to find out, to discover* through inquiry, 64, 2–4.; shiunû'tnuk s. *to discover by singing magic songs*, 65, 16. Cf. matchátka, and 65, 2–8.

shémtchna, d. sheshámtchna *to hold a stick* or *pole in hand* or *hands; to swing a stick:* nánuk shuékûsh shéshamtchantk *every one holding a* willow *pole in hands*, 80, 7. Der. émtchna.

shenátχa, d. sheshnátχa *to divide among several* or *many;* said only of articles equal in size. Cf. shelátχa.

Séndakliks, nom pr. masc. Kl.; interpreted by "Black-Painted", or having "embellished" his head with black paint. Cf. ndékta, shutpáshui.

shengē'sha, shenkī'sha, d. sheshngē'sha (1) *to shoot at oneself.* (2) *to shoot at each other.* Der. ngé-isha. Cf. híshlan.

sheniúta, d. sheshniúta *to exchange, barter, swap.* Cf. shéshatui.

shenók'la, d. sheshnók'la, v. intr., *to cross each other, to form a cross;* said of roads, streets or trails forming four corners. Cf. shéka.

shenólakuish, d. sheshnólakuish *promise, engagement, compact*, 41, 13. Der. shenō'lχa.

shenō'lχa, d. sheshnō'lχa, sheshnû'lχa (1) *to engage oneself, to compact, to promise*, 41, 11. (2) *to form a complot, to plot:* Lĕmé-ish sheshnû'lχa shiúkuapkuk Skélamtchash *the Thunders formed a plot to kill Old Marten*, 113, 13. Der. né-ulχa.

shenótanka, d. sheshnótanka *to fight, battle* with bows, guns, pistols etc., 17, 2. 3. 20, 1. 22, 6 43, 8. 14. 90, 18.; tchúyunk senótankash (for shenótanka sha) *hereupon they fought*, 22, 5.; nat káyak shenótankatk (supply gî) *we were not fighting at all*, 25, 1.; sänótanksi *when* or *while they fought*, 29, 20. Der. níwa. Cf. shéllual, shíuga.

shenotankákska, d. sheshnotankákska *to come near fighting; to engage almost in a fight, battle*, 21, 3.

shenotank'húya, d. sheshnotank'húya *to fight for a while only, to skirmish about*, 20, 2.

shenō'tkatko, d. sheshnō'tkatko (1) *confluence, junction of running waters.* (2) *affluent, tributary.* Mod. Cf. né-ukish, né-upka, shutandánka.

shénua, d sheshánua, Mod.; same as shénuya, Kl.

shénuidsha, d. shéshnuidsha (1) v. intr., *to avoid, to go out of the way.* (2) v. trans., *to turn over, to transfer to somebody,* 35, 3. Der. shénuya.

shénuya, shénua, d. sheshánuya *to avoid, shun, keep out of the way; to flee before:* shénui î'sh! *go out of my way!* shenúyatko nî (supply gî) *I am keeping out of the way of,* 184; 29 Der. níwa.

shepálua, d. sheshpálua *to make an object of derision* or *mockery, to show the long nose; to move the tongue in and out* as a gesture of mockery.

shepátχa, d. sheshpátχa (1) *to cut, tear, break asunder; to break into fragments, portions:* ná-igshtala, tatχĕlamtála sh. *to break at one end, in the middle.* (2) *to divide, distribute the severed portions of an object* among an equal number of persons.

shepatchtíla, d. sheshpatchtíla *to place one's legs under oneself:* shepatchtílank tchía *to sit like a Turk* or *tailor.* Der. pē'tch.

shepelpelátko, d. sheshpelpelátko *acting on one's own impulse; self-trained, self-reliant,* Mod.; tídsh sh. *spirited, sly, smart, resolute, "up to snuff."* Der. pélpela: lit. "working by oneself."

shepiáltko, d. sheshapiáltko *related as mother to daughter* or *as daughter to mother.* Der. pé-ip. Cf. sha-ungáltko.

shepkédsha, d. sheshapkédsha *to thank, to render thanks:* sh. mísh nû *I thank you;* nû huntá húnkĕsh sh. *I thank him for it.* See under ná-asht.

shépolamna, d. shéshpolamna *to carry on back,* 193; 13. Der. p'laí. Cf. hishplámna.

shepukága, d. sheshpukága *to wear on the neck:* partic. shepukágatko (*a*) *worn on neck* or *chest, tied around neck.* (*b*) subst., *two* (or more) oblong *pieces of* haliotis or *mother-of-pearl shell tied together* and *worn on the neck.* Cf. shakakága, sha-ukága.

shésha, sä'sa, d. sheshásha, säsása, v. trans., (1) *to name; to give a name* or *appellation; to call by name,* 142, 11.; tchî'huk sä'satk *so he was called,* 16, 7. 30, 19.; ná-asht shésatk *called by that name, so called,* 28, 8. 29, 1–5. 30, 19., cf. 143, 2. 3.; shésha (for: shéshatko) waíwash *birds named waíwash-geese,* 189; 3. (2) *to price, to put a price* or *value on:* mû shéshuapka î *you will price it high;* partic. shéshatko *priced, valued at;* kánk shéshätko *worth so much;* tû'm séssätko *high-priced.* (3) v. intr., *to be worth, to cost:*

gē'g mû'shmûsh láp'ni tá-unep tála sh. (or: shéshatko) *this cow is worth twenty dollars;* kánk shē'sha shéllualsh *the war has cost so much*, 44, 11. Cf. élχa, heíhei, shéshatuish.

sheshálkōsh, pl. túmi sh. *spectacles, eye-glass.* Der. shlékua.

sheshalχakánatko, d. of shelχakánatko, q. v.

sheshalólish, pl. túmi sh., *fighter, warrior, brave; male adult Indian:* sessalō'lish lakí *war-chief* (of olden times); Tóbiash sheshalolî'shăsh sháyuakta *they acknowledged Toby to be a fighter*, 54, 15.; sheshalólesh kĕléχa *to become a brave*, 90, 20. Der. shéllual Cf. kílōsh, shishókish.

shéshash, shä'shash, d. sheshéshash *name, proper name; appellation* of persons or things: mî sh. *thy name*, 139, 1. 9.; sh. élχa (or simply élχa, ä'lχa) *to give, bestow, impart a name*, 143, 1.; hunā'shak sh, Mod., *nick-name;* shē'shash shúmălua *to write a name*, 34, 7. Cf. élχa.

sheshatuá-ish, d. sheshshatuá-ish *person who wants to trade, dealer intent upon a bargain*, Kl. Der shéshatui.

shéshatui, séssätui, d. shéshshatui (1) *to trade, barter, exchange, swap, traffic:* wátch sh. shkútashtat *they exchange horses for blankets*, 88, 5.; lû'gs wátchat sésatui *to barter slaves for horses*, 20, 19.; shéshatuishtka hû'k gî *he is willing to* or *on the point of bartering, exchanging;* cf. 75, 10. Cf. sheniúta. (2) *to exchange for money* or *valuables; to sell:* käíla sh. *to sell the country*, 34, 4. 5. Der. shétua.

sheshatuíka, d. sheshshatuíga *to trade off, to barter, to give in exchange for goods, valuables*, 93, 3.

sheshatuíkish, d. sheshshatuíkish *shop, warehouse, store-house.*

shéshatuish, sessä'tuish, d. shéshshatuish (1) *trader, shopkeeper, merchant.* (2) *cost, cost-price.* (3) *price paid* to parents for obtaining their daughter in marriage: nánuktua sh. m'na *the whole marriage fee paid by him*, 58, 16. cf. 61, 8. (4) *retail price, selling price.* Der. shéshatui.

shéshatuishla *to be about to trade off; to intend to sell.*

sheshatuítka (1) *to return from trading, bartering, swapping*, 20, 20. (2) *to return from selling; to have achieved a sale.* Der. shéshatui.

shéshäna, d. sheshéshäna *to be sad, afflicted, dreary.*

sheshχátkatko, d. of sheggátχatko, partic. of sheggátχa, q. v.

sheshχē'la, d. sheshashkē'la (1) *to act extravagantly, to behave noisily:*

utüssusá-ash sh. *the clown performs his tricks.* (2) *to act as conjurer, wizard, sorcerer,* Mod. Der. kä'la.

sheshχeilá-ash, d. sheshashχeilá-ash (1) *noisy fellow.* (2) *conjurer, wizard, "medicine-man";* called so with respect to his noisy performances Mod. (3) *company of frolickers, revelers.* Cf. ká-ika, kíuks, kä'la.

shéshtalkāsh, d. shesháshtalkāsh *wag, punster, funny fellow.* Der. tálχea. Cf utüssusá-ash.

sheshtólkish, d. sheshashtō'lkish (1) *prostitute, whore, harlot.* (2) *whoremonger, fornicator.* Der. shetólχa.

shétala, shétalha, d shéshtala *to be in the presence of* persons, while visiting them (patients, e. g) Cf. shétaltcha, télish.

shetalátka, shetalhátka, d. sheshtalátka *to return from a visit*

shetalχéa, d. sheshtalχéa *to stand on one's head;* said of persons and inan. things. Der. tálka. Cf. heshtalχéash.

shetalχéash, d. sheshtalχéash *top* (as a plaything). Cf. talkídsha

shetálpěli, d. sheshtálpěli *to look behind oneself, to look backward.*

shetáltcha, d. sheshtáltcha *to visit, to call upon,* as upon sick persons, friends etc, 140, 10. Der. shétala.

shétalua, d. shéshtalua (1) v. intr., *to be reflected by the water* or other smooth surface, as of mirrors, panes of glass or polished metal. (2) v. trans, *to reflect, to reverberate;* said of the same. Cf. shétala, télshna.

shétaluash, d. shéshtaluąsh (1) *pane of glass, window pane; window,* Kl. (2) *mirror, looking-glass,* Mod.

shétaluatko, d. shéshtaluatko *possessed of:* mû sh. *possessed of many things; rich, wealthy,* 189; 7. Cf. tálaltko.

shétashtχapksh, d. shéshtashtχapksh *shoulder-blade, omoplate.* Cf. lápaklash, tchnípal.

shétatχa, d shéshtatχa *to frown.* Cf. shitchákta.

shetátcha, d. sheshtátcha *to wash one's head.* Der. tédsha. Cf. stapátchka.

Sétatsash, nom. pr. masc. Kl. "*Wet-Head.*"

shetχé-unaltko, d. sheshatχé-unaltko Kl., sheshatχé-unishaltko Mod. with obj. case: *standing in the relation of older to younger brother, of older to younger male cousin,* 109, 2. Der. tχé-unap. Cf shaptálaltko.

shétma, d. shéshtma *to call* somebody *to come, to call out for; to request to go with oneself.* Cf. shátma.

shetólχa, shätóleka, d. sheshtō'lχa (1) *to cohabit, to copulate, to sleep with,* 59, 3. 78, 7. 9.; hä î Bóshtinash shä'tolakuapk *if you should cohabit with a white man,* 58, 15.; ná-änds sätólχa *to copulate with some man,* 60, 1.; mî'sh setû'lχa *to consort with you,* 78, 3. (2) *to stay* or *lodge with,* 78, 10. Der. shétui. Cf. heshtólχa, shétûpka, shína.

shétua, shä'tua, sä'tu, shéto, d. shä'shtua, sä'stû, shē'shto *to count, figure up, enumerate,* 70, 8. 9.: shétuank hank (for hak) mî heméχish! *speak only in a slow measure!* lit. "just count your speaking!" Cf. she-ä'ta, shéshatui.

shetuáya, d. sheshtuáya; same as shatuáya, q. v.

shétui, d. shéshtui, v. recipr., *to shoot* or *fire at each other:* lápok sh. *both fired at each other,* 37, 10; lit. "to pierce each other" Der. téwi.

shétûpka, d. shéshtûpka *to consort, to cohabit with:* shä'tûpk Stû'kuaksh *he slept with Little Squirrel,* 100, 11. Der. téwi; iterative of shétui.

shetcháḳta, shetcháktna; see shitcháḳta, shitcháktna.

shéwa, sä'wa, d. shéshua, sä'sua (1) *to think, believe, assume; to form an opinion, to suppose;* the object being usually expressed by an objective clause, a verbal, or a participle: ḳī' sh. nû hû'nkesh *I thought she was telling lies,* 40, 21.; á nû toks shiwága sh. *I assume that you are a virgin,* 184; 37.; tídsh a ḳóḳatk î sh. *you think you are nicely dressed,* 189; 5.; nánχa ts sä'wa *and some were of the opinion,* 65, 15.; tamû'dsh ktándshi (for ktándshisht) shéwuk shutuyakiéa *thinking that she might be asleep, they bombarded her,* 122, 1.; kawaliä'kuapk sä'-ug *assuming they would ascend the hill,* 29, 15. (2) *to consider oneself as,* 177; 20. 178; 3. Der. héwa.

shéwala, shéwal, d. shéshual (1) *to state, affirm,* 185; 44.; *to aver, to corroborate* (2) *to slander, to defame; to be a slanderer, backbiter:* wátchagalam wéash shä'walsh túměna *I heard that this son of a bitch has imputed immoralities to me,* 185; 38.

shewána, d. sheshuána (1) *to give, confer, transfer to; to hand over, to give away; to donate, to make a present with;* a verb used when many objects of every kind or shape, or objects spoken of collectively, are transferred, 139, 3. 11.; wátch sh. *to transfer horses,* 60, 15. 16.; yámnash sh. *he gave necklaces,* 96, 8. 9.; pásh sh. *to give food,* 66, 9. 95, 16.; hû'nk ná-as sa ngä'-is säwána *to him alone they passed the arrows,* 22, 21.; shewanólank pä's *after having finished giving food,* 101, 20; (nû) séwanuapk pátki giúga

méhiess *I shall give* (her) *trout to eat*, 136, 5. cf. 7.; shálť sh. *to put salt on, to salt.* (2) *to pay in more than one coin, bill, check* or other means of monetary exchange; see skíulaksh Cf. kshúya, lúya, néya, shúi, spuní.

shewanápĕli, d. sheshuanápĕli *to return, restore to*, 39, 11. 12. 14.; *to return* things *previously given*, 109, 8.

shewánish, d sheshuánish *present, gift, donation.* Der. shewána.

shewantámna, d. sheshuantámna *to continue to give*, 136, 7.; *to keep on handing over.* Der. shewána, q. v.

shewátχa, sawátχa, d. sheshuátχa, v. intr., *to separate in two, to fall asunder in two;* applied to the division of the day into forenoon and afternoon: sh. sháppash *the sun culminates, is in the meridian-line.* Cf. gaulápka, shewatχúla.

shéwatχash, sawátχash, d. sheshuátχash *noon, noon-time:* shewátχastka *at noon-time*, 19, 10; shewátχash pănî *up to noon-time, till noon;* sewátkashtka nánuk wátchpka *about noon-time all* the gamesters *had lost their stakes*, 99, 7. Der. shewátχa

shewatχúla, d. sheshuatχúla, v. intr., *to come to an end with separating in two:* sh. sháppash *the sun has passed the meridian-line.* Der. shewátχa, q. v.

shewatχúlash, d. sheshuatχúlash *afternoon:* säwatχō'lsi, shewatχû'lsî *in the afternoon*, 24, 6. and Note.

shewatlχéash, d. sheshuatlχéash *die, cube, cubiform body.*

shewé-ula, d. sheshwé ula, v. med., *to agree to, to give one's assent*, 38, 10. Der. wé-ula. Cf. humásht gî, lewé-ula.

shewókaga, d. shashewókaga *to shake, wag:* wa-utchág shashewokága kpē'l *the dogs wag their tails.*

sg-, shg-; for words not found here look under sk-, shk-; sk̲-, shk̲-.

sgû'mla, skû'mla, d. sgûshgámla, v. impers. (1) *to form hoar-frost:* skû'mla kō'shtat *there is hoar-frost on pine-trees;* shgû'mla mbû'shant *there was frost in the morning.* (2) *to be cold weather, to freeze:* shkûmluápka *frost will come on.* Kl. for tchgû'mna, tchgû'mla, tskû'mla Mod. Der. ská.

sgû'mlash, shkúmlash, d. sgushgámlash *hoar-frost.*

sgû'tch, skû'tch *father of a first child.* Cf. skúksap.

shiákshiaga, d. shiashiákshiaga (1) *to shake, to shake up, to make tremble*, as a tree. (2) *to balance on one's arms.*

shiálamna, d. shishálamna *to rub, line, smear on one's back.* Cf. shiáshka.

shiálamnû *to follow close to, to travel behind:* tseléwash nîsh sh. taplálas *the rippling of the waters travels behind me, the loon,* 168; 46.

shíamna, shíyamna, d shishíyamna *to seize, grasp each other; to clinch together;* said of nanílash-birds, 177; 24. Der. íyamna.

shiápka *to line, put on one's face,* as paint etc. Cf. shatχásha.

shiapkóla *to remove* or *wash off from one's* face, body.

shiapkolótkish *wash-towel:* népkî hûn sh.! *bring me that towel!*

shiáshka, siásga, d. shisháshka, sissásga (1) *to take off from; to divest oneself of:* K'mû'kamtch heméχe shî'ashkank hû'n tchûlísh *K'm. told* (him) *to take off his shirt,* 95, 1.; kíktsamatka shníχtch sh. *to clean one's nose with the handkerchief;* pshísh sh. *to clean one's nose.* (2) *to cut off short, to crop:* shisháshka sha lák *they cut off the hair in every instance,* 89, 5.; shiáshgatko lák (their) *hair is cut short,* 90, 6. (3) *to rub, line, to pass over* something; *to rub* or *smear on:* kaknéga (or kaknégatko) sh. *to besmear, pollute, render dirty, to soil.* Cf. ktúshka (2), shiápka, shúktaldsha.

shiáshla, d. shisháshla, v. trans., *to remove, displace, to take away,* 35, 20.: wénni sh. *to remove to another place* or *spot,* 35, 14.; said of anim. and inan. objects, as utensils, furniture. Cf. médsha, nadshā'shak.

shiashlkánka, d. shishashlkánka, v. trans., *to continue removing; to transport to different places.*

shiáshna, d. shisháshna, 39, 17.; same as shiáshla, q. v.

shiátka, shiátχa, d. shishátka, shishátχa (1) *to take out of,* as of a pocket, bag etc. (2) *to select, to pick out:* É-ukskni shíshatχa wéwanuish *the Lake men selected females* (to be their slaves), 23, 6. (3) *to segregate, divide into several portions, to put asunder.* Cf. hekshátχa.

Sídaikti, nom pr. of locality thirty miles south of The Dalles (on the Columbia River), Oregon, and forming a part of the Warm Spring Indian reservation. Wasco Indians were located there by the Government: Ámpχänkni Sídaikti tchía *Wasco Indians reside at Sidaikti.* A small western tributary of the Des Chutes River, called *Shitike* Creek, runs through that reservation. Cf. K̲ólamχēni K̲óke.

shī'dsha (for shí-idsha), d. shishī'dsha *to put* or *lay upon oneself:* shlámiuk shtî'ya shishî'dsha *in their sorrow they laid resin* (or *pitch*) *upon their heads,*

132, 6.; shtî'a sa nû'shtat shî'dsho *they put pitch on their heads* (shî'dsho, suffix -u for suffix -a), 101, 4. Der. ítchua.

shidshî'yamna, 177; 24. for shishíyamna, d. of shíamna, q. v.

shídshla, d. shíshtchla; see shítchla.

shí-iha, d. shishíha *to agree, to consent:* hä sî-î'huapk î lápuk *when both of ye shall have agreed,* 60, 6. Cf. íhia, shítko.

shi-íχaga, d. shishíχaga *to win, gain from each other; to win through gambling,* 79, 1. 80. 5. Der. íkaga. Cf. íka, íkampěli, íkna.

shí-ita, d. shíshita *to line on, to paint, smear on:* pítak sh. *to line on one's own body, to bedaub oneself.* Der. íta.

shí-itna, d. shishítna *to load, charge; to overload:* kē a shishítantk wátch *this horse is overloaded;* kinkáni shishítantk wátch *the horse is not loaded enough.* Der. ítna. Cf. itnúla.

shíyuta, d. shishíyuta *to exchange, to barter, swap; to carry on the bartering trade.* Cf. heshelióta, sheniúta, shéshatui.

shikámba *to walk with a stick; to lean on a staff while walking:* nû sî'kamba í (or hí) *I am leaning upon,* 168; 38. and Note. Cf. shikútcha.

shikantána, d. shishkantána *to show, point to* something *on a person's body,* as wounds, scars, attire, garments etc. Der. gíntana. Cf. hashuátana, shikantíla.

shikantéla, d. shishχantéla (1) *to pile up, lay upon each other,* as sheets etc. (2) *to ruffle:* shikantélatko kóksh *a ruffled dress.*

shikantíla, d. shishχantíla *to show, point to* something *on a person's foot* or *feet,* as scars, moccasins, boots. Der. gintíla. Cf. shikantána.

shíkashla, d. shíshkashla *to step, pace, walk, tread.* Cf. kíshlχa.

shíkashlash, d shíshkashlash *a step, a pace.*

shíkashtka, d. shíshkashtka *to take one step* or *pace.* Cf. shíkashla.

shikĕnitgî'ka, d. shishakĕnitgī'ka *little pistol;* contr. for shikĕnitkî'-aga, 19, 6. Dim. shikĕnítkish.

shikĕnítkish, d. shishakĕnítgîsh *pistol, revolver,* 30, 17. 66, 11.; lit. "object pulled out by hand." Der. shíkna.

shíkianka *to convey on one's shoulder, to carry on the shoulders:* shî'-iχiank a éna i-utámpksh *he carries a heavy load on his shoulder.* Cf. métk'la.

shikíta, d. shishkíta *to report falsely, to make false reports about, to represent wrongly.* Der. kíya.

shikítna, d. shishkítna; same as shikíta, q. v.. hä nî sikî'tnank sä'gsuapk *if I should make false statements* (before the chiefs), 65, 7.

shíkna, sî'kna *to throw, dart, hurl:* dálts sî'kna-uk *for throwing a spear.*

shikpiáyash, d. shishakpiáyash *apron;* term interpreted by: "what comes down, falls down." Cf. héshlaklash, sha-upálaksh.

shikpualkána, shikpualkéna *to put into* or *roll in the mouth;* said of articles smaller than the mouth: nû shikpuálkana ktayága *I roll a little* (gravel) *stone in the mouth.* Cf. kpíamna.

shíktka, d. shisháktka *to make motions, to move about:* ká-i shî'ktgisht *since she did not stir,* 122, 4. Cf. shiwína.

shiktókanksh, d. shishaktókanksh (1) *foot-ball.* (2) *ball* of various other descriptions. Der. ktíuga.

shiktû'dshampka, d. shishaktû'dshampka *to lean on both elbows;* as, e. g., when sitting at table. Der. ktíudshna.

shiktū'dshna, d. shishktū'dshna *to push oneself.* Der. ktíudshna.

shiktcháktchna, d. shishaktcháktchna *to cause to expiate; to punish, to make atone by chastising.* Cf. kitchákěla.

shíktchashla, d. shisháktchashla *to crawl on the ground:* sî'ktsaslan wiká *I moved a short distance by creeping about,* 30, 14. Cf. ktchídsha.

shikúiχish, d. shishkúiχish *umbrella.*

shikuiχítko, d. shishkuiχítko *provided with, carrying an umbrella.*

shikukángōtch (for shikukankótkish), d. shishkukángōtch *stilts.*

shikútcha, d. shishkútcha *to walk while leaning* or *reclining on:* shikútchipk (or shikutchipkátko) tchiká *an old man walking on a stick,* 136, 5. and Note. Cf. shikámba.

shikikía, shikiχiéa, d. shishkikía *to dive, plunge in the water* (with or without ámbutat), 118, 11. 120, 6. Cf. kídsha, péwa.

shikiχiéna, d. shishkiχiéna *to go and dive, to start for a plunge,* 120, 5.

shī'l, Kl. shî'l, d. shī'shīl, pl. túmi sh., (1) *cloth, woven tissue, textile fabric* of any description: sheeting, linen, cotton or silk cloth; printed goods, calico. (2) *flag, banner,* Mod., 14, 2.—The d. form is in use for smaller pieces or sheets, while the absolute refers to sheets of larger size (Mod.). From Chin. J. *sill, sail,* this from English *sail.*

shíla, shī'la, sī'la, d. shishă'la, sissála *to be sick, diseased; to be afflicted with*

sickness or *distemper*, 64, 3. 68, 10. 128, 7. Refers to chronic and incurable diseases: kélpogs sh. *to be fever-stricken;* shteínash sh. *to be heart-sick, heart-broken;* shíllalsht *having fallen sick*, 68, 2. Der. íla. Cf. mā'sha.

shī'laka, shī'lχa, d. shishálχa *to become sick, to fall sick*, 68, 11. Der. shíla.

shílaklkish, shiláklgish *rubbing-stone* used for grinding seeds and grains on the large mealing-stone or lĕmátch. It is generally of small size and often provided with two horns serving as handles, 149, 8. Cf. pē'ksh.

shilála, d. shishălála *to fall sick:* kû'tkaks síssalaluapk (sa) *they will be afflicted with small-pox*, 70, 6.; tchû'tantki gíug hû'nk shíllalpksh (for shilalápkash) *in order to treat the man who fell sick*, 65, 18. Der. shíla.

shílalsh, shíllalsh, d. shishálalsh *disease, sickness, distemper* of a chronic or incurable nature: shíllalsh hû't gû'ta *some disease invaded him*, 64, 1.; sílalsh nä'bakuapk *disease will come on*, 70, 4. Der. shíla. Cf. mā'shash.

shî'lash, d. shishálash *tent.* Der. shī'l.

shílba *silver:* sh. tála *silver dollar; silver coin.* From the English.

shî'lkshla, d. shishálkshla *to dig a well;* the word for well, wélwash, is not added. Cf. î'lkshgishla, ílkshla.

shiloátcha, d. shishaloátcha (1) *to help each other, to coöperate:* tchímē îsh túla sh.! *come and do the thing with me!* Mod. (2) *to help in carrying, to carry together* Der. líwa Cf. shatuáya.

shílshila, d. shishálshila *to resound like thunder;* said of the earth, 158; 48.

shimhû'tchna, d. shishamhû'tchna *to curse each other, to call each other opprobrious epithets.* Cf. láma, mû'tchka.

shína, shî'na, d. shî'sha *to cohabit.* Cf. ktchéna, shíshna.

shinákta, d. shishnákta, v. intr., *to touch, to be close to.*

shináktish, d. shishnáktish *one who touches, one who is* or *lies close by:* káptchĕlam sh. *fourth finger*, q. v.; lit. "the one touching the smallest finger"; also name of two months.

shínamshta, d. shíshnamshta *to be afraid of, to be frightened*, 96, 22.: shî'namshtnuk *for fear*, 122, 10. Cf. shákamshinea, vû'sha.

shinshíχa, d. shishanshíχa *to crowd in* or *into.*

shinúya, shínui, d. shishnúya *to cohabit:* partic. shínuitko *after cohabitation;* said of a female, 186; 57. Der. shína.

shínukla, d. shíshnukla *to cause to give away, to persuade to part with.* Der. níukla.

shió, shiû', d. shî'sho, shíshu *to bet, to make a bet* or *bets;* said, e. g., of gamblers. Cf. the refl. verb héshkû, Mod. héshgun.

shiō'lχi, d. shishō'lχi, Kl. for hushtō'lki Mod., q. v.

shī'p, pl. túmi sh., *sheep, domestic sheep:* shī'pam lelédshi *lamb, lambkin;* shī'pam watchága *shepherd's dog;* shī'pam nī'l *wool.* From the English. Cf. ktushkótkish, k̲ó-il, nī'l, wíesh.

shipalkánka, d. shishpalkánka *to go around stinking, to stink around,* with obj. case, 186; 58. Der. pílui.

shipapĕlánkstant, prep. and postp, *among each other, against each other,* 61, 17. Der. pipĕlángsta, under pipĕlántana.

shipatχúka, d. shishpatχúga (1) *to use as a shield* or *means of covering;* e. g, by raising the foot to shield oneself. (2) *to cover* or *eclipse each other:* shipátχûkank *they were continually eclipsing each other,* **105, 2.**

shípatch, d. shíshapatch *fit, appropriate, convenient:* sh. nánuktua shuteótkish *fit for every use, appropriate to any purpose;* at a sh. pála-ash *the bread is now done* (or: *fit* to eat).

shipī'tχa, shipítka, d. shishpî'tχa, v. intr., *to separate, part from each other* by going in different directions, 31, 14.: *to separate;* said, e. g., of husband and wife, 77, 4. Cf. sheggátχa.

shípkgish, d. shisháp̣kgish, shisháp̣k̲'gish *beads in a ring inserted in the nose-septum; nose-ring.* Cf. shepukága.

shípnû, d. shisháp̣nu (1) *to be blown up, to be full of air, wind.* (2) *to be haughty, swaggering, bragging.* Der. pníwa. Cf. shalkiá-a, shápkua.

shípnush, d. shisháp̣nush *bladder blown up, wind-bag.* Der. pníwa.

shíptchχaltko, d. shisháptchχaltko *related to each other as brothers-in-law* or *sisters-in-law.* Only relatives of the same sex call each other by this term Der. p'tchíkap.

shíshatχa, 23, 6.; d. of shiátka, q. v.

shíshna, d. shíshashna, v. intr., *to enter the flesh* or *skin;* as splinters, thorns, filaments of plants. Cf. ktchéna, shína.

shíshnîsh, pl. túmi sh. *fornicator.* Der. shína. Cf. ktaí-shíshnish.

shishókish, d. shish'shókish (1) *fighter, bruiser, bully.* (2) *warrior.* (3) *enemy, foe, hostile warrior.* Der. shíuga. Cf. sheshalólish.

shishúka, sissóka; d. of shíuga, q. v.

shishúkash, sissō'ksh, d. shish'shókash (1) *row, scuffle, fist* or *club fight, affray, disturbance.* (2) *battle, battling, skirmish:* shîshukshē'mi *at the time of the battles* (of the Modoc war), 55, 19. Der. shíuga.

shítash, d. shishítash *clitoris.* Der. shína.

shítiaika, d. shishátiaika *to cry with joy, to give a shout, to shout from exultation;* said, e. g., of children who see their parents coming.

shitíla, d. shishitíla *to carry beneath the clothing, in the dress,* 66, 12.

shítko, sî'tko, encl. =shitk, =sitk, (d. shishátko), adj., *alike to, similar to, resembling; comparable to:* used of resemblances perceived by the senses of hearing, seeing, tasting etc., but also of resemblances of an abstract and moral nature, and appended to other words, mostly in an enclitic form: wû'kash=shítk máshetk *tasting like pond-lily seed,* 146, 6., cf. 147, 3. 148, 7. 149, 12.; wiká=shitko *seemingly near,* 192; 2.; hû'nk shîtko hak *exactly alike;* Aíshish=shitk slä's *looking like Aíshish,* 100, 10.; yuyálks-sîtk *sorrowful, wretched,* 17, 21., cf. yuálkish and 64, 11. Sh. is not inflected and governs either the obj. or the poss. case; ktámpsh= (for ktanápkash=) shítk *like one sleeping,* 113, 17.; Bóshtinam sh. *in American style,* 87, 3.; p'gî'sham=shitko nálam *like our mother,* 119, 14. Contr. from shí-itko, partic. of shí-iha: lit. "agreeing with". Cf. íla, máklaks=shítko, -ptchi (in ptchínk).

shítcha, d. shishátcha *to fly away, to fly up,* 101, 7. Der. ídsha

shitchákta, d. shishtchákta *to be angry, to be incensed at; to become irritated, to wax wroth,* 192; 3.: sh. nû hun hishuákshash *I am angry at this man.* Cf. shawíga, shétatχa.

shitcháktna, d. shishtcháktna *to become angry, to get into a rage,* 58, 15.

shitcháktnish, d. shishtcháktnish *quarreler; termagant, habitual quarreler; personal enemy,* 64, 9.

shitchálshui, d. shishatchálshui *to move towards;* said of objects resting on the ground: shîtchálshue kálati *he moved* (them) *towards the bucket,* 113, 4. Cf. tchílχa, tchílχia.

shitchátχepěle, shitsátkapěli *to fly back, to fly home,* 101, 8. Der. shítcha, -tka, -pěli

shitchkatchlótkish, d. shishatchkatchlótkish *fine-toothed comb.* Cf. tchlakádsha, tchíχtchiχa.

shítchla, shídshla, d. shishátchla (1) *to unite, associate, to club together.*

(2) *to help each other, to help somebody; to stand together, form alliance:* É-ukshîkni Mō'dokíshăsh shídshla *the Modocs were assisted by the Lake people*, 54, 11. Der. tchílla. Cf. shawalinä'a.

shitchlála, d. shishatchlála *to associate, to become friends, to form friendship; to keep up friendly relations with*, 35, 1.

shítchlip, poss. shítchlam, d shíshatchlip (1) *companion, comrade, fellow-warrior;* Mod. for shawalinéash Kl. (2) *guest, friend, ally*, 34, 12. (3) *neighbor;* ké-u shítchlam gû'shû *the hogs of my neighbor.* Der. shítchla.

shitchlótχa, d. shishatchlótχa *to spread out, lay out equally on both sides;* said, e. g., of laying down flat an opened book: (nép) lû'lpût shishatchĕlō'tka (she lays a hand) *on each eye and draws them apart*, 91, 6. Cf. sheklä'tχa, tchelétka.

shitchpaléash, d. shishatchpaléash *tattoo-marks, tattooing.*

shítchpalua, shítspolua, d. shishátchpalua *to tattoo.* The coloring substance used in tattooing is pulverized coal (lgúm).

shíuga, siúka, d. shishúka, sissóka (1) *to fight, quarrel, to come to blows; to scuffle, to fight with fists* or *clubs;* chiefly used in the d form, with reciprocal signification: sî'ssok hû'k wewéas sham *their boys quarreled among themselves*, 107, 13.; sissû'kuk tsû'ssak *on account of their continual quarrels*, 77, 3. Cf. 55, 4. 59, 6–16. 78, 4. 11. (2) sh., usually sissóka, *to battle; to fight in battle* or *war*, 43, 19. Cf. shishókish. (3) *to kill, slay, put to death, to butcher; to assassinate, murder.* Refers to the killing of one or of many objects collectively or by one stroke by one subject: shî'uguapkug hû'nk *for the purpose of killing him*, 113, 15.; shiukuapkúka nā'ts *intending to kill* (all of) *us*, 192; 3.; snawédsh kíuksam síuks *the woman killed by the wizard*, 69, 2.; shiukóla *to come to an end with killing*, 55, 7.; wúshmûsh shiukúlan *after butchering the ox*, 13, 15. Cf. 13, 6. 30, 18. 43, 15. 21. 62, 4. 64, 5–14. 65, 9–15. 19. 111, 17. 123, 7. 128, 4. 6. 133, 9. In 110, 14. it refers to shooting with fatal result. The killing of more than one object, and the slaying of one or many objects by many subjects are expressed by lúela, shuénka, q. v. Cf. heshχä'ki, hushtchóka, shlín, téwi.

shiúkala, d. shishúkala *to kill, slay, murder;* said of persons in reference to their relatives, or of animals to their owners, 133, 10. Cf. shíuga (3).

shiukía, d. shishukía *to kill, butcher for* or in the interest of somebody: máklăkshash wúshmûsh shiukiéshtka *that he proposed to butcher an ox for the benefit of the Indians*, 13, 13.

shiukíga, d. shishukíga *to kill, to slay:* p'laíwash sh. *to kill a golden eagle.*

shiukúya, d. sissukúya *to fight, scuffle; to have a bout, row of slight consequence*, 61, 18. Occurs chiefly in the d. form. Der. shíuga.

shiúlagia, (u long) Mod. shiólagianki, shiúlagien, d. shishúlagia, Mod. shishúlagien: *to gather, collect for oneself; to gather, to bring together:* shiúlakiank ktái *they are in the habit of collecting stones*, 82, 6.; shiúlakiank kō'l *they bring the kō'l-roots to one spot*, 147, 11.; ánko tûm shiû'lagian *it collected a quantity of fire-wood*, 127, 6.; nánuk shiúlagien í-uyiak *to gather the crop into the barn;* lit. "to gather the whole inside", Mod.; cf. iwíχa. Sh. can be separated into its components: nútak shiúlagian, or shiúla nútak giánkin *I gather for myself.* From shiúla (in shiū'lka), -gíanggin.

shiulapkótkish, siulápkōtch *fan*, Kl. Cf. shiulína.

shiulátchka, d. shishūlátchka *to shake off from oneself:* híshuaksh a shiullatchkámpka gápo kíllilkshtat *the man shakes the dust from his coat.*

shiulína, d. shishulína (1) *to fan.*(2) *to winnow; to clean by winnowing*, 74, 9. Cf yiulína, shiulopkótkish, wíuka.

shiū'lka, d. shishū'lka *to collect, unite, gather, assemble*, 28, 13. Cf. hishuálχa.

shiū'lki, d. shishū'lki *to gather, collect to a certain spot:* nánuk sh. íwika *to gather the crop into the barn;* lit. "to collect the whole inside." Cf. shiúlagia, shiū'lka.

shiū'lkipĕli, d. shishū'lkipĕli *to gather again; to gather, collect, bring together:* shiū'lgip'l sha tsóχapksh *they brought the fallen to one spot*, 89, 1.

shiû'lkish, d shishū'lkish (1) *gathering-place, place of accumulation.* (2) sh. *or* máklaksam sh. *Indian reservation;* tract of land reserved by the Federal Government for the residence and exclusive use of one or several Indian tribes, 58, 9.: shiû'lkîsh=käíla, same meaning, 34, 7. 9 ; shiûlkîshχéni=käíla, 34, 17. and shiûlkishχéni *at* or *into the Indian reservation*, 34, 2 18. 55, 10. Der. shiū'lki.

shiulokslótkish, d shishulokslótkish *fan*, Mod Cf shiulátchka.

shiunóta, d. shishunóta *to start a chorus-song;* said, e. g., of the conjurer starting a remedial song over a patient and advising those present, who

are mostly women, to join him: hûk káltchitchiks siunóta *he starts the spider-incantation for the choristers*, 73, 3.; said of a duck, 177; 29. Met. for shuinóta, of which sh. is a vulgar form. Der. shuína. Cf. winóta.

shiunótish, d. shishunótish (1) *song of choristers.* (2) *chorus song* of women, started by the Indian kíuks or sorcerer when treating a patient: shlä'popka siunotî'sh *he hears* in his dreams *the chorus-songs* of the women, 83, 4. Met. for shuinótish.

shiunútna, d. shishunótna *to sing magic* or *dream chorus-songs uninterruptedly*, 65, 16. Vulgarism for shuinútna. Der. shiunóta.

shí-usha *to rub on, to line upon:* mä'shishtat sh. shátĕlaks *to rub a salve on a sore*, or: *a salve to be rubbed on sores* Cf. shí-ita.

shiwága, síwak, d. shishuága (1) *girl, unmarried female, young woman*, whether adult or not, 23, 10.; siwák (obj.) ätî'nsh lák gîtk *girl wearing the hair long*, 23, 8.; nä'gsh shíwaksh *the girl absent* from her home, 140, 9. and Note; shiwákshash (obj.) for shiwákash, 185; 40. and Note to 184; 37.; shiwákuash *to the girls*, 80, 11. and Note. (2) *virgin;* nû sh. shéwa *I hold* (you) *to be a virgin*, 184; 37. Cf. hishtánta, nísχaga, péwa.

shíwamtch, d. shíshuamtch (1) *old maid:* shíwamptchash waíwash gandíla *waiwash-geese secretly observed an old maid*, 185; 40. Ironically applied to lazy girls and to hermaphrodites. (2) *virago.* Der. shiwága, ámtch.

shiwíχi, d. shishuíχi *to increase, to become stronger;* said of winds, tempests etc. Cf. shiwína, ská (3).

shiwína, d. shishuína *to move* or *stir about, to be active:* ḵá-i sh. hû'k *he feels sick, is unable to move about.* Cf. shíktka.

ská, shḵá, d. skáska, shkáshka (1) v. impers., *to be cold, chilly, frosty weather:* ská a ká *it is very cold; it is quite chilly;* pä'dshit a s. nē'pka *it is cold weather to-day.* (2) adv., *with chill, coldly:* mû' sḵá tánkt slä'wi *it blew very cold at that time*, 31, 2.; pä'dshit s. gî *it is cold to-day.* (3) v. impers., *to be strong, powerful;* said of winds, storms etc. (4) adv., *strongly, hard, with might;* said of the blowing of the wind, and associated with the idea of cold or chill: sḵá shlä'wi *it is blowing hard.* Kl. for tchgá Mod. Der. ká-a.

skă', sχă', d. skă'skă, sχásχa *wooden* or *stone pestle*, used for pounding seeds, dried fruits or grain in a mortar, 147, 16.: sχátka ndshápka *to pound with a pestle.* Cf. gámkish, kéwa, ndúkish.

shkaíni, d. shkashkī'ni (1) *strong, powerful, untamed.* (2) *irresistible, of unearthly power, strong as a demon:* gá tuáta sh. gátpa *how unapproachable soever that man is who has arrived,* 112, 2.; skáyent (for shkaíni at) gî'ntak *though he is quite strong,* 112, 3.; shkaíniak *stronger, more powerful,* 112, 2. 5. 8. 13. and Note. Der. ská.

skáya, skaí, d. shkáshkia, skáski *to give in a basket:* anî'k tchákĕla n's skaí tak *I send a willow basket, so that they may give me* (berries) *in,* 75, 9.

skáyamna, d. skáshkiamna (1) *to carry on one's back.* (2) *to hold* or *carry in a large basket* or *seed-basket,* these baskets being always worn on the back by females: ná-iti s. *to carry in a ná-i-basket,* 95, 15. and Note.

Skakáwash, nom. pr. Mod. of *Frank Riddle;* interpreted by "lean, raw-boned." Cf. papatkáwatko, tchmû'tch.

shkálkĕla, d. shkashkálkĕla, v. trans., *to hurt, injure,* 97, 2. Der. kálkĕla.

shkanága, shknáka, d. shkashknága (1) *to assault, attack:* wátsag shkanákapka (nîsh) *a dog attacks* (me), 184; 30. (2) *to scold, blame, reprimand.*

skánshna, skâ'nshna, shkónshna, d skashkánshna, skoskánshna *to walk with the head bent forward and sticking out; to go head forward* or *downward, to walk pole-necked,* as horses. Cf. Skóntchish.

shkapshtchála *to roll up, coil up:* shkapshtchalóla *to unroll, uncoil.*

shkapshtchilä'liksh, skapshtsilä'liks *eyelid.* Der. shkapshtchála. See sχémintch.

skápukak, sχábugak *man just married and not father yet.* Dim. skápuksh.

skápuksh, sχábugs *married man* or *woman who has no children.* Also expressed by s. k̲aíliak wewéash. Cf. sgû'tch, skúkshap.

skátish, d. skashkátish, Mod. for skátchish Kl., q. v.

skátkala, shkátkĕla, Mod. skátkĕlan, d. shkashkátkĕla, skä'shkatgala *to carry on back:* yákî shkä'shkatkaltk *each carrying on back a basket,* 109, 1. and Note; shkashkátkaltk k̲ä'sh *carrying ipo-roots in their seed-baskets on the back,* 109, 8. Der. ská- in skáya, skáyamna, q. v. Cf. métk'la.

skátkanka, d. skashkátkanka *to leap repeatedly; to skip habitually,* as frogs, toads, 145, 12.

skátkĕlan, d. skaskátkĕlan, Mod. for skátkala Kl.

skátχa, d. skashkátχa *to carry about in a basket.* Cf. skáya, skátkala.

skátχidsha, d. skashkátχidsha *to take back, to bring back* or *home on one's back,* or *in a seed-basket* carried on the back, 101, 20.

skátχipěli, d. skashkátχipěli *to carry back* or *home on one's back* or *in a basket*, 95, 19.: skatχipěli-uápkuk käílant *for taking down to the ground again*, 95, 22. Der. skátχa, hi, -pělí. Cf. skátχidsha.

skátchampěle, d. skaskátchampěle *to pay a visit to the old home* as a skátish *or* skátchish, q. v.

skátchish, d. skaskátchish (1) *woman* married to an Indian of an alien tribe *visiting her old home* and offering cloth, clothing or beads, blankets etc. as presents to her relatives. (2) *her welcoming* by the relatives. Kl. for skátish Mod. Der. skáya.

Skatchpalíkni, pl túmi S., (1) *inhabitant of Scott's Valley*, in Northern California, which is drained by Scott's River, a southern affluent of the Klamath River: *Shasti Indian inhabiting Scott's Valley.* (2) inhabitant of Klamath River Valley *below* Scott's River Junction: *Ara* or *Károk Indian; Húpa Indian; Alíkwa* or *Yúrok Indian; white settler* inhabiting these tracts of land. From the English "*Scott's Valley*".

skaúkûsh, shk̲ókas, sχû'kas, sk̲á-ukosh, large black species of *woodpecker;* probably *Hylotomus pileatus*, 180; 6. Cf. ka-ukáwa.

skáwanksham, abbr. skáwanks, d. sχasχú-anksham, a weed popularly called *wild parsnip*, growing in wet ground, poisonous to cattle; described 150, 1. 2.; s. spaútish *virus of wild parsnip.* Probably a species of *Sium.*

skä'-ika, sχē'χi, d. skäshkī'ka, sχesχē'χi *to walk backward* like a crab. Probably identical with skéka (2), q. v. Cf. Kúyam=Skä'-iksh.

skä'-iksh, sχē'ks, d. skä'shkiks *gait of a crab; crab's trail.*

Skä'ititko, Skaítitko, nom. pr. masc. Kl. "*Left-Handed*"; see shk̲étitko.

skäyádshua *to yawn.* Cf. skéka (2).

shké, skä', shgä', a species of *gray hawk*, size of the tsî'ktu-hawk, thick and fat; skélam lásh *wing-feather of the shké-hawk.* Incantations, 167; 36. 177; 21–23. The female of the shké is called spû'm. Cf. skä'-ika, skélχa.

ské a, shkéa, d. shkéshka *to buy, purchase:* tóntish îsh shkéan ítak! *you buy a rope for me!* Mod.; snawédshash s. *they purchased a wife*, 90, 19.

skédshatko, d. skeshkédshatko *gray, gray-colored:* s. ktá-i, s wátch *a gray stone, a gray horse.* Cf. käílaptchi, päkpä'kli, spúgatko.

skéka, shkéka, sχä'ka, d. shkéshka (for shkéshk-ka) (1) v. med., *to pierce, transfix* by shooting or stabbing, 138, 1. and Note. (2) *to part, to place*

apart, especially applied to the parting *of the legs:* skékank tgélχa, sχéχank tkótka *to stand with the legs apart.* Cf. hushpû'tχa, pútchka. (3) *to be weak physically.* Cf. skä'-ika, téga, tkéka.

skekī'shla, d. skeshkī'shla; same as sk̲äkī'shla, q. v.

shkéktleχia *to sit astraddle, to sit with legs apart:* skéktleχiank hushō'dshna *to ride astraddle.* Der. skéka (2), etlē'χi. Cf. naitaltélshna.

skē'l, skél, sk̲ä'l, sχī'l (1) archaic term for the *marten;* called so from his variable, often smoky color; cf. Skélamtch. The Indians allege that "the marten had this name before man was created." (2) Skē'l, Skél, nom. pr., shorter form of Skélamtch, q. v. (3) *otter-skin strap; rope* twisted from *otter skins*, usually not over three feet long; *skin strap* twisted into the braids of men and made from the skin of any furred quadruped: sχī'l tchuyésh *tie* or *diadem* encircling the head and made of an otter-skin strap; sχī'l ai nû mû'luash *the otter skin is my curing tool,* 168; 40.; sχī'l kaílish *otter-skin belt.* (4) conjurer's long *otter-tail ornament* hanging over his chest or back, embellished with beads, shells etc. Cf. 167; 30. (Note). Der. skélχa (2). Cf. pē'p.

Shkélaga, Skä'lag, Sχélag, nom. pr. of *Skélag*, one of the two watchmen appointed to guard the underground jail on the Williamson River, 66, 5–8. 140, 2. 6. etc.: Shkélaksh tû'la *aided by Skélag*, 66, 5.

Skélamtch, Skä'lamtch, nom. pr. of *Old Marten*, a mythic character in the folklore of Klamath (and other Western) Indians, the elder brother of Old Weasel. K'múkamtch assumes the mask of S. when he starts to destroy the five Thunders and their parents; cf. his "shashapkĕléash," pp 109–114. Called Skē'l, Shkél in 110, 9–14. Incantation, 168; 37. cf. 180; 1. From skē'l, -amtch.

skélkĕta, d. skeskálkta, v. intr., *to become sooty; to be sooty.* Cf. skélχa.

skélχa, ské-ilχa, skä'lka (1) *to construct a fire-place* in the free air, generally for the purpose of baking camass. (2) *to become black* or *dusky-colored* from *smoke* or other agencies; said of the fur of wild quadrupeds.

Skéllanskni, or S. mák̲laks, nom. pr.: inhabitant of a locality on Lost River, Lake County, near Henry's store.

skéllia, d. skeshkállia *to hem by sewing, to hem.*

skélliash, d. skeshkálliash *hem-seam.*

skénshna, Mod. skéntchna, d. skeshkánshna *to sew, to stitch.*

skenshnútkish, skénshnōtksh, d. skeshkanshnútkish, "what is used for sewing;" (1) *thread, cord:* shkénshnûtksh mbú-itch psúkatko *twisted sinew-thread.* (2) *sewing-machine.*

skéntana, d. skeshkántana (1) *to sew up into, to inclose by sewing,* 85, 3. (2) *to paste over, to cover tightly.*

skéntchish, d. skeskántchish *seam, stitching.* Der. skénshna.

skē'sh, skä'sh, d. sχéshχash; same as shkísh, q. v.

skétchlaksh *brush-wall around camp-fire.* Der. skétchlĕχa.

skétchlĕχa, d. sketchkátchl'χa, sketchχátchlχa *to secure fire against the wind by putting brush-wood around.* Der. skélχa. Cf. heshkatchkî'mish.

ské-uta, d. skeshkúta; see skíuta.

ské-utish, shkíutish, d. skeshkū'tish *debt; money owed:* kitchákli nûsh tála skíutishtat! *pay me the money you owe me!* Der. skíuta.

shkía, d. shkíshkia *to fart, fizzle.* Der. kíu. Cf. shkísh, shkíwa.

skílhi, d. skiskálhi *to crawl into a hole, to creep underground;* said of snakes, lizards etc. Kl. Der. kílhi. Cf. gulí.

skilulχótkish, abbr. skillúlχōtch *apparatus, instrument for measuring:* s.-ánku *measuring-stick; yard-stick.* Der. kal- in kálkali. Cf. hishχĕlúlχa.

Sking Dshū'dsh, Kíng-Dshūtch, nom. pr. *Englishman;* in the Atfálati dialect of Kalapúya: Akíndshōdsh. From Chin. J. *King Chautsh* (G. Gibbs): lit. "King George's man." Cf. Bóshtin, Pasháyuks.

Skínkni, or S. máklaks, nom. pr. of an Indian tribe said to inhabit a country above the Dalles (Ampχē'ni, q. v.) of Columbia River.

skinshgákuish, d. skiskanshgákuish *snake skin after being shed.* Kl. Der. skíntchna. Cf. ndshĕ'dsh (3).

shkínshna, d. shkishkánshna; same as skíntchna, q. v.

skíntch, Kl.; same as kínsh, q. v.

skintchishgákuish, d. skiskantchishgákuish, Mod. for the syncopated skinshgákuish Kl., q. v.

skintchishχága, d. skishkantchishχága *to shed the skin;* said of amphibious animals, as snakes etc. 103, 9. Der. skíntchna.

skíntchna, sχíntchna, shkínshna, d. skiskántchna, sχisχántchna *to crawl, creep;* said of reptiles, eels etc.: skî'ntsnan káwiag *I the little eel am crawling,* 177; 30. Kl. for sχídsha Mod. Der. kíntchna.

skínuashka, d. skî'shkanuashka *to creep away from:* kósham wé-uk skiskanuáshka kä'ilant *the roots of the pine creep along the ground.*

shkísh, shkī'sh, skē'sh, kä'sh, d. shkī'shkish, sχéshχash, kä'kash (1) *fart, fizzle, breaking wind:* mbáwa skî's *to break wind,* 134, 7.; púmam skî'sh *castorium;* a substance hung up in the Indian lodges to counteract offensive smells; see under pû'm. (2) *dung, excrements* of men and animals, especially quadrupeds: shkä'sh pîla kí-u gítko! a very opprobrious epithet. Der. shkía.

skî'shkanka, d. skîshkáshkanka *to creep, crawl repeatedly* or *habitually;* as snakes, 145, 15. Cf. kídsha (3), skíntchna.

shkî'shkîsh, a small insect with wings, living in the ground; rendered by "*fly-bug*", 103, 6. 13. 104, 1. Cf. sχídsha, Mod. for skíntchna.

skishúla, sχishóla, d. shkishkashúla, sχishk̲'shóla (1) v. intr., *to become awake, to wake up from slumber,* 113, 18. 114, 1.: nû a s. *I am awake;* sk̲ishû'li! *wake up!* 121, 23: sχishû'lank *awakening,* 122, 14. 131, 11. (2) v. trans., *to awake* somebody, 121, 22.

shkitchíwa, d. shkishktchíwa *to wink, nictate with one* or *both eyes.* Cf. knadshikía, nadshíχatko.

Skítchueshtkni, or S. mák̲laks, nom. pr. of a tribe of Indians said to be living near Portland, in Northwestern Oregon. Not yet identified with any of the present tribes. For the suffix -tkni cf. lókuashtkni.

shkíuχiūtch, d. shkishkúχiūtch *table fork.* Der. kiuyéga. Cf. kiuyiaχiótkish, kíutka.

shkíulaksh, d. shgíshgulaksh *money owed, debt, indebtedness:* shkiulákshtat shewáni! *pay what you owe!* k̲ó-idshi hû k̲á-i kikadsháklish skíulakshtat *wicked is he who does not pay his debts,* Mod. Der. shkiúlka.

shkiúlka, d. shgishgúlχa *to be in debt, to owe.* Der. skéa. Cf. skíuta.

skíuta, shké-uta, d. skiskúta, shgeshgō'ta (1) *to owe, to be indebted:* tála s. *to be in debt, to owe money.* (2) *to buy on credit, to run up a bill.* Der. skéa. Cf. ské-utish, shkiúlka.

shkíwa, d. shkíshkua *to spawn.* Der. kíu.

skiwótkish *sling,* as an implement for throwing; term more frequent than shuntoyakea-ótkish.

sklû'tchkantcha (1) *to go, move, travel about with a light* or *spark of fire.*

(2) *to paddle about with a* (pitch-wood) *light on the canoe when fishing after dark.* Cf. kléna, klúdshoa, klutsuótkish, shlû'tchua.

skó! d. skû'skû! "*come up!*" particle used as exclamation, and referring to one's own forgetfulness or lack of memory, e. g., when a name or fact cannot be remembered.

skó, skō'sh, skō''hs, d. skóskû, skō'shkū'sh *spring of the year, spring season,* 135, 4.: pä'dshit skō' *when it was spring,* 54, 2.; shkó-ēmi and skoshē'mi *in spring-time;* nánuk skō'-hs *every year in the spring-season,* 19, 2. and Note.; ná-äntka skō'shtka *next spring* or *in the spring of next year,* 21, 1.

skóa, skówa, d. skóshkua, v. impers., *to be spring-time; to be in the spring season:* skowápka *spring comes on; winter is soon over.*

Skohuáshki, other form of the loc. name Koháshti, q. v.: "*Canoe-Starting-Place*". Der. sχowáshka.

sko-ílχa, d. shkoshkî'lχa *to pile upon each other,* 82, 7.: ktáktiag shkoshkî'lχa *to erect cairns,* 82, 12.

skókanka, d. skushkókanka *to be in the act of cohabitation.*

shkō'ks, skû'ks, d. shkúshkōks (1) *spirit of deceased person.* When seen in dreams they are of funest influence and objects of the most intense dread; after leaving the body of the deceased they are supposed to travel through the air on sticks and to rattle their dry bones against each other: wengápkam (or wengápkash) shkō'kshash (obj.) *the spirits of the deceased,* 134, 20.; skû'ksam hä'kskish *walking-stick, staff, cane* supposed to be used by *spirits,* 168; 38. 181; 4. Cf. 129, 1–8. 130, 1–4., ē'ni, shkō'ks-kiä'm. (2) *demon, ghost, spirit,* of beneficial or pernicious influence on mankind: lóla k̲ó-idsha skû'ksh wáshtat wénkogsht *they believe that a wicked spirit resides in the prairie-wolf,* 127, 13., cf. 128, 2. 4. and gátkta; shkō'ksam steínash *the spirit's heart,* supposed to have brought on disease, 174; 11.; skō'ksam käíla gén î! *go to hell!*

shkō'ks-kiä'm "*spirit-fish*"; fish whose body is supposed to contain the soul or spirit of a deceased Indian, 129, 1. (title), 4.

skólä, d. shkû'shklä; see shkúle.

skólos, skû'lush *turkey-buzzard;* a black vulture, with long bill, red neck, carrion-eating: *Cathartes aura,* 180; 3.

skónshna, d. skoshkánshna; same as skánshna, q. v.

Skóntchish, nom. pr. masc. Mod.: "*Stick-out Head*". (1) name of John Skóntchish, signer of the treaty (in which he is mentioned as "Schonchin"), a Modoc headman, conjurer, and leader, hanged for having participated in the assassination of the Peace Commissioners during the Modoc war of 1873: 34, 5. 42, 12. 13. 44, 6.; mentioned as kíuks, 34, 8. and Note. During the progress of the war he showed himself more fanatical and averse to any compromise with the Americans than Kíntpuash or any other of the leaders. (2) name of the brother of John Skóntchish, who is a subchief of the Modocs settled at Yáneks, and quite different from his brother in character and disposition: Skóntchiesh lakí *Skóntchish is subchief*, 58, 5. Cf. Note to 34, 18. Der. skánshna.

skótka, sχū'tka, skû'tχa, d. skoshkótka, sχusχátka, v. trans., "*to make pass.*" (1) *to swallow, to gulp down*, 68, 7. (2) *to convey over the water, to set over a river, lake* etc., 122, 7. 8. 123, .: kíllank î'sh sχû'tkî! *set me over in a hurry!* 122, 21. 22. Cf. sχū'tchgush.

skótigsh, skû'tigs, d. sχoshχótigsh, a species of *lizard* about one foot in length, 180; 17.: s.-shúm *hare-lip person.*

Skuä' Stī'l, nom. pr. masc.; Skuä' is the Modoc pronunciation of *squire*, 38, 13. Cf. 38, 22. 55, 1. and Notes.

skúya, d. skû'shkia, shkushkíya (1) v. trans., *to crush, mash, bray*, 74, 14. Cf. ndshápka, skă'. (2) v. intr., *to be crooked, to be a humpback;* lit. "to be crushed down". Cf. kílka.

skuyokáya, d. skushkī-ukáya *to send* or *dispatch into the woods, recesses* or *hiding-places.* Der. skúyui. Cf. gakáya.

skuyokayóla, d. skushkiukayóla *to send out of the woods, timber* or *cliffs:* s. wewánîshash *they send the females out of the bush*, 23, 5.

skúyuash, d. skûskī'wash *spy, scout, war-scout.* Der. skúyui.

skuyuépěli, d. skûskiyuépěli *to send off again, to remove away from:* shû'ldshăsh s. *to dismiss the troops*, 42, 4. From skúyui, -pěli.

skúyui, shgúyue, Mod. skuyúi, shgúyuen, d. skuskíwi, shgûshgíyue *to send, to send away, to dispatch*, 29, 11. 68, 2. 101, 11. 107, 3.: gē't nû húnkesh Yá-aga shguyuyúla *I dispatched him to the Williamson River bridge;* nāl shgúyuen māl shûtánktgî *he sent us to make peace with ye*, 40, 15. Der. kúi. Cf. gayúe, uláyue.

skuyúshka *to send away from, part one from the other*, 60, 19–61, 2.

skûkashága, sk̲û'kashak *young woodpecker* of the species called skaúkush, q. v.; mentioned in the incantation, 168; 39.

skúkla *to have the limbs chapped through frost* or *heat*, as hands, feet, face: p'nā'sh ktchálχishtka shkukluápkasht *to preserve* or *keep themselves* (viz. their faces) *from chapping through sunburns;* the idea of "preserving against" is here expressed by the future tense, 150, 8. Der. ská.

skúkshap *mother whose children are all alive.* Cf. sgû'tch.

skúkta, sχókta, d. skoskákta (1) *to pay in money* or *in goods, to pay cash, to make a transfer* to effect a purchase: häts î skû'ktish háměniuk *and if you want to pay the marriage fee* to the parents, 60, 11.; wáts sk̲ókta *he transferred horses*, 78, 11. Cf. Note to 35, 19. (2) *to pay a fine, to be fined:* wátch skókta *to be fined in horses*, 62, 5. 78, 16. 90, 8. Cf. kítchakla.

skúktna, sχóktna, d. skushkáktna *to go and pay in money* or *in articles; to come and pay:* tû'nep î n's tála skû'ktanuapk *you shall pay me five dollars as a fee*, 60, 8., cf. 9. 10.; tû'nip (wátch) î skû'ktanuapk snawä'dshash *you may transfer five horses for the wife*, 60, 11.

skúkum-house *jail, guard-house, prison*, 66, 4.; lit. "strong-house"; Chin. J. for ilígish, k̲íllitko látchash Kl. The Chin. J. term skúkum *strong* occurs in the Chin. J. phrases: s. tchúk *rapid stream*, s. téyi *head-chief*, s. doctor *stout doctor* etc.

skúle, shkû'le, skólä, d. shkû'shk'le, skúshkĕlä *lark, skylark*, a small gray, yellow-bellied bird: *Eremophila cornuta*, 183; 25.: shnû'lashtat shkû'lelam *in the nest of the lark*, 95, 5.; shkúlelam (or skûlélam) wewéka *the young of a lark*, 94, 9. People who pick up larks are believed to become indolent and lazy: a Modoc superstition. Incantation, 168; 43.

skû'lha, d. skushkálha, v. intr., *to lie upon, to rest on:* sχō'lhok *for the purpose of lying on*, 144, 1.; sχō'lhank *when resting upon* them, 144, 2.

skû'lhash pet, d. skúlhash pépat *ambulance-bed:* má-i s. *ambulance made of tule-reeds, bulrushes*, 24, 5. Cf. shlá-ish.

skû'lχa, d. skuskálχa, shkûshkál̲ka *to lie down, to go to sleep, to go to bed:* î'-uag shkû'lχa *he lay down near his home*, 131, 6.; nánui shχolχótak *as soon as she had lain down*, 113, 12.; sχólăkok *to induce sleep*, 144, 8.; pakólank sχólakuapka (nû) *after smoking* my pipe *I will go to rest*, 137, 4.

Cf. 108, 5. 121, 21. The original form of s. is skuálaka. sáppash at tínäga, sχuálakuapk pátkaluapk *the sun has set; it will rest and rise again.* Speaking of more than one subject, lulálχa, d. or lû'lχa, q. v. Cf. ktánsha, máklĕχa, skû'lha. spúka.

s k û' l p k a, sχō'lpka, d. skuskálpka *to lie extended,* as one who is asleep; *to be lying, to lie in bed:* shkō'lpkank ktána *he lay* on his couch *and slept,* 110, 20. Speaking of more than one subject, lólumi. Cf. skû'lχa.

s k û' l u s h, s k û' m l a s h; see skólos, sgû'mlash.

s k ú p m a *to conquer, vanquish, outdo.* Cf. vutólχa.

s h k û' s h k i, d. shkushkáshki *white-headed eagle;* other name for yaúkal.

s k ú t a, d. skúshkta *to put around oneself, to wrap oneself in:* kaílio skû'tan, Mod., *wrapping himself in his mantle,* 126, 1.: partic., skû'tatko (*a*) *dressed in a skû'tash* or *robe, skin-robe, blanket, mantle,* 125, 2. 189; 6. and Note; skútash skutápkash, obj., *wrapped in a garment* or *robe,* 126, 12. Cf. kiliwash, tché-ush. (*b*) *clad, dressed in, surrounded by, wrapped in:* lúluash skútatk *wrapped in fog, surrounded with mist,* 183; 17. (*c*) Skútatko, nom. pr. masc. and fem., "*Dressed in a blanket*". Der. gúta. Cf. sχúta.

s k ú t a s h, shkû'tas, d. skû'shktash (1) *sleeveless garment, cloak* to wrap the whole person in; *blanket, mantle* of native or American manufacture, 79, 1.; *tanned buckskin robe, skin-robe, skin-blanket:* shlóa (for shlóalam, shlóam) s. *wild-cat* or *lynx-skin mantle,* not reaching down to the knee, now out of use; pákolsham s. *mule-deer skin robe;* lókam s. *grizzly bear's tanned skin;* mû'shm'sham s. *white-tailed-deer robe;* nχólam nī'l s. *gray-rabbit-skin mantle;* kaílio s. *rabbit-fur robe,* 125, 3. 5. 126, 11. 12. Cf kúks. (2) *enveloping organ:* suéntcham s., Mod, *womb.* (3) *cover, covering substance:* ktáyam s. *rock-moss,* Mod. Cf. sχútash, wálshash.

s k û' t a w i a *to tie together, to bind* or *fasten together,* 82, 11. Der. sχû'ta.

s k u t í a, shkutíya, d. skûsktíya *to dress oneself* or *to be dressed in a robe, mantle, blanket, cloak,* 154; 8.

s k û' t c h a l a, skútchla, d. skushkátchla, v. trans. (1) *to dress in a long dress, cloak* or *blanket, skútash.* (2) *to clad, clothe, wrap in, surround:* lû'luks-skû'tchaltko *dressed in a fire-blanket, wrapped in fire;* forms the subject of a funeral incantation, 166; 26. (3) *to manufacture a blanket from small patches* or *pieces of cloth.* Der. skútash. Cf. teshashkuála.

skü'wash, skü'-u-ash *rock projecting above water* or *above the level of the prairie:* Skü'washkshi, nom pr. of a locality near Yáneks. Cf. samká-ush.

sk̲álaps, sχálapsh, d. sχashχálaps, a peculiar kind of *head-cover*, 127, 1–5. Its round or rounded shape is indicated by the verb lû'tχa, 127, 5.

sk̲ápuks, sχábuksh; see skápuksh.

Sk̲atiágitko *"Left-Handed"*, nom. pr. of two signers of the treaty of 1864, one a Klamath Lake and the other a Snake headman. The first is mentioned there as Skiatic, the latter as Sky-te-ock-et. Cf. shk̲étitko.

sk̲äkī'shla, d. sk̲äshkī'shla *to inherit.* Der. sk̲ékish (1).

sk̲éka, sχä'ka, d. shk̲éshka; same as shkéka, q. v.

sk̲ékish, sχékish, sk̲ä'k̲ish, d. sχesχékish (1) *heirloom, inheritance:* sk̲äk̲î'sh p'tî's=lûlsham m'na p'laíwash=luélks *the hunting-place of golden eagles, inherited from his deceased father*, 100, 2. (2) *nine;* lit. "left over": s. ngák *nine turtles;* te-unepánta s. pé-ula *nineteen.* Mod. for nádsχēks Kl.

sk̲ekishtánkni, d sχesχekishtánkni *nine times*: s. té-unäp *ninety.* Mod. for nadsχekshtánkni Kl.

sk̲étish, sχétish, d. sk̲eshk̲étish, sχesχétish, adj., *left, left-sided, on left-hand side:* s. nép, wék *left hand, left arm;* pē'tch sk̲ä'tîsh tapî'dshnîsh (obj.) *left hind-leg*, 134, 14.; skétish lû'lp shlín *he shot him in the left eye*, 42, 8.; skétigshta vushó *in the left breast*, 42, 10. Cf. shkéka (3).

shk̲étitko, d. shk̲eshk̲étitko (1) *left-handed person.* (2) Skäítitko, Skaítitko, nom. pr. of Dave Hill's father; cf. Introd. to the Texts, page 7. (3) Shk̲étitko, nom. pr. of *Shacknasty Jim*, the son of "Patch-Eye"; a Modoc warrior who voted for the assassination of the Peace Commissioners, and was present at this sanguinary event. At the close of the Modoc war he assisted the troops in tracking up Kintpuash. Cf. Note to 42, 1. and Meacham, Winema, pp. 87–91. Cf. Sk̲atiágitko.

shk̲ókas, skû'kash; see skaúkush.

Sk̲ókatk, nom. pr. of a Modoc chief; called so, as reported, after his grandmother, who was in the habit of wearing something tight-fitting or choking around her neck.

shk̲óks, shχō'ksh, d. sχóshχōksh *tick, sheep's tick.*

sk̲û'sha, d. sk̲û'shk̲sha *to play the beaver-* or *woodchuck-teeth game*, 80, 1. 6.

sk̲û'shash, sχóshĕsh *game of dropping beaver's* or *woodchuck's teeth*, four in a set and provided with certain marks; played by women. Cf. 80, 1–6.

sχáye, shk̲áya, Mod. tchχáye, d. sχasχáye, Mod. tchχatchχáye *gill* of fish and amphibians. Cf. mpáto.

sχaknéga, d. shashχaknéga *to soil, besmear, render dirty.* Der. kaknéga.

sχapáta, d. sχashχpáta, v. intr, *to land, to disembark.* Cf. kiupáta.

sχátkipĕli *to come back, to row, paddle back in a canoe, boat.* Cf. sχéna.

sχátχidsha, d. sk̲ashχátχidsha *to come back in a dug-out canoe; to row one's canoe back,* or *home.* Cf. sχéna.

sχédsha, d. sχéshχtcha *to defecate* Cf. ä-unóla, ntintelákta, shkísh (2).

sχē'χi, d. sχesχē'χi; same as skä'-ika, q. v.

sχémintch, d. sk̲eshk̲émintch *eyelash.*

sχéna, sk̲éna, d. sχéshχa *to paddle, to row: to go boating,* 74, 14.: vû'nsh s. *to row away a canoe,* 133, 9.; vû'nsatka sk̲ä'na *to row out in a canoe,* 78, 8.; tánk nû s. *long time ago I was rowing a boat;* tám î sχesχenî'sh χî? *can you row?* lit. "are you a rower?" tchánish tak nû sχē'sh gî *I cannot row;* lit. "I am not a rower", Mod. Der. géna.

sχēshî'sh, the *caterpillar* of the húntish-butterfly and of the púlχuantch-chrysalis. It is roasted for food in the same manner as the chrysalis.

sχétcha, d. sχesχátcha *to put out two fingers,* the index- and middle-finger; a manipulation resorted to in the shúlshesh-game; cf. 79, 1–6. and Notes.

sχétchash, d. sχésχtchash *the putting forward of the two fingers* mentioned under sχétcha: sχétchashtka sha shlín *they indicate their guess by putting forward* these *two fingers,* 79, 3. 5.

sχî'b, sχī'p, sk̲íp, a forest bird not specified: sχípa nû shuî'sh *I, the sχíb-bird, sing my own song,* 168; 41. and Note. Cf. tsásχipsh.

sχî'dsha *to crawl, creep;* said of snakes. Mod. for skíntchna Kl

sχî'ntchna, d. sχisχántchna; same as skíntchna, q. v.

sχínueta *to ride on a swing.*

sχinuitótkish, abbr. sχinuitō'tch *swing for children.*

sχî'tonksh, d. sχisχátonksh *wart.*

sχódshish, d. sχû'shχtchish *breast, chest* of horses, mules, cattle, etc.; the French "*poitrail*".

sχo-ikína, d. sχusχikína *to row, paddle to* or *along the shore.* Cf. sχéna.

sχólakgish *couch, bed,* as used by the natives. Der. skû'lχa.

Sχō'li, *or* S. mák̲laks, nom. pr. of an Indian tribe or band which, as alleged, lived formerly around Oregon City, Northwestern Oregon.

sχowáshka, s̲kuwáshka, d. s̲kus̲kūwáshka (1) *to paddle, to sail off the shore.* (2) *to stay off from the shore:* wálidshat s. *to keep away from the cliffs, reefs, rocks* or *rocky shore.* Cf. sχéna.

sχúyamnish, d. sχushχíamnish *rower, sailor; boatman; person handling canoes, oars, boats, ships;* used chiefly in the d. form. Cf. sχéna.

sχúlkish, d. sχushχō'lkish; Mod. for sχólakgish Kl., q. v.

sχuluálkish, d. sχushχaluálkish *bedstead.*

sχúta, d. sχû'sχăta (1) *to tie together, tie up in a bunch* or *bundle; to wrap in:* partic. sχútatko *tied together, forming one bunch* or *bundle:* ánkuag sχútatko *bunch of short sticks; bundle of kindling-wood.* (2) *to tie up provisions* for a trip or journey. Same word as skúta, but differentiated from it in course of time in signification and pronunciation. Cf. wépla.

sχútalχa, d. sχû'shχtal'ka *to run against a reef, to strike on a shoal.*

sχútash, s̲kō'tash, d. sχû'shχtash, sχō'sχtash (1) *bunch; what is bundled, bound together,* or *tied around, wrapped in:* nā'nash sχō'sχtash *several bunches.* (2) the *two slender sticks* of the four used in the spélshna-game; they are cylindric and wrapped over with narrow buckskin straps, 79, 2. Same word as skútash; see remark under sχúta.

sχû'tka, d. sχûshχátka; same as skótka, q. v.

sχutkanū'tkish, abbr. sχōtnótkish, d. sχusχutkanū'tkish (1) *œsophagus, pharynx.* (2) *larynx, wind pipe*; s.=lakísh *Adam's apple;* also, *throat* in general. Cf. skótka (1).

sχû'tchgush, d. sχusχátchgush *crossing piece, foot-log* Der. skótka (2).

shlá-a, shlaá, d. shláshla; see shléa.

shlá-imugsh, d shláshlimuksh *rattle* of rattlesnake.

shlá-ish, shlaísh, d. shláshlish (1) *mat; rush-mat:* má-i=sh. *mat made of tule* or *bulrush; coarse mat* for covering lodges. (2) *bed* of the natives; made of mats (3) *bedcloth.* Cf. láptak, shlanía, shlánka.

shláyaks, shlä'-iyaks, slä'-iks, d shlashláyaksh (1) *smoke; smoke of fire:* K'mukámtcham lû'loks shláyaksak *the camp-fire of K'múkamtch was nothing but smoke,* 99, 4. (2) *gunpowder:* shláyaksam wawákoksh *powder-horn:* shlä'yaksam wetkokótkish *load-gauger, charger.* Cf. shlakáya; lit. "what is spread, suspended in the air". Quot. under lókansha.

shláka, Mod. shléka, d. shláshlka, Mod. shléshlka (1) *to observe, watch,*

guard. (2) *to keep guard over, to keep in order, to control:* wátch sh *to guard the horses,* 30, 1.; ḵá-i kánam shlékîsh *by no one I am observed, controlled,* 192; 8. Der. shléa.

shlákaya, shlaggáya, d. shlashlkáya (1) v. intr., *to hang down from, to be hanging.* (2) v. trans., *to hang up, suspend,* as clothing on a hook or line. Cf. aggáya, kshaggáya, laggáya.

shlakáka, d. shlashlkága, v. intr., *to hang down.* Cf. naúknauksaksh.

shlakákash, contr. shlákaksh, d. shlashlkákash *gullet* of quadrupeds etc.

shlakáta, d. shlashlkáta *to saw with a small saw.* Cf. láktcha.

shlakatótkish, d. shlashlkatótkish (1) *saw, hand-saw, small saw.* (2) *dagger, poniard.*

Shlakeítatko, Shlaχäítatko, nom. pr. of a Modoc man.

shlakótkish, shläkō'tksh, d. shlashlχótkish *ax, hatchet;* larger than the tchiktchíkash. Incantation 178; 10. 11. Cf. láktcha.

shlálaksh, d. shlashlálaksh *floor of room.* Cf. shlá-ish, shlanía.

shláltpa *to give for use, to surrender for* some purpose; said of tissues, mats and similar objects: kála sh. táluodsh máḵlaks *they gave a large flat bucket to stew the* (dead) *Indians in,* 113, 1.

shlámia, d. shlashlámia (1) *to feel offended* by hearing a deceased relative's, friend's or other dead person's *name* called or mentioned; *to resent* or *punish it* as an insult, 96, 3. (2) *to look sad, aggrieved, mournful; to act like a mourner* or *one bereaved,* 152, 6.: shlámuapk (for shlamí-uapk) î nánuk! look *ye all* mournful and therefore *stop singing!* 90, 13., cf. 14. For external signs of mourning, cf. stíya. Der. láma (3).

shlanía, shlaníya, d. shlashlníya *to spread out for* somebody, as carpets, mats, cloth, blankets, skins, 186; 55.

shlánka, d. shlashlánka *to spread out,* as skins, blankets: slánkok shlóa tchakĕlátat *spreading a lynx-skin in the willow-basket,* 101, 19. Cf shlanía.

shlankáyash, d. shlashlankáyash *scaffold, scaffolding.* Cf. gelkáya.

shlánkōsh, d. shlashlánkōsh (1) *bridge.* (2) Shlánkosh, or Tchûshníni Slánkōsh, nom. pr. of the *Natural Bridge,* a natural rock-arch on Lost River, Lake County, Oregon, 33, 3. and Note to 33, 2.; it is overflowed by the waters of Lost River during many months of the year and hence its other name: Tilhuántko, q. v. (3) Slánkosh, nom. pr. of another natural bridge near Klamath Marsh. Der. shlánkua.

Slánkoshksû'ksi, nom. pr. of a locality on the Williamson River; lit. "where the old bridge was."

shlánkōshla, d. shlashlánkōshla *to erect a bridge.* Der. shlánkōsh.

shlánkua, d. shlashlánkua, v. trans., *to spread out over the water, river.*

shlánχoksh *lining,* as of a hat. Cf. shlánka, shlétilsh.

shlánuala, d. shlashlánuala *to roof over, to cover with a roof.* Cf. shlanía.

shlánualsh, contr. shlánuash, d. shlashlánualsh *roof.*

shlápa, d. shláshlpa (1) v. intr., *to open out, display itself.* (2) v. intr., *to bloom, to blossom; to produce flowers:* káyu shlapátko *in the budding stage, not yet expanded into a flower.*

shlápaliaksh, pl. túmi sh., *twins.* Der. lápeala Cf. lapä'yalsh.

shlápsh, d. shláshlapsh (1) *flower; state of inflorescence:* sh. pushpúshli *the flowers are of a dark color,* 146, 2.; cf. 7. 12. 147, 20. (2) *bud; upper portion of plant* or *weed* with the flowers on it, 147, 3. Der. shlápa.

shlápshaltko, d. shlashlápshaltko *flowering, blossoming; having flowers, buds, blossoms, inflorescence:* skáwanks pushpû'shlish sh. *wild parsnip has dark-colored blossoms,* 150, 1.; cf. 146, 14.

shlápshta, d. shlashlápshta *to close, clinch the hand.* Der. shlápa.

shlatámpka, d. shlashltámpka *to draw the bowstring for shooting; to draw the bow,* 23, 17. Der. shlín, -tampka.

shlataníya, shlatanía, d. shlashlatanía *to be on the point of shooting at, to make ready for shooting at,* 163; 10. Der. shlín.

shlátpampěli *to give back, to return* or *bring back;* said of garments, sheets etc. Der. átpa. Cf. hashlántchuipěle.

shlátcha-ish, d. shlashl'tchá-ish; see shlatchayótkish.

shlatchayótkish, slatsayū'tksh, d. shlashl'tchayótkish *saw-mill.* Mod. for shlátcha-ish Kl.

shlatchiéga, d. shlashlatchiéga *to splash.*

shlátchka, d. shlashlátchka *to sift;* same as shlítchka, q. v.

shlatchknótkish, contr. shlátchknōtch, d. shlashlatchknótkish *sieve.*

shlátchualχa, d. shlashlátchualχa *to splash.* Cf. shlatchiéga.

shlá-uki, slaúki (1) *to close with a cover* or *lid.* (2) *to close* or *shut an opening,* as the door-flap of lodge, a door or gate: partic slaukítko *the door is closed.* Mod. for ká-ishna Kl.

shla-ukióla, shlaukiō'le (1) *to uncover.* (2) *to open a lodge-cover, door, doorflap, opening.* Mod. for kaishnúla.

shlaukípěle, *to shut* or *close the door* or *door-flap* as an habitual act, Mod.: î slaukípěli! *shut that door!*

shlä'-ika, d. shläshlī'ka *to make* or *produce smoke:* lúloks sh. *the fire is smoking;* hágga shlä'k! (for h. shlä'-ika!) *let me fire off* (my rifle)! 22, 19. Cf hashlá-ika, shláyaks.

shlä'k, 22, 19.; see shlä'-ika.

shléa, släá, shlá-a, d. shléshla, slä'sla (1) *to see, to behold, to look at, to perceive:* túnep sh. shlóa *he saw five lynxes,* 125, 1 ; tsúi shlaá máklaks *then he sees people,* 83, 2.; shlä'-at, shlā't *can see, may behold,* 129, 1. 2. 7. 130, 2.; hä nî ûnk shläát *if I should see,* 129, 4.; shlä-ók *for seeing, on account* of having seen, 129, 5. 130, 3.; shlä-úkit (for shlä'-ok at) nā'd *if we should see,* 129, 6.; shlé-î! pl. shlé-at! *see this here! look here!* kánktak shléshl'î! (Mod) *stop looking at these things!* pushpúshuk (for púshpush hû'k) shlē'sh *this thing black to look at,* 73, 6.; tsulä'ks=sitk shlä'sh *flesh-like to look at, appearing like flesh,* 73, 7.; Aíshish=shitk slä's *so as to look like Aíshish,* 100, 10., cf. 91, 7. 147, 19. 148, 13.; nî nánukash shlä'sh ki *I can see into every corner,* 22, 17.; shläō'tak *at the mere sight,* 19, 3. Cf. 29, 7. 100, 8. 126, 10. Note to 127, 2–4. and hággî, héshla, léshma (2) *to find, to find out, to discover* after a search: släá mák'lěχapks (for mak'leχápkash) *they found him encamped,* 28, 8., cf. 21, 13. 14.; gíta nîsh shle-uápka ktáyat *he will find me here in the rocks,* 40, 3 ; ká-i î késh shléetak (Mod.) *you will find no ipo-roots,* 135, 1., cf. 2.; ká-i shléank gatpámpěle *not finding them, he returned home,* 110, 20.; shláank wátch *finding a horse,* 66, 13.; shle-úta nû mish shéwant a *when I find it I will give it to you.* Cf. 43, 6. 14. 72, 2. 134, 14–16. and Note, 136, 3. 148, 1.

shlédsha, d. shléshltcha *to come and see, to visit, to go on a visit,* 113, 15.: máklăkshash Kóketat sh. *he visited the Indians on Lost River,* 36, 10.

shlē'dsh, slē'ds, (1) a species of *wild hemp;* made into ropes. (2) *narcotic part* of (1); used by Indians for poisoning fish, 150, 3. Cf. shlédsχa.

shlédsχa, d. shleshládsχa, v. trans., *to lay on the top of, to lay over;* said of garments, large sheets, blankets etc. Der. ídsχa Cf. nédsχa.

shlé-ipěle, d. shléshlipěle, v. trans ; said of woven or sheet-like objects

etc.: (1) *to return, to hand over in return:* sh. shash kála *he handed them back the kála-bucket,* 113, 8. (2) *to restore, give back:* kaknō'lsh s. nād *we restored* (to them) *their elk-skin armors,* 21, 5. 6. Cf. 178; 5.

shléyamna, d. shleshlī'amna *to take along, to carry around oneself:* yákî shléyaměnank *taking a basket with them* strung around their bodies, 101, 12.

shléka, d. shléshlka, Mod. for shláka Kl., q. v.

shlékla, d. shleshlákla, said of garments, sheet- or thread-like objects only: (1) v. trans., *to lay down, deposit; to lay on the ground.* (2) sh or partic. shléklatko *I, he* or *she lays down; laid down;* viz. "counted"; numeral classifier added to numerals from 11 to 19, 21 to 29, 151 to 159 etc., when counting articles of the shape as described above. (3) v. trans.. *to put on as a dress, to put around oneself, to dress in,* as in a cloak: kaíliu sh. *to dress in a rabbit-skin-* or *feather mantle.* (4) v. intr., *to lie upon, to be deposited upon:* kaíliu tchéwat shleklápkash shléa *he saw his mantle lying upon the antelope's back,* 126, 10.; *to lie on the ground.* Der. íkla. Cf. heshláklash.

shléka, shléχa, d. shléshl'χa *to molder, to become musty* or *moldy,* as eatables: shléχatko shápěle, Mod., *musty bread.* Cf. heshláktcha.

shlélaluash, d. shléshlaluash, sheet-like article serving as a *cover:* sh., *or* lû'lpam sh. *upper eyelid.*

shlélaluish, d. shléshlaluish *cream:* édshashtat sh. *cream of milk;* lit. "what has formed a cover over the milk".

shlélktcha, shlä'lχtcha, d. shleshlálktcha *to deposit while going, to leave behind, relinquish on the way;* said of articles of a sheet-like form. Der. shlélχa. Cf. élktcha, lélktcha.

shlélktchana, slélktsna, d. shleshlálχtchana; same as shlélktcha.

shlélχa, d. shleshlálχa *to lay down, deposit,* as on the ground, floor etc.; said of objects of a sheet-like form. Der. élχa. Cf. shlélktcha.

shlémpěli, d. shleshlámpěli *to bring back* or *home; to take home:* yáki shlä'mp'l î! *take that seed-basket home!* Der. ē'mpěli. Cf. éna.

shlépěle (1) *to see, behold again.* (2) *to find anew, to meet again,* 96, 5. Der. shléa, -pěli.

shlépka, d. shléshl'pka *to bring, haul, fetch,* as cloth, shirts, mantles: skû'tash ténish shlépki! *bring a new blanket!* Der. épka.

shlē'pka, shlä'pka (1) *to see* or *notice at a distance*, 29, 7. 19. (2) *to care for, protect, guard the interests of:* Bóshtinash tídsh shlepakuápkasht Mōdokíshash *that the Government would efficiently protect the Modocs*, 35, 9.; shayuákta Tchmû'tchăm tálaak shlepakuápkash *he knew that he would be well cared for by Frank Riddle*, 36, 12.; nû'shtoks mā'lash shlépaktgî *that ye take care of me*, 42, 3. Contr. from shle-ápka. Der. shléa (1).

shlepkí.pĕle (1) *to bring, fetch*, or *carry back.* (2) *to bring, fetch*, as done habitually: shlépkipâl' î'sh gé-u ténish kápo! *bring me my new coat!* Der. shlépka, -i-, -pĕli.

shlépopka, shlä'popka, slépapka, d. shleshlepâ'pka (1) *to look at from a distance; to take notice of; to notice*, 20, 1.; *to notice* in one's dreams, 83, 4.; tuá î slä'popk? *what are you looking at?* nánuk nî tíds shlä'popka shash *I perceived every one of them perfectly well* (though they did not see me), 22, 14. (2) *to watch, observe, to observe closely*, 64, 12.: ā't shlä'papakuapk *ye will find out by observing*, 100, 19.; tgî'tsχank sh. *standing near, he looked at him closely*, 110, 15.; tídsh sh. (Mod.) *to take care of.* Der. shléa

shléshlaptcham, pl. túmi sh., *wild crab-apple tree;* growing to an altitude of 6 to 10 feet and bearing eatable fruit: *Pyrus rivularis.*

shléta, d. shléshlta *to find, discover;* said of persons, animals and other objects of long shape, 121, 19. Der. shléa (2).

shlétana, d. shleshlátana *to put on loose, to cover loosely:* partic. shletanátko *loose: fitting loosely; not tight.* Cf. héshltanksh.

shlétatka, d. shleshlátatka *to hold over* somebody or something; said of sheet- or tissue-like articles only. Cf. lútatka, shlétana.

shlét'hîsh, shlétish, d. shleshlátish (1) any *loose cover* or *covering:* shō'lhashtat sh. *pillow-case.* (2) *mat* to cover lodges.

shlétilsh *lining* of clothing: kailálapshtat s. *lining of pantaloons.* Cf. shlánχoksh, shlétana, shlét'hish.

shlétχa, d. shleshlátχa *to take away, to carry off:* lā'p nat kaknō'lsh sh. *we took away two elk-skin armors*, 21, 5. Der. ítχa. Cf. lútχa, útχa.

shléwala, Mod. shlíwala, d. shléshluăla (1) *to draw the bowstring for shooting.* (2) *to cock the hammer for firing:* lóloksgîsh sh. *to cock the rifle*, 23, 1.; cf. 30, 14.; shlishlolólan, 41, 3.; see Note. Der. shlín. Cf. shliulúla.

shléwi, slä'wi, d. shléshlui (1) v. impers., *to blow;* said of storms, winds,

wind-gusts: ké-uni, nkílak, kíllitk, mû' ská sh. *the wind blows gently, stronger, very strong, very cold*, cf. 31, 2.; mû'ash shlé-uyuk *when the south wind blows*, 94, 6. (2) v. intr., *to blow from the mouth.* Cf. pníwa.

shlewílamna, d. shleshluílamna *to blow around in the sky, to blow in various directions;* said of winds, 156; 35.: lit. "to blow down around".

shléwish, slä'wîsh, d. shléshluish (1) *wind;* any commotion of the atmosphere moving in one direction only, as *blast, breeze, gale, puff, storm, tempest.* The wind, as a carrier of infectious diseases, is very frequently mentioned in the conjurer's incantations: 153; 3. 155; 25. 156; 27. 30. and Note; 168; 42. 173; 6., also the winds specified after the points of compass, as yámash, múash etc. Cf. kákiegsh. (2) *blast from the mouth,* 157; 45. (3) Slä'wish, nom. pr. of a windy locality in a bend of Lost River. Der. shléwi. Quot. under kítcha, lkán.

shlewíta, släwíta, d. shleshluíta *to blow at* or *upon* persons, animals etc.; said of winds, of animal breath: nû'sh a-i shläwî'ta, kä'mat a-i shläwíta *I blow upon myself, I blow upon my back*, 177; 28. Der. shléwi.

shlewitaknúla, d. shleshluitaknúla *to blow breath from one's mouth:* népaksh nîsh sh. *the disease is being blown out through my mouth*, 153; 3. Der. shléwi. Cf. shataknúla, tilwtaknúla.

shlî'kshga, shlî'kska, d. shlishlákshga *to come near shooting, wounding* or *killing*, 30, 7. 10', 16. 110, 10. 13.: tû' shlíkshgan's a Sā't *by shooting at long range the Snakes came near killing me*, 29, 20. Der. shlín (1) (2).

shlíkui, d. shlishlákui (1) v. trans., *to make fire* by the fire-drill or shlikuyótkish, q. v.; *to kindle fire* by friction or by rapid turning; *to strike a match.* (2) v. intr., *to catch fire, to begin to burn.* Der. shlín.

shlíkuish, d. shlishlákuish *piece of pine-root* serving to catch the spark elicited by the aboriginal fire-drill. This piece of resinous wood is made more susceptible to fire by being rubbed with willow-bark and charcoal. Der. shlíkui. Cf. gă't, kétlash.

shlikuyótkish, d. shlishlakuyótkish, any *apparatus for making fire: Indian fire-drill; match-box, rough surface to strike matches on* etc. Der. shlíkui. Cf. shlíkuish.

shlín, d. shlíshlan (1) *to shoot at with arrows, balls, bullets* or other missiles: shlī't nî'sh a nen! *or* shlā't îsh! î'sh shlā't! 41, 5.; *shoot ye at me!*

ḵá-i î shlí-uapk shash *do not shoot at each other*, 58, 10.; shlíutuapkug hû'nk *for the purpose of firing at him with it* (the pistol), 66, **12**. Cf. shlókla. (2) *to hit, wound by shooting; to hit, wound, lacerate, disable* by an arrow or other missile dispatched: tsúi sa sh. tû'kni *then the men from the other side shot him*, 23, 21.; nû'sh sh. Móatokish *a Modoc man was shot in the head*, 21, 18.; shlî't î hû'nks! *you must shoot him!* 107, 14.; shlínk shiúga *he killed by a shot*, 110, 14.; shliuápka m'sh! *they will shoot you!* 22, 7.: partic. shlítko *wounded*, 24, 3. 7. 8.; obj. shlípks for shlípkash, 24, 5.; shlít for shlítko gî *was shot*, 20, 8. Cf. 23, 1. 24, 1. (3) *to kill by shooting* or *firing, to shoot with fatal effect:* n'únk sh. siwága *I killed that girl*, 23, 10.; kánts sli-uápkst *who might be killed, wounded to death*, 21, 10.; hä' mîsh shlí-uapk *if he kills you*, 110, 6.; shlínk ndektî'shtka *killing them with arrows*, 136, 1.; shliútuk mä'makla *for killing water-fowl with it*, 136, 1. (4) *to indicate a guess* by a gesture made with the hand or finger; lit. "to shoot the finger forward", 79, 3. 4. and Note. Cf. yúshka.—Speaking of many objects shot, hit or killed, or of one subject shooting many objects by different, repeated shots, yúta, q. v. Der. léna. Cf. ngé-isha, téwi.

s h l i t á m n a, d. shlishl'támna *to shoot, hit, wound continually:* Aíshish shlî'-tam'na tálaak *Aíshish hits the mark at every shot*, 100, 20. Der. shlín.

s h l í t i χ a p k a, d. shlíshltiχapka *to hold the fingers* at some distance from each other *in a scratching position.* Cf. shatchlχáma.

s h l i t c h í χ a, d shlishltchíχa *to comb:* tídsh shlitchíχatko *well combed.* Cf. shlítchka.

s h l i t c h í χ a s h, d. shlishltchíχash *comb.*

s h l i t c h i χ ó t k i s h, d. shlishltchiχótkish *comb.*

s h l í t c h k a, shlátchka, d. shlishlátchka, shlashlátchka, v. trans., *to pass through a sieve; to sift.* Cf. látcha, lédsha.

s h l í t c h k a p ě l e, d. shlishlátchgapěle *to untie, unhitch:* wátch at nû shlítchgapěle kō'shtat *I unhitch the horse from the pine tree.*

s h l í t c h l k a, d. shlishlátchlka *to tie, to tie together*, as strings, animals etc.: ké-une (ké-una), ḵuáta sh. *to tie loose, tight.*

s h l í t c h t a, d shlishlátchta (1) *to tie to* or *together; to hitch, to attach:* sh. ánkutat *to tie the branches* or *twigs of a shrub:* wátch sh. nî kō'shtat *I hitch the horse to the pine tree;* topítan wäg'n sh. *they fastened behind a wagon*, 13, 6. (2) *to hitch* (horses, mules) *to a wagon.*

shlí-uya, shlihúya, d. shlishl'úya *to hit* or *wound*, though not dangerously or fatally, 54, 14.; partic. shlíwitko (*a*) *wounded, disabled by a shot.* (*b*) *shot-wound.* Der. shlín. Cf. ngēshe-úya, stúka.

shliulólash, d. shlishliulólash *hammer* or *lock of gun, rifle, pistol.*

shliulúla, d. shlishlulúla (1) *to unstring the bow* (nté-ish). (2) *to uncock a pistol, gun, rifle; to drop the hammer.*

shliúta, d. shlishlúta *to shoot, kill by means of;* see shlín (1), (3).

shlíwala, d. shlíshluala, Mod. for shléwala Kl., q. v.

shlóa, shlû'a, pl. túmi sh. (1) *lynx*, vulgarly called *wild-cat: Lynx rufus:* shléa sh. ánkotat wawakayápkash *he saw lynxes sitting on tree-limbs*, 125, 2.; cf. 3. sqq. (2) *hide, fur* or *tanned skin of lynx*, 186; 55. Cf. skútash.

shlō'kingsh, d. shlushlō'kingsh *surf.* Cf. lkapáta.

shlókla, slō'kla, d. shlushlû'kla *to try marksmanship, to shoot at the mark*, 99, 4. 100, 20.: gen shlókalsht hí *after his shooting;* lit. "after the time when he will have shot at the mark," 100, 19. Der. shlín.

shlóklgîsh *spittoon, cuspidor:* wikámo=s. *chamber-pot;* lit. "spittoon standing on ground." Cf. shlúktchna.

shlokópash, shlúkopsh *former location of a lodge, house* or *building, excavated area of former house; remains of Indian lodge*, 180; 23.

Shlokópashkshi "*Lodge-Hole*", nom. pr. of a locality at Yáneks.

slō'ksh, shlō'ktsna; see shlû'ktch, shlû'ktchna.

shlólush, slû'lush, d. shlushlúlush *whistling-stick, whistling-reed*, chiefly made of elder-wood, 122, 9. 123, 5.; *reed-pipe, reed-flute.* These Indians use wooden and reed flutes, pipes being scarce. Der. shléwi (2).

shlólusham, pl. túmi sh., *elder-tree: Sambucus* (*glaucus?*). Cf. shlólush.

shlúihuya, d. shlushlúihuya *to trot, to ride at a trotting gait.* Cf. shnä'-uldsha, wáksha.

slúitch, d. slúshlitch *slough, swamp, marshy tract of land; wet meadow.*

shluyakíga, shlauyakíga, d. shlashluyakíga *to whistle; to whistle a tune.* Der. shléwi. Cf. shlólush.

shluyúga, sloyúka, d. shlushliúga *to whistle.* Cf. shlólush.

shlúka, slû'ka, d. shlû'shlka, 177; 17. 18.; same as shlû'ki, q. v.

shlúkalaksh, d. shlû'shl'kalaksh (1) *loop, noose, knot:* shútat hû'n sh.! *make ye a knot!* (2) *trap, lasso.* Der. shlukálχa.

shlukálχa, d. shlushlkálχa *to make a knot* or *noose, to tie a knot:* shlukalχóla *to untie a knot.*

shlû'ki, d. shlû'shlkî *to eat up, devour, consume:* wátchag sh. nā'sh líklash pála-ash *the dog ate up a whole loaf of bread.*

shlúkshka, d. shlushlákshga *to pick to pieces for eating, devouring,* 114, 9.

slû'ktch, slō'ksh, d. slû'slaktch, slō'slaksh (1) *saliva, spittle; phlegm spit out.* (2) constellation formed of "six stars" standing close together; evidently the cluster of the seven *Pleïades.* Cf. shlúktchna.

shlúktchna, d. shlushláktchna *to spit, spit out.* Kl. for kpítchtchna Mod. Cf. kpútchna (2).

shlû'ldsha, d. shlûshláldsha *to saw with a hand-saw.* Cf. spúldsha.

shlûldshótkish, d. shlûshlaldshótkish (1) *large saw.* (2) *sword.* Cf. shlakatótkish, shlatchayótkish.

shlû'lksh, d. shlû'shlalksh (1) *scrotum.* (2) *testicle.* (3) Slû'lks, nom. pr. of a Modoc warrior, sentenced to life-long imprisonment for participating in the assassination of the Peace Commissioners on April 11, 1873; lit. "Large Testicles". Called Slóleks by the whites, 44, 7.

shlûlksháltko, d. shlushlalksháltko *domestic animal not castrated; bull, stallion.* Der. shlû'lks.

shlulóla, d. shlushlolóla *to drift away,* as a cloud or fog, 157; 43. Cf. lúa, lúla, lúsha.

slû'mdamd-wásh *steep hole* showing location of an old sweat-house, 180; 23. Der. wásh. Cf. shlokópash.

shlushlóluish, pl. túmi sh., *trumpeter, bugleman.*

shlûshshá-ish, pl. túmi sh., *sawyer.* Cf. shlû'ldsha.

shlû'tila, d. shlushlû'tila *to scratch out a den, burrow:* käíla sh. *to scratch up the ground;* said of beasts, 157; 42. Der. lutíla.

shlû'tchua, d. shlû'shl'tchua *to take fish with a light* or *fire-brand:* pshín slótsuank shtóka, *or* pshín sh. *to fish with a fire-brand* or *torch.* Stands for shklû'tchua; cf. klutsuótkish, sklû'tchkantcha.

smáhia, d. shmáshm'hia *to cast a shadow.* Cf. máhiash.

shmáhilaksh, d. shmashméhilaksh *shed,* covered at the top only.

shmá'hitchχa, d. shmáshm'hitchχa (1) *to make shadow.* (2) *to shelter, to give shelter.* Cf. máhiash.

shmá'htcha, d. shmáshm'tcha *to project one's shadow* while walking or moving. Cf. máhiash.

shma'htchága, d. shmashm'tchága *to project one's shadow*, 135, 1. 2.

smáhui, smáwi, d. smasmáhui *to cease raining* or *snowing*. Cf. máhiash.

smahuyóla, shmauyóla, d. smasmauyóla *to cease raining* or *snowing*.

shmáyalsh, d shmashmáyalsh *buckskin robe* of female, *fringed with porcupine quills*, 154; 6. and Note; shmashmáyalti is the partitive case of the d. form. Der. shmáyam (2).

shmáyam, pl. túmi s., (1) a yellowish species of *tough lacustrine* or *prairie grass* used in the manufacture of basket-ware, woman's skullcaps etc.: *Juncus* (*balticus?*). Cf. kmă'. (2) *bristle* or *quill of porcupine*, 154; 6. and Note. Der. má-i.

smā'k, shmā'k, d. smásmāk (1) *coarse hair on genitals*. (2) Smā'k, nom. pr. given to a tribe of Indians living in Oregon, south of The Dalles, as a burlesque nickname, 143, 3. Cf. K̲ä'k̲ak̲îlsh, pátchnam, smō'k.

shmákaltko, d. shmashmákaltko *provided with hair on private parts*. The passage, 185; 44.: k̲á-i welí'sht î mîsh shmákalpsh (for shmakálpkash) gî'sh shápa explains itself through the custom of many Indian tribes of pulling out all hair growing around the genital organs.

shmauyóla; see smahuyóla.

Smé-ushish, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man.

smō'k, shmō'k, d. shmû'shmok (1) *hair* of beard; *long hair around the mouth* of cats and other felines. (2) *beard, mustache, whiskers, goatee*. Der muk- in múkash, mukmúkli. Cf. nī'l, smā'k.

shmókaltko, pl. túmi sh., (1) *wearing a beard, mustache*, or *whiskers*. (2) Shmókaltko, Tchmóχaltko, nom. pr., given, e. g., to the Klamath Lake chief Lelékash, who wore a little beard.

shmō'tka, shmû'tka *to fill, fill up, replenish:* kĕlá-ush a sh. nálam látchash *sand fills our house;* nánuktua käíla shmû'tkatko *everything is filled with dust*. Der. mu- in múna. Cf. éwa, shópa.

shmúkalta, d. shmû'shmkalta, v. trans., *to wet, to moisten:* pí kítutăna ámbu nûsh, sh. gé-u kû'ksh nánuk *he threw water on me, and drenched my whole dress*. Der. mukálta. Cf. mu- in múka.

shmukátana *to wet, drench, dip in liquids*. Cf. mukálta.

smû'links, shmúlinksh *bladder* of fish. Cf. lawálash, shuídshash.

shmushmō'klish *barber, shaver.* Cf hushmō'kla.

shnahualpákta, d. shnashnahualpákta *to start, raise an echo.* Cf. wálta, wáltka.

shnáhualta, d. shnáshualta *to cause to sound; to ring,* as a door-bell. Der. wálta. Cf. spatchíga (2).

shnaíligsh, d. shnashnī'ligsh *eyebrow.* Mod. for shnékĕlish Kl.

shnayéna, d. shnashniéna *to fly* or *flutter around,* as a captive bird, 177; 29. Cf. nínia, shnē'dsha.

shnákptiga, d. shnashnákptiga *to seize with pincers* or *tongs.* Cf. shnúka.

shnakptigótkish, d. shnashnakptigótkish *pincers; blacksmith's tongs.*

shnálualsh, d. shnashnálualsh *coverlet* spread over the bed. Der. lawála.

shnámbua, d. shnashnámbua *to make explode by a stroke of the hand,* as a bladder. Der. mbáwa.

shnándshma-a, d shnashnándshma-ȧ *to amuse by jests* or *tricks.* Der. ndshamá-a. Cf. k̲ä'la, léshuatχash, shéshtalkāsh.

shnantátchlχa, d. shnashnantátchlχa *to obtain by trapping, to ensnare:* shnantátchlχank shnúka *to catch by trapping.*

shnantátchlχish, d. shnashnantátchlχish *trapper:* pû'm shnashnantátchlχish *beaver-trapper.*

shnantátchlχōtch *trap; hunter's trap, steel trap.*

shnántchakta, d. shnashnántchakta (1) v. intr, *to be sticking, stuck* or *pasted on.* (2) v. trans., *to stick* or *paste upon.* Cf. shnatcháka, shnátkuala.

shnapémpema, Mod. shnepē'mpema, d. shnashnpémpema (1) *to allure, to fool, to induce by tricks, to entrap,* 44, 3. 94, 10. (2) *to feign, simulate*

shnápka, d. shnáshn'pka *to flatten, to render flat:* nû'sh sh. *to flatten the head* of infants; a custom largely observed by the coast tribes from Middle Oregon northward and by the Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians.

shnashnátia, d. shnashnashnátia *to sneer at, to grimace at, to make faces:* ka-á sh. *to make many grimaces.* Cf. k̲owitíwatko, nidshonídshua

shnáshniksh, snásnēks, pl. túmi s., *leggings* covering the leg below the knee, and formerly worn by males and females. The summer leggings were made of buckskin, those for winter of tule-bulrush; on both ends they fitted tight, but were loose in the middle and had no fringes. Cf. kailálapsh, mítash.

shnátakpūtch, d. shnáshntakpūtch *cattle-whip* made of leather.

shnatcháka, d. shnashntcháka, v. trans., *to melt, dissolve*, as tallow, wax, pitch. Der. natcháka.

shnatcháktka, d. shnashntcháktka *to point, to sharpen*, as a stick. Mod. for shnatcháktgi Kl. Der. tchak- in tchaktchákli. Cf. watcháka.

shnátkalka, shnatgálka, d. shnashnátkalka (1) *to kindle up; to light*, as a lamp, candle. (2) *to set on fire:* shnatgálka k̲álo *he set the sky on fire*, 96, 20 Cf. nútkolua.

shnátkolua, d. shnashnátkolua (1) v. intr., *to shine from a distance.* (2) v. trans., *to light a fire away from the camp* or *home.* Der. nútkolua. Cf. shnéna, shnē'pka, shnúta, shū'dsha.

shnátkuala, shnátkual, d. shnashnátkual *to set up straight, to raise up to an erect position*, 120, 18. 20. Cf. tgúta, tgútga, tkána.

shna-ulámna *to spit all over, to spit upon*, 132, 8. Der. náwal.

shnawā'ka, d. shnashuā'ka *to put on neckwear, to adorn one's neck with beads;* partic. shnawákitko *wearing a necklace, adorned with beads* or other *neckwear:* tchî'ksam shû'm shnawákitko *wearing a necklace of bird-bills;* these necklaces are worn by boys. Cf. láktash (2), nép.

shnawā'kish, snáwāksh, d shnáshuāksh (1) *beads in a bunch.* (2) *neck-ornament, necklace; necklace of shells:* wákash-sh. *necklace of bone.*

shnáwedsh, snawä'ds, snéwedsh, Mod. shnawédshash, pl. wéwanuish (1) *woman;* said of an adult female only: nā'sh nî lû'gsla snawä'ds (for snawä'dsas) *I captured one female*, 20, 1.; hû lîsh snawédshash k̲íya, Mod. *this woman lies*, 40, 20., cf. 41, 6.; snewédshash refers to a female conjurer in the incantation 158; 51. (2) *wife; married woman:* sh. gé-u *my wife*, 68, 1.; Riddlăm snawédshash *Riddle's wife*, 40, 19.; lupíni snawédshash *the former* or *first wife*, 55, 17.; híssuaks k̲ä'liak snáwädsh *a single man*, 60, 1.; snéwedsh páldshapĕluk *in order to abduct* (his) *wife*, 95, 8.; snawä'dshash pálla *to seduce a married woman*, 59, 2. Cf. 60, 11. 14–16. 111, 13–17. Cf. gúlu, mbû'shni, ndsílo, shnawédshka, waíshi, welékash, wéwanuish.

shnawédshashla, d. shnashnuédshashla, Mod. for shnawédshla Kl., q. v. Cf. hishuatchχáshla, lák̲iala.

shnawédshka, snawédsga, met. Kl shnéwadshka (1) *infant of the female sex, baby girl:* sh. gíulχa *the first-born girl;* lit. "a girl is born first", with

ellipsis of lupí "at first". (2) *little girl:* sh. k̲óhiegsh *female orphan*, of tender age; sh. tgáptcha gaíshtishtat *the little girl hides herself behind the door.* Contr. for shnawédshaga, dim. shnáwedsh. Cf. hishuákga.

shnawédshla, Mod. shnawedsháshla and snawedshála, d. shnashnuédshla, Mod. shnashnuedsháshla and snasnuedshála *to marry, espouse;* said of the husband only: nā'sak, láp snawä'dsla *to take one wife, two wives*, 60, 17 ; pén snawä'dshla *to marry a second wife;* lápĕni hû snawedshála *he married twice*, 55, 16. Cf. mbushéala, shumpseála, wewánuishla.

shnäk̲ä'gi, d. shnäshnχä'gi; see shnek̲égi.

shnä'-uldsha *to ride at a gallop, to gallop*, or in Western parlance "*to lope*", 29, 12. Cf. wáksha.

shnē'dsha, d. shnē'shndsha *to flutter, to beat* or *flap the wings* in water or when running on the ground. Mod. for néna Kl. Der. ne- in néna.

shné-ilaksh, contr. shnē'laks, d. shneshnílaksh (1) *fire-place, hearth*, 120, 20. 150, 7.; cf. Note to 36, 4. (2) *chimney in a room, open chimney; flue of chimney.* Der. shnélχa. Cf. shláyaks.

shné-ipaksh, d. shneshnípaksh *fire-place* belonging to a lodge or encampment, 36, 4. and Note. Der. shnē'pka.

shné-ish, species of *duck*, small, spotted in white on head and wings: *Bucephala albeola*, 177; 27. Its limbs are made the subject of conjurer's incantations; cf. Note on page 178. Der. shnē'dsha.

shnéka, d. shnéshnka, v. intr. (1) *to burn; to be lit up, to shine.* Cf. shnekúpka. (2) *to burn through.* Cf. Mbá-ush-Shnékash. Der. núta.

shnekálpka, d. shneshnkálpka *to heat* or *boil liquids:* sh nû ámbo, Kl, *I am boiling water.* Der k̲élpka. Cf. tchilála.

shnékĕlish *eyebrow;* lit. "what moves from its position". Kl. for snaíligsh Mod. Der. shnékĕlui.

shnékĕlui, snä'klui, v. trans. (1) *to remove from position* or *location.* (2) *to remove from office:* lák̲iash snäkĕli-uápka nû *I will remove the chief* (or *subchief*) *from the chieftaincy*, 59, 12. 15 17. 20. Der. k̲ĕléwi.

shneklō'tchna, d. shneshnaklō'tchna *to sail.* Word recently formed, as these Indians use no sails on their dugout canoes. Der. shnékĕlui (1).

shnekiōtchnótkish, pl. túmi sh, *sail, canvas spread out*, Mod.: sh.-vû'nsh *sail-boat.* Cf. shneklō'tchna. Cf. shniwatnótkish.

shnékshita, shníkshita, d. shneshnákshita *to save, deliver, rescue,* 193; 11. Der. kshíta; lit. "to cause to escape".

shnē'ktchigsh, d. shneshnáktchiksh (1) *shoulder;* term chiefly applied to quadrupeds. (2) *shoulder-blade.*

shnekúpka, d. shneshnkúpka *to shine, be lit up above* and *at a distance:* wakaí (for wak ḵá-i) lálap a hûn shnekû'pkashtkak î? *why don't you want two at a time to shine up there?* 105, 10. Der. shnéka, -u-, -apka.

shnekégi, d. shneshnḵē'gi, shneshnχä'gi (1) *to spill, waste, lose.* (2) *to lose* something, as from a side-pocket. Kl. for stéwa Mod. Der. ḵä'gi.

shnē'χash, snéχash, d. shnishnéχash, Mod. for shnī'χsh Kl., q. v.

shneχía *to eat up, devour, consume,* 154; 10. Cf. shlúki, shnúka.

shnē'laksh, 150, 7.; see shné-ilaksh.

shnélχa, shnē'lka, d. shneshnálχa *to set on fire, to burn down, to reduce to ashes,* as wood, lodges, corpses etc.: tchî'sh sh. *to burn a lodge,* 85, 13.; látchash shnä'lχa *to set a lodge on fire,* 59, 14. 113, 22.; shneshnalχóta (supply látchash) *while setting fire to the lodges,* 88, 7.; sh. Lĕmé-ish titskáaksh *he burnt up the Old Thunders,* 114, 12. Der. nélḵa. Cf. shné-ilaks.

shnélua, d shneshnálua *to stain, to color, to dye:* partic. shnéluatko *colored, dyed.* Cf néwal.

shnéluash, d. shneshnáluash (1) *dot, stain, spot.* (2) *color,* as the product of a dyeing process.

shneluótkish, snéluōtch, d. shneshnaluótkish *dye-stuff, coloring matter.* Der. shnélua. Cf. shnéluash.

shnéna, d. shnéshna, or sh. lû'loks *to make* or *build a fire* while on a journey, 99, 3. and Note; 100, 15.

shnepémpema, d. shneshn'pémpema, Mod. for shnapémpema Kl, q. v.

shnē'pka *to make* or *build a fire:* shū'tchank anut hû'nk sh. *we have a fire in the camp.* Contr. from shné-ipka Cf. shné-ipaksh, shū'dsha.

shnetchuéktekiūtch *wax, beeswax:* bī sh. shû'ta *the bee produces wax.* Cf. tchiwíχa.

shne-uyála *to destroy, annihilate almost; to render useless by partial destruction:* nákosh hû'nk táplalash né-ulχa shne-uyalátki shash *he ordered the loon to destroy the dam to their disadvantage,* 132, 1. Der. shnéwi.

shné-ulia, Mod. sníula, d. shneshnúlia *to catch a cold, to become rheumatic; to suffer of rheumatism.*

shne-ulóla *to throw down*, as a horse does a rider. Cf. shnä'-uldsha.

shné-utchna, d. shnéshnutchna *to mark, to draw a line:* tálaak sh. *to draw a straight line.*

shnéwadshka; met. for shnawédshga, q. v.

shnewalknótkish, d. shneshn'walknótkish *bellows.* Cf. niwálka No. 2.

shnéwi, d. shnéshnui *to destroy, demolish,* 132, 2. Der. níwa

shniáktcha, d. shnishnáktcha *to send* a person *for* something: spaútîsh sh *to send for poison,* 13, 14.

shnigóta, d. shnishngóta (1) *to send off, to send away, to dispatch.* (2) *to send by mail, to mail,* 36, 21.

shnigō'tchna, d. shnishngō'tchna *to send by mail; to send away;* said only of letters and similar objects.

shnikálua, d. shnishnkálua *to madden, excite to rage, irritate,* as persons, dogs etc. Der. kílua.

shníkanua, d. shnishnákanua *to let ripen, to allow time for ripening;* said of seeds, wókash, berries, 74, 8. Der. núka

shnikanuánka, d. shnishnkanuánka (1) *to make pauses in the gathering of fruits* or *digging of eatable roots, tubers.* (2) *to cease fishing and then recommence; to fish with interruptions.* Der shníkanua

shnikíshala, shniggishála, d. shnishnkíshala *to distrust:* sh. n'hûnk húnkĕlam hishuáksham shapíyash *I do not believe all that is said by this man.* Der. kî'sh. Cf. shikíta.

shnikíta, d. shnishnkíta *to lose, let fall;* said of long-shaped objects, as needles, pencils etc. Der. kéwa. Cf. hishn'kíta.

shnikíwa, d. shnishnkíwa *to throw, hurl, cast;* said of round or bulky, heavy objects. Kl for shnikóa Mod. Cf. nutódshna, nuwálχa.

shnikóa, d. shnishnkóa; Mod. for shnikíwa Kl., q. v.

shnikshókshuka, pl. túmi sh., (1) *to smell around, to put the nose about,* as horses, cows etc. (2) *to root,* as hogs.

shnikshû'lχa, d. shnishnakshû'lχa *to make dance; to force, prompt,* or *cause to dance,* 16, 12.: pän sa shnikshō'lχa lû'luags *they made the captives dance again,* 20, 10. Der. ksiû'lĕχa.

shnī'χa, d. shnishnē'χa (1) *to remove the mucus:* sníχî mî psísh! *blow your nose!* (2) *to snuff, sniff:* p'laítan sníχa *to snuff up into the nose.*

shnī'χsh, shníksh, d. shníshnēχsh *mucus, snot:* shiáskî mî hûn snî'χsh! *clean your nose* with the handkerchief! Kl. for shnē'χash Mod.

shnilíwa, d. shnishnlíwa *to kindle a fire; to strike a match.* Der. nilíwa.

shndû'dshna, d. shnishnandû'dshna *to lose* something, as out of the side-pocket Cf ndé-uli, shnekégi, shnikíta.

shndúwa *to dip, douse, let fall into the water,* 123, 4. Der. ndéwa (2).

shnkak'lkótkish, shnenkaklχō'tch *weighing-scale.* Der. shnkák'lχa.

shnkák'lχa, d. shnishnankák'lχa, v. trans., *to weigh by means of a scale.* Der. nkî'kĕlχa.

shnsháptchpa, d. shnishnsháptchpa *to tease, to annoy.* Mod. Der. ndshíptchpa.

shntóla, d. shnishnantóla (1) v. trans., *to let fall, to drop down.* (2) v. intr., Mod., *to fall, to drop.* Cf. ndé-uli.

shntō'lχa, d. shnishnantō'lχa, *to let fall, to drop.* Der. ndé-ulχa.

shntō'tχi, d. shnishnantō'tχi, v. trans, *to let fall, to drop upon the ground,* as fruits from a tree. Der. ndé-utχi.

shnípĕlan, d shnishnápĕlan *to fatten, to render fat.* Der. p'lín.

shnitchíχa, d. shnishnatchíχa *to fry:* lépuinatka sh *to fry in frying-pans,* 147, 20. Cf. shnitchkua.

shnítchkua, snítskoa, d. shnishnátchkua, snisnátskoa (1) *to broil* in a pan; *to fry.* (2) *to dry* meat, berries or fruits over the fire. Cf. shnitchíχa.

shnitchlkútkish, contr. snítchlgūtch *small hook, crochet, fibula.*

sníuχtcha, d. snisnúχtcha *to detest, hate.* Cf. mû'tchka, shnókakia.

sníula, d. shnishnúla, Mod.; same as shné-ulia Kl., q. v.

shniulatchgánka, d. shnishnulatchgánka *to glance off;* said of missiles: shnî'ulatchgankan hû'n gî *it was glancing off;* the subject, taldshiága, to be supplied, 110, 11.

shniwádshna, d. shnishnuádshna *to swallow:* tinā'k shniwátchna *to swallow in one draught.* Cf. skótka (1).

shniwatnótkish, d. shnishnuatnótkish *canvas spread out, sail.* Der. níwatana; lit. "what drives along". Cf. shneklōtchnótkish.

shniwatchnótkish, d. shnishnuatchnótkish (1) *œsophagus, pharynx.* (2) *throat.* Der. shniwádshna. Cf. sχutkanútkish.

shnókakia *to detest, hate:* shnókakiula nû húnksh ka-á *I hate him thoroughly.* Cf. mû'tchka, sníuχtcha.

shnókgîsh, d. shnushnókgish *handle* of tools, trunk etc. Der. shnúka.

shnuitámpka d. shnushnitámpka *to keep burning:* lóloksh sh. *they kept up the fire by stirring it,* 85, 9. Der. shnúya.

shnúya, d. shnû'shnia (1) v. intr., *to burn, conflagrate; to be consumed by fire.* (2) v. intr., *to shine, radiate; to appear radiantly* or *as a fire.* (3) subst., *polar light, aurora borealis.* Der. núyua.

shnuyákta, d. shnushniákta *to singe.* Der. shnúya.

shnuyóka, d. shnushniúka *to cause to burn; to burn off, to singe off,* as hair. Der. shnúya (1).

shnúka, snóka, d. shnúshnka, snóshnχa (1) *to seize, to take hold of; to grasp, to seize forcibly; to catch, to capture:* shnúk' át mî'dsû *he takes up the spoon,* 138, 5.; nép sh. *to shake hands with* somebody; sh. nē'p k̲'lăkápkash *to shake hands with the deceased,* 87, 10.; cf. nép; nánuk shûlótish sh *he took away the whole dress,* 95, 7.; hû'nk lû'luags wä'k shnû'shnĕχank *seizing the war-captives by their arms,* 16, 12.; tála shnû'ksh hû háměni, Mod.: *he, she is eager to grab money;* nû shnukótak (or: nû shnukántkî), Mod., *I will get it for myself;* shnû'kshtkan (for shnû'kshtka gî nû) nā'sh siwák *I want to obtain* (this) *one girl,* 23, 8., cf. 20, 7. 23, 7.; k̲á-i nat snû'kat wátch hûnk *we did not capture the horse under these circumstances,* 30, 6. Cf. lupíni. (2) *to receive, obtain, be presented with.* Der. íka.

shnukátka, d. shnushnkátka *to approach for seizing, grasping* or *catching; to go and get hold of,* 183; 23.

shnúkpa, snō'kpa, d. shnushnákpa *to seize for oneself; to grasp, to hold fast on purpose:* shnukpápka *to seize* an object standing or lying on the ground, 55, 7. Der. shnúka.

shnû'kpěli, d. shnushnákpěli *to take back, to get back, to reobtain,* 60, 14. 61, 10.: snúkp'la 61, 10. for shnû'kp'li a. Der. shnúka, -pěli.

shnúktcha, d. shnushnáktcha *to go and seize; to catch, capture while going* or *running:* nā'sh shnuktsástkak hû'nk wátch *a man started to get hold of the horse,* 30, 2. Der. shnúka.

shnúkua, d. shnushnákua (1) *to grasp, to get hold of, to catch:* shnukuóla *to get a firm hold of.* (2) *to catch in the water.* Der. shnúka.

shnū'χa, d. shnū'shnχa *to parch;* said of seeds, roots, fruits etc., 149, 7. Der nóka. Cf. shnúta.

shnúlash, snō'lash, d. shnushnálash (1) *birds' nest,* 154; 9.: sh. shkúlelam *lark's nest,* 95, 5.; p'laíwasham sh., 94, 9. 100, 9., yaúkĕlam s. *eagles' eyrie;* pî'sham sh. *humming bird's nest,* 134, 13. (2) *den of animals, burrow, hole, recess:* tsû'tskam snû'lash *ground-squirrels' hole,* 24, 13.

shnulóka, d. shnushnlóka (1) *to snap at,* as dogs, turtles etc.; said of the spû'm-bird, 168; 44. (2) *to scold, threaten; to scare off by threats, scolding; to frighten, to scare:* hû'nshak î pshe-utuáshash shnulû'kuapkak (for shnulúkuapka ak) *you will only scare the human beings, and to no effect,* 114, 11. Cf. shkanága, shúla.

shnumátchka, d. shnushn'mátchka *to annoy, tease,* 36, 3. Der. mû'tchka.

shnumpshéala, snû'mpsä-ala *to unite a couple in wedlock,* 60, 7. Der. shumpshéla. Cf. mbushéala.

shnû'ntatka *to interpret:* shahamúyank sh. *sending for* somebody *to act as interpreter,* 66, 16. and Note. Cf. lútatka (3), nétatka.

shnuntáltchish, d. shnushnantáltchish *erosion, wash-out, earth* or *hill-side washed out.* Der. ntúltchna.

shnúntaltchna, d. shnushnántaltchna *to come down, to flow, rush downward;* said of water: lbéna stúnshnuk ámbû shnuntaltchanuápkug *to dig a canal-ditch for the water, to canalize a stream* or *water-course.* Der. ntúltchna.

shnuntatchelō'ks *trap;* cf. the more original form: shnantátchlχōtch.

shnuntop'lk̲ótkish, d. shnushnantop'lχótkish (1) *iron oven, round oven.* (2) *yeast; yeasted dough for raising bread,* Kl. Der. núta, p'laí.

shnuntchχóla, d. shnushnantchχóla *to curl,* as hair; *to put into curls.* Cf. ndshokólatko, tchítaksh.

shnúntchχōlsh, d. shnushnántchχōlsh *curl; curl of hair.*

shnupō'dsha, d. shnushnpō'dsha *to cause to eject, to force out of;* said, e. g., of the contraction of the musculus sphincter after defecation. Der. púedsha.

shnúta, shnóta, d. shnushnáta (1) *to burn; to destroy by fire;* cf. hushnáta. (2) *to parch* or *dry by fire-heat:* shnutétko tópesh *brick, tile;* lit. "parched mud". (3) *to build, kindle a fire* while away from the lodge or camp: tsúi Móatuash shnûshnáta *then the Pit River Indians built fires,* 23, 15. Der. núta. Cf. shnátkolua, shū'dsha.

shnutótkish, contr. shnútōtch, d. shnushntótkish, contr. shnúshntōtch *hard crust* or *shell of round* or *rounded shape:* shnúshntōtch-gítko *small beetle; lady-bug: Coccinella septempunctata.*

shnutchlúktagia *to plane, render smooth,* 87, 3. Der. tchlúχatko.

shnutchóka, d. shnushntchóχa (1) *to burn* or *singe to death; to kill by burning.* (2) *to torment to death; to tease unbearably.* Der. tchóka.

sho-, so-; words not entered here may be found under shu-, su-.

shō'dshna, d. shushō'dshna *to carry in hand, in a bucket* or *pail.* Cf. sténa.

shohóta, d. shosh'hóta *to satisfy appetite* or *hunger; to fill the stomach.*

shokeká-ash, d. shoshkeká-ash, Mod. for shukíkash Kl., q. v.

shokótana, d. shoshkótana *to bite oneself in the tongue* or *lip,* as when eating: shokótantk tû't *fore-teeth;* lit. "teeth biting the lip". Der. kóka.

shō'ksh, shû'ksh, sō'ks, Mod. tchĕóksh; d. shúshōks, shóshōks, Mod. tchĕótchĕoksh (1) *night-heron;* a noisy, gray or grayish-blue species of *heron* or *crane* inhabiting the shores of the Klamath upland lakes and rivers; two feet spread of wings, long bill: *Nyctiardea Gardenii:* sû'mmat (for shû'matka) shtû'ka kiä'm shō'ks *the night-heron catches fish with its bill.* (2) Shō'ksh, the mythic personification of this heron, 122, 9.; also in the form Shû'kamtch, q. v. Cf. tchû'ksh.

shókunka, d. shushókunka *to form, produce* or *develop froth, foam, to foam;* said of waters. Cf. kéwa.

shókunksh, d. shushókunksh *foam, froth of waves.*

shólalua *to pack goods* on a horse or mule *with ropes.*

Shólaluish "*Horse-Packer*", nom. pr. of Klamath headman, signer of the treaty of 1864, and mentioned in it as "Shollasloos".

Sóldshoks, Sóld'hoks, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man; interpreted by "Long-Legs". Der. tchû'ksh.

shō'lhash, d. shushálhash *pillow:* shō'lhashtat shlét'hish *pillow-case.*

sólt, shō'lt; see shált.

Sóltchokni, or S. máklaks, nom. pr., "*Salt-Chuck*" or *Pacific Coast Indian;* a comprehensive term including the Coquille, Coos Bay, Sayúskla, Siletz, Alséya, Yákona, Nestucca, Tillamuk, Nehélim, Clatsop Indians, who are the fisher tribes of the Oregon Coast. Among the Salt-Chuck Indians are counted also remnants of some tribes formerly living inland,

as a portion of the Rogue River and Shasti Indians. From the Chin. J. salt-tchuk *salt-water.*

sho-óta, d. shoshóta, Mod. for shu-úta Kl., q. v.

shópa, sû'pĕn, shúpa (1) v. intr, *to lie in a heap, stack, pile, layer.* Cf. shópalχa. (2) adv., *in a heap, in a pile:* á-ati sû'pĕn kĕlá-ush éhuă *the sand lies deep;* lit. "deeply in a layer the sand extends."

shópalχa, shû'palĕka, d. shóshpalχa *to pile up, to heap up in a stack* or *stacks,* 75, 13.: kshū'n túnepni nā'd shópelakuapk *we will make five stacks of that hay* (each to form one load, for hauling it home), 75, 12.

shotelóla, shutälóla, d. shushtelóla (1) *to terminate, finish up, achieve; to come to an end with preparing.* (2) *to unfetter, disengage, unroll, uncoil;* wī-iltí nû sh. *I am drawing back my prepuce,* 185; 42. Der. shutéla.

shpága, spā'gga, d. shpashpága, spashpā'gga *to wet, to drench.* Der. pága.

spagálaksh, d. spaspgálaksh *fold, crease* in cloth, paper etc. Der. spágalχa.

spágalχa, d. spaspágalχa *to fold, to fold up:* partic. shpagálχatko *folded, doubled up.* Cf. pákalaksh

shpáha, spáha, spahá, d. shpáshp'ha, spáspa, v. trans., *to render dry, to dry* near the fire, in the sun etc., 146, 9. 147, 15 : shpáhank *after drying it,* 146, 10. 148, 10. Der. páha. Cf hashpáχpĕli.

Spá-ish Valley, nom. pr.: *Surprise Valley.* Lies in the northeastern angle of California, southeast of Goose Lake. The Snake Indian chief Óchoho resides there with many of his men. Cf. 29, 3. and Note; 31, 15.

spáka, d. shpáshpka *to punch, to break by punching:* spaká-wēsh *tool for breaking chunks of ice.* Der. páka.

spakága, d. spashpkága *to tear, to tear up by hand,* 125, 2. Der. pakága.

spál, tchpál, pl. túmi s., *yellow ocher,* a light-colored or yellow mineral substance; when exposed to the fire it turns red and then is used as a paint to mark the face with small dots: tchpál shátuaχa *to mark the face with ocher-dots.* One of the places where it is found lies between Linkville and Upper Klamath Lake, on the Link River. Der pála. Lit. "what is dried". Cf. Lû'lpakat.

spălála, d. spashpălála *to feed;* said of animals feeding their young. Der. pán. Cf. háshpa.

spálptchi (1) *looking like spál-paint; ocher.* (2) *light yellow, light brown,* like dry leaves in the fall. Der. spál, -ptchi.

spámi, d. spaspámi *needle of the pine-tree,* green or dried up. Der. pála.

Spániōlkni *Spaniard; Mexican; white man from the South.*

spatádsha, d spashp'tádsha, v. trans., *to stretch, to stretch out* by hand; *to extend.* Der. patádsha. Cf. spitádsha.

spátcha, spâ'tcha, spótsa, d. spáptcha (1) *to split in the whole length,* as a piece of wood. (2) *to tear,* as cloth, paper. Der. pádsha. Cf. petéga.

spatchíga, d. spashptchíga (1) *to twist, turn over,* as one's lips, ears. Kl. (2) *to ring,* as a door-bell: wawá-ush s. *to ring the door-bell.* Cf. atchíga.

spá-utish, shpaútish, d. spashpá-utish *poison* of every description, 13, 14–17.: s. itá tchulē'kshtat *to poison meat.* Der. pán. Cf. k̲é-ish, stétmāsh.

Spawaúkshi, nom. pr. of a locality on the Sprague River, near Yáneks.

spekanótkish, d. speshpakanótkish *sewing needle:* lit. "tool to draw out". Kl. for spíkanash Mod, q. v. Der. spíka.

spekpéla, d. speshpakpéla *to squint:* partic spekpĕlítko (*a*) *squinting, squinter, cross-eyed.* (*b*) Spekpelítko, nom. pr. masc. Kl. Der. spíka, -pĕli.

spekp'lítkptchi, d. speshpakp'lítkptchi *cross-eyed.*

spelétaklūtch, d. speshplétaklūtch *rake.* Kl. for wakatchótkish Mod.

spélsha, d. spespálsha *to advance, to put forward;* usually said of fingers, 79, 6. Der. spéluish.

spélshna, d. speshpálshna (1) *to put forward the index-finger* (spéluish), or other fingers. (2) *to play the spélshna-* or *Indian guessing game* by putting forward fingers to indicate the supposed location of the four game-sticks lying under a cover. See p. 80, first Note. Spéldshna is a corruption of spélshna. Contr. from spéluishna. Der. spéluish.

spéluish, d. speshpáluish (1) *second finger, index-finger;* cf. yúshka, yúshχish, the first Note on p. 80, and Note to 79, 3. (2) name of several moons of the Mák̲laks year: usually mentioned in the instrumental case spéluishtka, and then used in a temporal sense. The spéluish- or *index-moons* correspond, though not exactly, to our month of *February,* 75, 19.; to our *July,* 75, 1.; and to our *September,* 75, 11. Der. pélui (2).

Spespakp'lítko, nom. pr. masc. Kl.: "*Squinter*", "*Cross-Eye*"; d. form of partic. of spekpéla, q. v.

spé-ukitchna, d. shpéshpukitchna *to continue eating up*, 118, 5.

spíamna, shpíyamna (1) *to pull forth, to draw forth, to drag out:* käíla s. *to drag out earth, dirt*, 163; 14. (2) *to lead by hand*, as a child or horse: spiyamnátko wátch nû géna Ä'shlin *I take horses with me when going to Ashland.* Cf. píena, spíka, úyamna.

spídsha, d. spíshptcha *to drag behind, to draw, pull after oneself.* Cf. píena, spíamna, spíka.

spidshû'dshna, d. spishptchúdshna *to uncoil, draw out;* said of a string or rope fastened at one end. Der. spídsha.

spíka, shpî'ka, spiká, d. spî'shpka *to draw, pull out*, as a rope, string, thread. Cf. píena.

spíkanash, spékanash, d. spishpákanash *needle, sewing needle:* î spikanáshtka skentchántak *you will sew with a needle.* Mod. for spekanótkish Kl.

spitádsha, d. spishptádsha *to pull at; to stretch, extend, pull out;* said of the pulling of ears, fingers, the pinching of noses, the stretching out of elastic objects etc. Cf. spatádsha.

spítkala, spítkal (1) v. intr., *to drift, to move up slowly*, as clouds. Cf. shlulóla. (2) v. trans., *to make stand up, to raise up*, 24, 15. Der. pítkala.

spítcha, shpî'tcha, d. spî'shptcha; said of fire only: (1) v. trans., *to extinguish, put out:* spítch' î lóloks! *put out the fire!* (2) v. intr., *to go out, to become extinct:* lû'lûksh shpítcht (for spítchasht) *after the fire has become extinct*, 85, 10. Mod. for spítchka Kl. Der. pítcha.

spítchka, d. spishpátchka, Kl. for spítcha Mod., q. v.

spitchotkípěli, d. spishptchotkípěli *to haul* or *pull down:* plē'k s. *to haul down the flag.* Der. spídsha.

shpíu'hpush *Harris' woodpecker*, spotted; *Picus Harrisii:* 180; 6. Onomatop. Cf. piupiútana.

shpótu, spútua, d. spóshptu, spû'shptû, spû'spatua (1) *to take strong physical exercise* by rambling for five days and nights through hills, woods and vales, fasting, plunging in cold water, rolling large boulders uphill, then sleeping outdoors to obtain magic dreams etc. These exertions form a part of the mourning customs of the Oregonian Indians, 82, 10. 83, 1. (2) *to become vigorous, strong* by the above exercises; *to fortify, strengthen, invigorate oneself.* Cf. luátpishla, spúka, sputúdsha

spúgatko, d. spushpúgatko *gray, gray-colored.* Cf. päkpä'kli, skédshatko.

spúka, spûká, shpóka, d. spû'shpka (1) *to put out the feet,* as out of a door, wigwam, window, with or without adding pē'tch (feet). Cf. eíχa, níka. (2) *to lie down, to lie on the ground:* shpóka mántchak *he lay on the ground for a while,* 110, 14; tû'shtok spuká shlî'tk É-ukskni *where the wounded Lake Indian was lying,* 24, 3.; spû'ksksaksi *where the* (wounded man) *was lying,* 24, 20.; partic. spúkatko *recumbent, lying on ground.* (3) *to lie in bed;* lit. "to stretch the legs out". Cf. spúnka.

spúkanka, d. shpushpúkanka *to move the feet quickly.* Cf. putchkánka.

Spukä'n, or Sp. máklaks, nom. pr., *Indian of the Spokane tribe* of Washington Territory, eastern part, belonging to the Selish family. Two or three Spokane men live on the Klamath reservation. Cf. Note to 78, 15.

spû'kli, spúklia, spúklea, d. spûshpákli, shpûshpáklia (1) *to take a steam-bath in a sweat-lodge;* refers either to the daily steam-bath in the small willow-lodges, 82, 4. 8. 10., or to the three mortuary sweat-lodges, 89, 7. 142, 6–9. 12–15. (2) *to sweat* in willow-lodges *and dance* during five days under the direction of the conjurers at Klamath Marsh, in the wókash-season, in order to insure a good crop of pond-lily seed. Der. spúka. Cf. lûmkóka, spû'klish.

spû'kliga, d. spushpákliga *little sweat-lodge;* such as found erected near every Indian lodge. Contr. from spukliága. Dim. spû'klish.

spû'klish, d. spushpáklish *sudatory, sweat-lodge.* They are of three kinds: (1) small ones made by bending over a few willow boughs; these are covered by mats or blankets to confine the steam, are used daily by the Indians, 82, 3., and a more spacious kind serves also as a place of retirement for women in childbed and during the menstrual period; incantation, 178; 9. (2) solid structures erected of timber, stones and earth, and visited by mourners only. Three of these exist in the Upper Klamath Lake country, all given to the Lake Indians by K'múkamtch, 82, 7. 142, 6. (Wakáksi) 12. (É-ukalkshi), and the Ká-ashkshi s.; the Modoc tribe had some of their own. (3) the communal dance-house or kshiû'lgish is also called sweat-lodge (cf. wála); it is a spacious structure erected in the style of earth-lodges (lûldamaláksh, q. v.), having an entrance on a level with the floor, 75, 11. Der. spúka (2).

spû'klishla, d. spuspáklishla (1) *to erect a sweat-lodge* by bending over a few willow poles. (2) *to lay mats* or *blankets upon the sweat-lodge* to confine the steam. Der. spû'klish.

Spû'klish=Láwish, nom. pr. of a sweat-lodge and camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "Promontorial Sweat-Lodge".

spû'klitcha, d. spushpáklitcha *to go and sweat in a sudatory; to start out for a sweat-bath* or *steam-bath*, 82, 5. 88, 3. 89, 6.

spûkliúta, d. spuspakliúta *to use for sweating purposes, to use for steam-baths;* lit "to sweat by means of", 82, 7. Der. spû'kli.

spûktchámpka, d. spûshpaktchámpka *to heap up earth, to make mounds;* said especially of the small grave-mounds, about man's length and surrounded by palings, 88, 2.

spúkua, d. spushpákua *to spread out, extend, display:* Shû'kamtch s. m'na tchû'ksh *Old Crane parted his legs* (across the river); *Old Crane stepped across*, 122, 23.: partic. spúkuatko (*a*) *spread out, displayed, distended;* (*b*) *inflamed;* said of eyes only; lû'lp shpushpashkuátko gî *both eyes are inflamed.* Cf patádsha, spúkanka

spukúga, d. spushpukúga (1) *to drag by the feet.* (2) *to drag, to draw, pull.* Der. spúka.

spukúgatchna, d. spushpkúgatchna (1) *to drag by the feet* or *legs*, while on a march, 13, 6. (2) *to drag behind, to drag over the ground.*

spúldsha, d. spuspáldsha *to saw with a cross-saw.*

spúlhi, spulí, d. spushpálhi, spû'shp'li, v trans., referring to one object only: (1) *to put, place, carry, bring inside, within, indoors.* (2) *to close, close up, contract; to contract a muscle*, e. g., the musculus sphincter Cf. shnupō'dsha. (3) *to take in, confine, lock up, imprison; to punish by imprisonment*, 58, 11. 12. 13. 59, 2. 11. 60, 2. 3. 21. 78, 15. etc.: tchē'ks shpulhiuápka *he will soon be locked up*, 66, 4. 5. Speaking of more than one object, ílhi, q. v. Cf. hushpálhi, kúi (2).

spulhíkish, d. spushpalhíkish, full form of spulī'ksh, q. v. Der. spúlhi

spulhítka, spulítka, d. spushpalhítka *to return from placing inside, closing up, imprisoning:* gä'mpěle spulhî'tkuk *they went home, returning from the imprisonment* (of Doctor John), 66, 6.

spulī'ksh, d. spushpalī'ksh *jail, guard-house, place of confinement, imprisonment* for one person. Contr. from spulhíkish. Cf. ilígish, skúkum-house.

spû'm *the female of the shkä'-hawk*, q. v.; incantation, 168; 44.

spunä'ksh, shponē'ksh, d. spushpnē'ksh *time for rest; night* or *later part of evening:* nánuk spunä'ks *every night*, 78, 4. Der. spunéga. Cf lulálkish and the Lat. *nox concubia.*

spunéga, d. spûshpnä'ga, v. impers., *it is late in the evening* or *night; it is sleeping time:* tchúi shpónäk *then it became late*, 100, 11. Cf. spúka.

spunékla, d. spushp'nékla. v. impers., *it is getting late at night.*

spungátgapěle, spunkátkapěli, d spuspangátgapěle *to take back, bring back again;* said of one anim. object, 78, 13.

spungátka, spunkátka, d. spuspangátka *to take* a person *along with when returning; to return* in somebody's *company* Der. spúnka.

spúngatcha, d. spuspángatcha; same as spúnktcha, q. v.

spû'ni, shpûní, d. spû'shpni *to give, to confer upon; to present with, transfer to,* as a squaw, slave, head of cattle etc.: ḵá-i hûk wátch m'sh spuní-uapka *she need not transfer a horse to you*, 60, 15.; lû'gs gé-u spunî'sh *the slave transferred by me*, 20, 18.; spunî'n (for spunî' nû) *I had given* or *transferred*, 20, 18.; ḵá-i snáwedsh spûní vushúk *through fear they did not give a wife to him*, 93, 1. Speaking of more than one object, shewána, cf. 60, 16.

spúnka, shpû'nχa, d. spushpánka, spushpánχa *to let out of, to dismiss, to let go.* Lit. "to cause to move the legs"; cf. spúka.

spunkámpěli, d. spushpankámpěli *to dismiss from jail, to set free*, 78, 16.

spû'nkanka, d. spûshpánkanka (1) *to travel along with, to take as companion for traveling.* (2) *to take up for oneself, to keep in one's company*, as a man, child, strange dog etc., 55, 18. Der. spúnka.

spúnktcha, spungátcha, d. spuspánktcha *to take, bring along* while on one's march; said of one anim. object. Der. spúnka.

spúnktchapěli, d. spûshpánktchapěli *to convey, to bring back* or *home* while on a trip, march or journey; said of one anim. object, 78, 14.

spunshámpěle, d. spushpanshámpěle *to lead, convey* or *take back, to take* or *bring home*, 66, 3. 96, 5. Der. spúnshna, -pělí.

spúnshipka *to bring* or *convey* somebody *towards*, 107, 4.

spunshipkía *to bring along with, lead, convey* a person *for* another, 107, 9.

spúnshna, d. spushpánshna (1) *to take along with, to take along as companion*, 95, 1. (2) *to take away by flattering, to coax away.* (3) *to take*

along forcibly; to capture, arrest; to convey as a captive, 24, 15. 36, 17. 66, 3. 133, 9. 10.—Speaking of more than one anim. object, éna, ídshna. Cf. hushpántchna.

spúntχa, d. spushpántχa *to abduct, steal, take away from:* spû'ntχashtka gíug snáwedsh m'na *for the purpose of abducting one of his wives*, 94, 10.

spúntpa, d. spushpántpa *to bring, take along with;* the French "*emmener*": lû'ks t'shî'n spû'ntpîsham *a prisoner of war grew up* to adult age, *after they* (the enemies) *had carried him off*, 16, 14. Speaking of a plurality of anim. objects, ítpa.

spuntpámpĕli, d. spûshpantpámpĕli *to bring back to, to travel back* or *homeward with*, 78, 15. Speaking of a plurality of anim. objects, ítpampĕli.

sputídshanuish, d. spushptídshanuish *furrow made by the plow*

spû'tua, spótu, d. shpû'shpatua; same as shpótu, q. v. Cf. spúka.

sputû'dsha, d. shpushptû'dsha *to go out to fortify oneself; to go and take exercise for becoming strong in body.* Der. shpótu.

sputúya, d. spushptúya *to plow.* Der. putóya.

sputúyōtch, d. spushptúyōtch *plow.* Kl. for shutoyótkish Mod.

sputúyuish, sputó-iwish, sputú-ihuish, d. spushptó-iwish *furrow of plow.* Der. sputúya.

spútchta, d. spushpátchta *to frighten, to scare, to terrify.* Cf. hushpátchta, pútchta.

stá, shtá, d. stásta, shtáshta (1) *to be full, filled, replete*, 75, 9 : shtá saíka *the prairie was full* of them, 107, 6. Cf. éwa, íwa, shmō'tka, shópa. (2) *to be complete, entire.* (3) adv., *fully, to repletion.* (4) adv., *completely, entirely:* shtá tok sa É-ukskni hashámpka *the Lake warriors completely encircled them*, formed an unbroken ring around them, 23, 12.

stági, shtági, d. shtashtági *to fill, fill up, make full:* shtági m'na yă'ki *she filled her seed-basket with roots*, 118, 4. 7. Speaking of many subjects, stá-ila. Der. stá, gî (5).

stá-ila, shtä'-ila, d. shtashtíla, v. trans., referring to more than one subject: (1) *to dig out* edible roots, tubers or bulbs with a tool (ámda); an occupation devolving almost exclusively upon the women of the tribe. Cf. méya, stági. (2) *to gather, collect, reap* edible seeds by beating them

from the bushes into the basket, 75, 5. 146, 4.; *to gather* berries; *to bring together;* said of the stalks of the má-i or tall bulrush-grass, 148, 3. Lit. "to fill down into (the basket)". Der. stá.

staínaksh, d. stastínaksh *heel.* Cf. stáklinsh.

stákla *to fasten, to stick up:* vû'nshtat s. *to stick up on a dugout canoe,* 150, 5.

stáklinsh, stákĕlins *ball of the foot:* stákĕlinsksaksî *at the ball,* 24, 18.

stakolólatko, d. stashtakolólatko *bald-headed.*

stákpûnksh, d. stastákpunksh (1) *leech* (2) *snail, slug:* stákpunksam látchash *snail-shell;* lit. "snail-house". Cf. the German: Schneckenhaus.

Stáktaks, nom. pr. of a camp-site on the Sprague River; interpreted by "End of the Hill".

stalála, d. stashtĕlála, shtasht'lála *to fill:* páksh s. *to fill the pipe,* 14, 4. and Note. Der. stáni.

stalégatko, shtalíkatko, d. stashtalégatko, adj., *in close contact with, fastened to,* e. g., to the animal body. Said of coverings for the feet: atí s. wáksna *high-topped moccasins;* wíuka s. *low-topped.* Der. talíga (1).

stálksh, d. stáshtalksh *wall; house-wall, wall* of building. Der. stálχa.

stálχa, d. shtashtálχa *to plant two poles in the ground;* see téwa.

stáni, shtáni, d. stástni, shtáshtni, adj., *full, filled with, replete, brimful:* s. k̲álo ktchū'l (supply: gî) *the sky is full of stars;* shnúlash a s. nápal *the nest is full of eggs;* éwaga s. wíshink *the pond is filled with garter-snakes;* yă'kitî wókash s. *the seed-basket is full of wókash;* lit. "the lily-seed is brimful within the basket"; nép, wē'k s. *a handful, armful.* Der. stá. Cf. käílash, néwa, sténa, stú.

stanū'tchna, d. shtasht'nútchna (1) v. intr, *to lose, to be deprived of* one object, 43, 9. (2) v. trans., *to deprive of, to cause to lose,* 43, 16. Cf. stéwa.

sta-óta, d. shtashta-óta, v. intr., *to starve for a while, to be famished for the time being:* sta-ótank mákual *he camps out while starving himself* or *fasting,* 83, 2. Dur. of stáwa. Cf. shpótu.

stáp, shtáp, pl. túmi s., *flint arrow-head, flint spear-head,* 134, 17.

stápala, stápal, d. shtáshtpal, Mod. form of stópĕla, q. v.

stapátchka, stúpatchka, d. shtashtapátchka *to wash one's own face:* p'laí-wash stópatchka *the golden eagle washed his face,* 134, 11.: nû stapatsku-ápka *I am going to wash my face.* Cf. shatashpapkía, shetátcha.

stapatchkótkish *wash-basin;* lit. "what serves for washing the face".

stápka, d. stastápka *to pound, make fine, mash fine:* shtápka (sha) ktáyatka *they pound with stones,* 147, 11. Cf. ndshápka, skă'.

stapótkish, d. stashtpótkish *wooden* or *steel needle* used in the manufacture of *mats;* length about six inches. Cf. stápsh.

stápsh *mat* made of bulrush, lacustrine grass: s. látchash *cabin* covered with bulrush *mats, "tule lodge".* Cf. stápka, sté-ulash.

stashtámnish, pl. túmi sh., *set of earrings.* Cf. háshtamna.

stáwa, d. stáshtua (1) v. trans., *to deprive* somebody *of food* or *necessaries; to starve.* (2) v. intr. or refl., *to be deprived, to deprive oneself of the necessaries of life; to starve, to starve to death, to be famished.* Cf. hashtáwa.

stä-íldsha, shtá-ildsha, *to start out for digging roots, bulbs; to set out for gathering fruits, seeds,* 101, 4. Der. stá-ila, q. v.

Steamboat, nom. pr. of Steamboat Frank's first wife, 5[5], 17.

shtéginsh, pl. túmi st., *stocking:* nétu an lédshish s. *I have practice in knitting stockings.* From the English.

shtéginshala *to knit, make, manufacture stockings.*

steínash, shtá-inash, d. shtashtínash (1) *heart;* the agency and principle of physical life, vitality, 118, 10., 175; 17.: Lĕmé-isham s. *the heart of the Thunders,* 114, 4–8.; shkō'ksam s. *the spirits' heart,* 174; 11. Cf. pahóka, shíla. (2) *soul* or *sensitive power of man:* gé-utala s. *to my heart's content;* kú-i s. gî *to be aggrieved in one's heart;* kú-i sû'ta pipĕlángshtan staínas *they mutually embittered their lives,* 78, 5.; litchlítchlish s. gítko *plucky, brave.* Cf. mā'sha, o-óakgî. (3) *morals, sense of right and wrong:* tídshi, kó-idshi s. *of good, of wicked character.*

steínshaltko, d. stashtínshaltko (1) *possessed of a heart.* (2) *having sensitive* or *moral affections* or *qualities; disposed, affected:* at tídsh nû stainsháltko *now I am rejoicing, now my heart is gladdened.* (3) *thoughtful, reflective.* (4) Steínshaltko, nom. pr. masc. Kl.; interpreted by "Big Heart", which is intended for "plucky" or "magnanimous" and presupposes a fuller form of the name: Mû'-Steínshaltko.

shtéyak'lakpa *to listen, hearken,* 114, 1.

stékish, d. shtéshtkîsh *doorway, passage, entry:* látch'sam s. *doorway of lodge.* Cf. stókish.

shtē'ksh, stē'ks, stî'ks, Mod stéks (e short), d. shtē'kshtaks, Mod. stĕ'k-

shtaks (1) *nail on finger* and *toe.* Quot. under gutíla. (2) *claw, fang; talon:* tsî'ksam s. *bird's claws* or *necklace* made of such; lókam s. *grizzly bear's claws:* lókam s. shnawákitk *wearing a necklace of grizzly bear's claws;* such necklaces are seen no longer, but formerly were worn by men and especially by women below the breast, being highly valued on account of their flavor (cf. stíka). Cf. nép (3).

stelápkish, d. shteshtlápkish, adj., *right, on right-hand side:* shnû'ka stélapksh (for stelápkishash) nē'p *they grasp his right hand,* 87, 13. Mod. also pronounce stelópgösh. Cf. skétish, shkétitko.

steléwa, d. shteshtaléwa *to stir, excite the water.* Cf. lkán, tcheléwa.

stémsh, d. shtéshtamsh *woman's private parts.*

sténa, d shtéshta *to carry in a pail* or *bucket.* Der. éna. Cf. shō'dshna.

stétmāsh, d. stestátmāsh *dipped in poison; poisoned:* ngē'sh s. *poisoned arrow,* 90, 18. Cf. temádsha.

sté-ulash, shté-ulîsh, d. steshtû'lash (1) *rush* or *tule-mat* to cover Indian lodges: pē'ni shté-ulash *coarse mat* made of the tall *pä'ni-grass;* used for covering cabins. (2) *willow-framed lodge* (stinā'sh) *covered with rush-mats.*

stéwa, d. shtéshtua *to lose, to be deprived of:* nánuktua s., *to lose everything;* shû'ldshash s. *they lost* or *missed soldiers,* 37, 22. Speaking of one object, stanū'tchna, q. v. Mod. Cf. shnekégi, stáwa.

stéwa, shté-ua (1) *to mix with, to mix up, mash up with, mingle,* 150, 9. (2) *to mix with water* for kneading; said of dough. Der. éwa

stéwi, shtéwa *to shoot* several objects *by the same charge.* Der. téwi.

stíaltko, stéaltko, d. stistā'ltko *containing resin* or *pitch,* 75, 5.; *smelling like resin.* Der. stíya.

stíya, stía, shtí-ĕ, d. stíshtia, shtî'shtie (1) *resin,* as exsudated by pine- and other trees, 96, 6., cf. píla; shtî'ya shishî'dsha *they put resin on their heads* as a sign of sorrow, 132, 6.; shtíĕ shupĕlóka nû'ss wenóyuk *they heaped resin on her head, for she had become widowed,* 89, 6. (2) *pitch, tar.*

stíka, shtî'ka, d. shtî'shtka, v. trans., *to scent, to perceive by smelling:* p'lú s. *to smell fat* or *lard;* lû'k hû'nksh shtî'kok vû'shat *the grizzly bear smelling* (the kō'l-roots) *will flee him,* 147, 13. Cf. shtē'ksh.

stî'klkish, shtíklgîsh, d shtishtáklgish *notch, incision:* ngē'sham s. *notch at lower end of arrow* for applying the bowstring.

stíkshui, Mod. stíkshuai, d shtíshtakshui (1) *boot.* (2) *shoe.* From English through Chin. J.; stick-shoe: "high shoe". Cf. wákshna.

stílaka, stíllaga, stíleχa, d. stistáleka *to await in a canoe the entering of fish into the téwash-net; to fish with the téwash-dipnet:* la-ikáshtka s. *to fish with the lá-iksh-dipnet.* Der. tíla.

Stílakgîsh "*Dipnet Fishery*", nom. pr. of a camping site on the Williamson River. Der. stílaka.

stilankánsha *to pass a gate,* as teams and wagons. Der. tilankánsha.

stílanksh, d. stíshtělanksh (1) *hoop, circle:* tchíkěmän s. *iron hoop.* Cf. hishtilankanke-ō'tkish. (2) *quiver with its string and arrows.* Cf. stílash, túkanksh.

stílankua, d. stishtělánkua *to ford a river on a wagon;* lit. "to wheel through the water". Cf. gákua, pánkua.

stilánshna, stilántchna, d. stishtělánshna, v. trans. (1) *to roll on the ground* or *floor.* (2) *to drive a hoop, wheel* or *circle.*

stílash, shtî'lhash, d. shtishtálash *string used as a holder, handle* (of basket etc.); s., or túkankshti s., *quiver-strap,* made of buckskin hide: tsuyésham or tsuyéshti s. *guard-string of hat;* yă'kiti s. *string of the conical root-basket,* which is worn on back.

stílhipěli, d shtishtalhípěli *to return and tell, to report:* s. shash kátni *he reported to those staying in the kayáta-lodge;* 112, 10. Cf. stílχa No. 2.

stílkakuish, d. shtishtálkakuish *person sent out to report forth and back; messenger, dispatch carrier;* chiefly used in the d form. Der. stílχa No 2

stílχa, shtílka, d. shtishtálχa, v. trans., *to melt,* as lead, tallow: shulálan s. *to melt in a pan, pot, ladle* or *crucible; to place into* (the net) *to be dissolved* in the water; said of fish-killing substances, 150, 4. Der. tílχa.

stílχa, d. stistálχa *to report; to make known, to divulge.* Cf. stílta, stíltpa.

stillidánka, shtilitánka *to report, to carry news, to bring information,* 111, 21. Der. stílta. Cf stílχa No. 2, stulí.

stillínash, d. stisht'línash *tallow, rendered fat.* Cf. stílχa No. 1.

stílshampěli, d. stistálshampěli (1) *to report back:* shtilshampěliuápkuk *for the purpose of reporting,* 29, 17.; stîldsampělók sas *in order to announce* (it) *to them,* 22, 15. (2) *to bring a message.* Der. stíltchna, -pěli.

stílta, d. stishtálta *to announce, report to; to inform* somebody personally

or through a messenger, *to tell* somebody *about*, 94, 9.: K'mukámts an'sh p'laíwash shtî'lta *K'múkamtch told me about the golden eagles*, 101, 15. Cf. hishtálta, shapíya, stulí.

stíltish, d. stistáltish (1) *announcement, message.* (2) used as a verbal of stílta in 55, 14, cf. Note.

stíltpa, d. stistáltpa *to announce to, to bring a message to*, 40, 23.

stíltchka, stílshka, d. stistáltchka (1) *to report, to announce* in the quality of a messenger: gíyan shtî'lshga *to report lies, to lie in one's reports*, Mod., 38, 16. (2) *to divulge a secret*, Kl. Der. stílta.

stíltchna, shtî'lshna, d. stistáltchna *to go and report, to start off, to report, inform, to carry news* or *information*, with verbal cond., 39, 20. 43, 22.: né-ulaksh s. *to bring a message*, 38, 14.; gená shtî'ldshnuk *he went with the message*, 88, 8. Der. stílta.

stiná-a, d. shtishtná-a (1) *to build, erect a stinā'sh* or *tule-covered lodge*, Kl. (2) *to build a house, lodge, cabin* of any description, Mod.: shtîshtnaō'tan *for erecting lodges with* the split rails, 25, 4.

stinā'ga d. stistinā'ga *little willow-lodge, small cabin*, 82, 3. Contr. form stiná-aga. Dim. stinā'sh, q. v.

stinā'sh, shtinā'sh, d. shtî'shtināsh, stistínāsh (1) Kl., *willow-lodge;* Indian cabin erected on a frame of willow boughs bent over; when covered with mats, it is called sté-ulash: yaúkĕla-stupúyuk s *menstrual lodge.* (2) *building, lodge, house* of any description; *dwelling-house* built in Indian or American style; *outhouse, provision-house, shed* etc.: shtinásht pálla *to steal from the house.* Mod. for látchash Kl. Der. stiná-a. Cf. āt, lótesh, lutíla, sté-ulash, tchī'sh (2).

stî'nkpĕli *to bend, to bend back:* na'hléshtka s. nté-ish *to bend the bow by* (drawing) *the string.*

stínta, d. stistánta (1) *to receive well, in a friendly manner* or *with honors:* pî a n'sh tídsh stínta *he received me well.* (2) *to love, to like*, as a friend, parent or relative: mî hu gé-u stíntish *you are dear to me;* cf. 93, 7. (3) *to revere, worship*, 134, 19.; *to appreciate, to value* or *prize highly*, 139, 2. 9 Cf. hishtánta, tíntampka, tíntpa.

shtípa, d. shtíshtpa (1) *to be clouded, to be full of clouds:* k̲álu a stípa paíshash *the sky is covered with clouds.* (2) *to be clouded with lamb-clouds*, Mod. Cf. k̲álo, paísha, tgíwa.

stipálĕχa, d. shtishtĕpálχa *to turn upside down, to turn over.* Der. p'laí.

stípl, pl. túmi s., *stable; stable with barn.* From English *stable.*

stítχa, d. shtishtátχa *to cheat, defraud of.* Der. ítχa. Cf. pálla.

stiwiχótkish, d. stishtuiχótkish *baby-board;* small board to which infants of Western Indians are tied and carried about by their mothers while their heads are undergoing the process of flattening. Mod. Der. iwiχótkish. Cf. émtchna, shuéntch.

stiwíni, d. stishtuíni *to stir up,* as dough: népatka s. *to stir with the hand* or *hands.* Der. iwína. Cf. kuloyéna.

stó, shtó, d. stóshtû; see stú.

stókish, d. stóshtkish *doorway, gate:* ktchínksham s. *gate of a corral, inclosure.* Mod.; unknown to Kl. Der. stú. Cf stékish.

stókuaga, stókuak "*little burrower*": (1) species of small fish, four or five inches long. (2) species of long-tailed squirrel: *Spermophilus Beecheyi.* (3) Stókuag, abbr. Stókua, one of Aíshish's mythic wives, mentioned in a mythologic tale, and supposed by some to be the small fish (1), by others the squirrel (2), 99, 10. 100, 5. 11. 12. Der. stú (1). Cf. méhiash.

stópalhuish, or stâpaluísham, d. stâ'shtpalhuish (1) *tree partly peeled off.* (2) verbal indef. preterit of stópĕla, q. v. Cf. wapálash.

stópalsh, d. shtóshtpalsh *the inner* or *fibrous bark of trees;* the sweet-tasting fiber-bark of the kápka pine-tree is peeled off and eaten raw by the Indians in April, when the sap goes up, and later in the spring, 148, 19–22. Cf. stópĕla. Cf. kné-udshi.

stópalsha, d. stóshtpalsh *to scrape off annually* or *habitually the fibrous* or *inner bark* of pine-trees, especially of the kápka-pine; *to peel* a pine-tree and *eat the fiber-bark,* 148, 19. and Note.

Stópalsh=Tamádsh "*Solitary Peeled Pine*", nom. pr. of a locality near Klamath Marsh, 74, 16. From stópalhuish, tamádsha.

stópatchka, shtû'patchka, d. shtû'shtpatchka; same as stapátchka, q. v.

stópĕla, Mod. stápala, d. stóshtpĕla *to scrape off, peel, remove the inner bark of trees,* 148, 20.: kû'sh stópaluish, stópalhuish *pine-tree partly deprived of the fiber-bark,* 148, 21. 22. Der. u-, pála; lit. "to make dry above."

stoshtótish, pl. túmi s. (1) *gopher, mole;* a species of *Thomomys;* lit. "maker of passages". (2) *bugleman, trumpeter.* Der. stú. Cf. stúka.

stú, shtû', stó, d. shtû'shtû, stóshtû (1) *passage, aperture in the ground; burrow, den, hole, tunnel, subterranean passage-way, gangway; low entrance.* (2) *tubiform passage, tube, air-passage.* (3) *passage, thoroughfare above the ground; trail, path, pathway; way, road, causeway, street:* shtû' stáni kĕláush *the road is full of sand;* lóloks=wä'gĕnam stó *railroad;* lit. "fire-wagon's path"; *path, trail* of animals, 29, 11.

stuága, shtó-aga, d. shtushtuága (1) *small burrow* or *subterranean passage.* (2) *path, pathway, foot-path.* Dim stú.

stû'ilash, d. shtushtî'lash (1) *pile of wood.* (2) *fire-wood* put away for the cold season, Kl. Der. túila. Cf. Tó-ilkat, túilash.

stúish, shtû'ish, d. shtû'shtish *burrow; gopher's den; mole-hill:* shtû'îshtat gátpamnan *coming to a gopher-hole,* 128, 6. Der stúya.

stúya, shtóya, d. shtúshtia (1) *to make a road, way, passage, gangway; to tunnel through,* 104, 4. (2) *to place on the road* or *trail, to set going, to circulate:* stoyuápka (supply: nû pā'ksh) *I will put the tobacco-pipe in circulation,* 137, 2. Der. stú.

stuyákishka, d. stushtiákishka *to clip the hair.* Cf. shiáshka (2), shuyóka (2), shúktaldsha.

stúyua, d. stushtíyua *to stab each other; to wound* or *cut each other* with sharp-pointed weapons: partic. stuyuétko *stabbed, pierced* Der. stû'ka.

stû'ka, shtúka, d. stû'shtka (1) *to shout through the hands* applied to the mouth as a tube. (2) *to shout, halloo, cry aloud.* Cf. ndéna, nk̲éna, stû'tχĕna, stû'tχishla. (3) *to stab; to wound* or *cut* with a pointed weapon, *to pierce;* lit "to make a way through": partic. stukátko (*a*) *cut, stabbed; wounded with a knife* or *spear;* (*b*) *stab-wound.* (4) *to gig, to catch with poles, to spear;* said of fish: kû'tagsh s. *to gig minnow-fish;* said of Old Crane, 122, 6.; pshín slótsuank shtóka *to spear fish by torchlight.* Cf. stúkua. (5) *to sting, bite,* Mod.; said of bees, snakes etc. Cf. kíutka. Der stú. Cf. háshtaksh, háshtka.

stû'kish, stókish, d. stû'shtkish (1) *hailstone:* mû'mĕni s. *heavy hailstones,* 156; 26. (2) *hailstorm.* Der. stû'ka (3).

stû'kshaltko *notched; having portions* or *angles cut out.*

stúkua, d. stúshtkua *to stab in the water; to gig, kill by stabbing in water:* kiä'm s. *to gig, harpoon fish.* Cf. tuákish.

stuleólish, d. stustaleólish *definite order, command:* ḵá-i hû'shkank K'mukámtsam stûleō'ls gî'ulatkî *he was not mindful of K'múkamtch's sharp order enjoining him* (to bring etc.), 107, 7. Der. stulí.

stulí, shtûlí, stúlhi, d. stustáli, stustálhi *to order, command; to enjoin, give directions;* connected usually with the verbal intentional: s. î'ktchatki gíug kmă' *he sent him to obtain the skullcaps*, 109, 3.; s. únakag m'na shlî'tki *he advised his little son to shoot*, 110, 2.; nánuk máḵlaksash shtuliúlank *after having left orders with all the Indians.* Cf. 96, 11. 107, 13. 15. 110, 5. 118, 9. Cf. tpéwa.

stulídsha, d. stushtalídsha *to order, enjoin while going; to give directions while passing around:* nanuktuálash sha shtûlídsha ḵá-i sháptki giug *they went around commanding every article not to tell*, 120, 21. Cf. stulí.

stû'lka, d. stushtálka *to perforate* another person's *nose* with a sharp instrument, as a needle. Der. tálka. Cf. háshtaksh.

stû'nka, d. stushtánka *to pass* or *run through*, as a rope, string, 13, 6.

stunkédsha, d. stushtankédsha, v. trans., *to encompass, encircle with;* said, e. g., of embroidering or sewing beads around the rim of a cushion.

stûnkiámna, d. stushtankiámna (1) v. intr., *to pass around, go around;* said of inan. subjects, as neckties, e. g. (2) v. trans., *to encompass, encircle*, as a piece of land with a fence Der. stû'nka.

stúnχia, d. stûshtánkia *to pass* or *run through oneself:* kĕnúks a-i nû stû'nχî-uapk *I will pass out a rope through my anus*, 165; 11. and Note.

stúnshish, Mod stû'ntchish, d. stushtánshish, Mod. stushtántchish *excavated canal, ditch, wet ditch:* ḵuḵága shtûnshíshti *stream passing through an artificial bed; canalized rivulet* or *brook.* Cf. stû'nshna.

stû'nshna, Mod. shtúntchna, d. stushtánshna, Mod. stûshtántchna *to make pass through; to conduct, force*, or *pull through* or *onward:* knúkstat s *to drag* an object *behind on a rope;* lbéna shtúnshnuk ámbu *to dig a conduit for water, to dig a canal* or *ditch.* Der. ntúltchna.

stû'nta, shtû'nta, d. shtûshtánta *to fasten* or *fix on*, as a rope, string.

stúp, stû'pa, pl. túmi s., *stove; iron heater:* stû'pat wintíla *to lie under, near the stove*, 186; 56. From English *stove.*

stúpash, stópesh, pl. túmi s., *bone marrow, animal marrow.*

stúpka, d. stustápka (1) *to puncture.* (2) *to stab repeatedly in several*

places; to wound or *kill by stabbing:* partic. stópkatko, stúpkatko (*a*) *wounded by stab-wounds.* (*b*) *stab-wound.* Der. stû'ka. Cf. hushtápka, ktakálitko, stû'ka (3).

stúpka, d. shtushtúpka *to stand, to be contained in;* said of inan. subjects: ámpû sh. pokóti *water stands in the bucket.* Der. túpka. Cf. stútka.

stû'pualχa, d. stushtápualχa *to bubble up in cold water;* said of the effect of articles thrown in. Cf. kmúltχaga, kmutchō'sha, puélhi

stúpui, d. stushtápui *to menstruate for the first time; to enter the age of feminine puberty:* stupuyúga, stupúyuk *on account of first menstruation,* 134, 21.; yaúkĕla-stupúyuk stinā'sh *menstrual lodge.* Cf. yulína, pílpil.

stúpuish, d stushtápuish *first menstruation.*

stútash, d. stushtútash *pipe; reed-pipe.* Der. stú (2)

stutíla, d. stushtíla *to roof over, to cover with a roof resting on pillars:* stutílantko spû'klish (these) *sweat-lodges are roofed,* 82, 2.

stutílash, stutî'lsh *roof-pillar, post, solid wood frame* of Indian lodge: lûltmálaksam s. *vertical booms* or *posts sustaining a winter-lodge;* usually set up in the form of a regular square.

stútish, d. stúshtish; occurs in: sháp'sam stutî'sh *beams of light* projected by the rising and the setting *sun,* 179; 3.

stútka, d. stushtátka *to stand, to be standing;* said of anim. subjects: wátch a atí stútkatko *the horse is tall.* Cf. stúpka No. 2, túpka.

stû'tχĕna, d. shtushtátχĕna *to emit a voice, sound;* said of persons and animals: kú-i an s. *I have no good* or *strong voice:* partic. stutχántko *having a voice, endowed with a voice;* mû'-stûtχámpkash gîsht *being possessed of a strong voice,* 55, 17. cf. 183; 24.; wayō'sham stû'tχantk *singing like the waiwash-goose,* i. e. "harmoniously", 183; 19.; yúkikam stû'tχantk *possessing the voice of the mocking-bird,* 183; 21. Der. stú (2).

stû'tχish, d. stûshtátχish (1) *sound, clang, tone.* (2) *human* or *animal voice.* Cf. stútχĕna.

stû'tχishla, d. shtûshtátχishla *to weep aloud, to cry in mourning; to weep as a mourner,* while sitting at the side of the deceased, 89, 3. Cf. kúki, luátpishla, stû'tχĕna.

shtchayáshla, d. shtchashtchiáshla, v. intr., *to produce a noise, report, rustle;* said of the elementary forces.

shtchakálka, d. shtchashtchkál'ka *to form a corner, angle;* partic. d. shtchashtchχalkátko *triangular;* lit. "acute-angular." Der. tchak, radix of tchaktchákli.

shtchakaliátpish *angle* of any description; *corner of a room.*

shtchákuash, abbr. sákuash, d. shtchashtchákuash (1) *pole sharpened at one end.* (2) *spear, gig-spear, gigging pole* used in fishing, 180; 20.: sákuashtka kiä'm stû'ka *to spear fish.* This spear is composed of two long poles inserted into each other and of a smaller one at the end, the whole reaching sometimes a length up to twenty feet (3) *fish-spear, pole* with three iron prongs. Der. tchak, rad. of tchaktchákli. Cf. kî'sh.

shtchálapshtish, d. shtchashtchálapshtish *rainbow,* Mod. Cf. wítchiak.

shtchaúkitko, d. shtchashtchû'kitko *deaf.* Der. ndshóka.

shtchá-ûsh, stsá-us *stick, rod* or *pole,* used in erecting sweat-lodges: stsá-usa=wálks (for stsá-usam=wálks) *hole* made in the ground *for planting the rods* when building a sweat-lodge, 168; 45. 180; 23. Cf. shtchákuash (1).

shtchaútantko, d. shtchashtchû'tantko *deaf.* Mod. for shtchaúkitko Kl.

shtcheléwa, d. shtcheshtcheléwa *to bubble up in water, to form ripples spontaneously.* Mod. Der. tcheléwa.

shtchídshapka, d. shtchíshtchapka *to bring, carry to* somebody *several objects of the same description* or *things gathered in a bunch.* Cf. tchípka.

shtchiyakéka, d. shtchishtchiakéka *to tickle,* Mod. Cf. shéyakua.

shtchíyamna, d. shtchishtchíamna *to carry in hand articles in a bunch* or *several objects of the same description.* Cf. í-amna.

shtchî'kĕdshna, d. shtchishtchák'tchna *to trot,* as a horse. Cf. kíshtchna, shnä'-uldsha.

shtchî'kĕdshnish, d. shtchishtchággĕdshnish *trotting horse, trotter.*

shtchík'lχa, d. shtchishtchák'lχa *to erect poles for a scaffold* or *platform.* Cf. ksháwal, tchíkla, tchikólalχa.

shtchíkpaksh, d. shtchíshtchakpaksh *halter of horse.*

shtchî'ktχish, d. shtchishtcháktχish *bridle.* Cf. tchíχtchiχa.

shtchípka, d. shtchishtchápka *to gather, unite articles into a bunch; to collect objects of the same nature.* Der. tchípka.

shtchishalkátko, shtchîshlχátko, d. shtchishtchash'lχátko *crooked, curved, bent over.* Cf. tishílatko.

shtchítchtchna, d. shtchitchtchátchtchna *to squirt.* Cf. kpítchtchna.

shtchî'waksh, shtchíyuaks, d. shtchíshtchuaksh (1) *short gown reaching from waist to knees,* worn by women; also called ubá-ush sh. (2) *petticoat* or *skirt,* as parts of female dress.

shtchúyampka, d. shtchúshtchiampka *to shine* or *reflect into the eyes so as to injure the power of vision.* Cf. shtchû'katko.

shtchukalkídsha, d. shtchushtchχalkídsha, v. intr., *to make a bend* or *turn,* as a river or road.

shtchû'katko, d. shtchû'shtchχatko (1) *one-eyed,* 107, 4. 8. 10. 109, 3–12. (2) Stsókatko, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man. Der. shtchúχa. Cf. Note to 109, 6.

shuadshámtch'ma, d. shuashūdshámtch'ma *to wag the tail.*

shuá-i, suá-i *black-tail deer;* a species found only in and west of the Rocky Mountains: *Cervus columbianus.* Cf. múshmush (2), pak̲ólesh.

shuaitlála, d. shuashuaitlála *to heat stones during one day* for cooking, baking or roasting purposes, 74, 4. Cf. satnálha

shuákak, shuákaga, d. shuáshuakak *prairie-chicken;* gray and brownish, with down. A bird closely related to the pópusha, q. v. Der. shuā't.

shuakátchktcha, d. shuashukátchktcha *to shake the head in refusal.*

shuákia, d. shushuákia *to call a conjurer for help;* term used of conjurers only and therefore not necessarily connected with its object, kíuksash. Customers are afraid to enter the wizard's own lodge and therefore call him out by loud cries and hallooing. Tsíka shuákiuk ndéna *the old man shouted after the* shaman or *conjurer,* 68, 3; shuákiuk kíukshash *when calling the conjurer,* 71, 1.; shashuakî'sh (another d. form for shushuákish or shuashuákish) *people calling the conjurer,* 84, 1. Cf. kíuks, wákĕna.

shuákidsha, d. shuashûkídsha *to start out for shamanic help; to go and call a conjurer for help,* 65, 18. 68, 2., construed like shuákia, q. v.: tsúi géna tchíka suákitsuk *then the old man left for obtaining the conjurer's help,* 68, 3. Cf. kíuks, shuishála.

shuáktcha, suáktcha, d. shuashuáktcha *to shed tears, to weep, to wail; to cry loudly,* 122, 12. 13. 190; 17.: käíla sh. *the earth wept,* 175; 19.; suás-suaktch mák̲laks nánuk *every individual is weeping,* 70, 6; shuashuáktchîsh *loud mourners, bewailers,* 84, 2. 100, 9.; shuashuaktchóta *while weeping over their loss,* 110, 22. Cf. luátpishla, stû'tχishla.

shuaktchtámpka, d. shuashuaktchtámpka *to commence weeping, wailing; to begin to shed tears*, 126, 2.

shuála, d. shuashuála *to pile up, to pile upon each other:* ktá-i sh. *to pile up rocks, to erect a rock-barricade*, 30, 9. Cf. wálash, walísh.

shualaliámpka, d. shuashualaliámpka (1) *to watch, to keep watch over:* sh. kiä'm *to watch the fish.* (2) *to protect, watch the interests of*, 34, 20.; *to take care of*, 39, 13. 21.; *to manage, to superintend*, cf. 33, 2. and Note, 134, 6. Cf. shuálka No. 1, wálχa (1).

shuálka, d. shuashuálka *to preserve, keep entire; to save*, 134, 7. Mod.; unknown to Kl. Der. wálχa (1).

shuálka, d. shuashuálka *to sweat, perspire, to be in a perspiration, to be warm* or *hot;* not referring to the sweat-lodge. Der. wála.

shuálkash, d. shuashuálkash *sweat, perspiration.*

shualkóla, d. shuashualkóla *to cool oneself off.* Der. shuálka.

shualkō'ltcha, d. shuashualkō'ltcha *to cool oneself while walking*, 82, 9.

shuálχa, d. shushuálχa; same as shuwálχa, q. v.

Shualsχē'ni, nom. pr. of a camping-site on Klamath Marsh; lit. "At the Pile of Rocks". Der. shuála.

shuánkaptchi; same as shuhánkptchi, q. v.

shuánshakluish, Mod. shuantchákĕluish (1) *mane* of horse, lion. Cf. kshéluish, wakáluish, wámĕlhuish. (2) Mod., *bristles* on hog's back

shuánui, d. shushánui *to covet, to be in love with.* Cf. kúktăkia

shuashulaliámpkish, pl. túmi sh. (1) *watcher, watchman, guardian:* shī'p sh. *shepherd.* (2) *administrator, superintendent*, 33, 1., and Note to 33, 2.; *Government agent of an Indian reservation:* Dya sh. kshíta *the agent Dyar escaped*, 42, 17. Der. shualaliámpka.

shuā't, d. shuáshuāt *sage-cock, sage-hen;* a western bird belonging to the Tetraonid or grouse family: *Centrocercus urophasianus*, 135, 4. Cf. pópusha, púpisha, shuákak

shuatáwi, Kl. shuatáwa, d. shuashuatáwi (1) *to stretch, to extend one's limbs* through laziness or other causes. (2) *to sprain a limb:* shuatawítko mā'sha hûk *he suffers of nerve-spraining.* Cf. tchatáwa

shuá-uka, d. shuashuá-uka (1) *to squeal, whine;* said of persons and beasts. (2) *to yelp.* Cf. shéka, shuáktcha.

Shuawáti, nom. pr. of a camp-site on the Sprague River, near Yáncks.

shuawídshna, d. shuashuawídshna *to take aim, to point at* with a gun, arrow etc. Cf. kínshampka, láya, shuawína.

shuawína, d. shuashuwína *to look over, to overlook* in the sense of examining: kî'uks suawínuk sas kánts sliuápkst *when a conjurer overlooked them to find out who would be shot*, 21, 9. 10.

shū'dsha, shû'dsha, d. shushū'dsha (1) *to build a fire; to have an open fire* at the camping-place, in or before the lodge; refers especially to camp-fires at night and to fires built for cooking, the object, lúloks, being usually omitted: kissä'mi sh. Sā't *at nightfall the Snake Indians built a camp-fire*, 31, 1.; mákl̲ĕχuk sh. *she built a fire to pass the night by*, 119, 20.; mû' sh. *to build* or *have a large fire*, 121, 20.; shû'dshank nāt tchía *we sit around the fire in camp;* nánuk té-unipni látchashtat shushû'dshuapk lúloks *for each ten lodges they will kindle a fire.* Cf. klukálgi, shnátkolua, shnéna, shnē'pka. (2) *to build, to have a fire* in a stove, on the hearth etc.

shû'dshapĕli, d. shûshû'dshapĕli (1) *to rekindle, rebuild a fire; to build another* or *a new fire*, as at dawn of day, 16, 5. and Note; 112, 20. (2) *to rekindle the fire* before or in the lodge habitually *every morning* or *day.*

shû'dshgish, d. shushō'dshgîsh *fireplace* in or outside the wigwam, lodge or house. Der. shū'dsha

shûdshgî'shalsh, d. shûshō'dshgishalsh *provision for the fire-place:* sh. ánku *fire-wood.* Cf. stû'ilash.

shúdshipka, d. shushúdshipka, v. trans, *to follow up, to walk towards* by following or pursuing; said of one object only, 174; 8. 183; 14.; mû'shmush sh. *to drive one head of cattle*, 182; 10. Contr. from sh'húdshipka. Der. hudshípka. Cf. ká-ika, ká-ikanka.

shû'dshna, d. shushû'dshna (1) v. trans., *to chase, pursue;* said of persons and animals: shû-û'dshant î! (for shúdshnat î!) *chase him!* 193; 14. Cf. káyaktcha, káyaktchna. (2) v. recipr., *to chase each other, to run after each other:* shû'dshnuk *when chasing each other*, 80, 10., cf. 80, 12. Contr. from sh'húdshna. Der. húdshna.

shúdshoka, Mod. shutchóka, d. shushúdshoka (1) *to wash one's whole body.* (2) *to wash part of one's body:* wē'k, pē'tch sh. *to wash one's arms, feet.* Cf. péwa, shatcháktchaka, shatchákua.

shudshokalámna, d. shushudshokalámna *to wash one's back;* kä'mat *back* is sometimes added. Lit. "to wash oneself all around".

shuedshantámn'a, d. shueshūdshantámna *to be in the habit of gambling when on a journey,* 100, 15. Der. shuédshna, -tamna.

shuédshna, suétsna, d. shuéshūdshna *to go to play, to go to the gambling-place, to be on a gaming tour:* shuédshnuk *when gambling on their way,* 99, 2.; shash at shuä'tsna *he went away from them for gambling,* 100, 14. and Note; suétsnuk sas *in order to have a game among themselves,* 100, 15.

shuékalsh, d. shuéshûkalsh *sleeve,* as of a shirt, coat.

shuekáptcha *to wink* with the eyelids; *to nictate.* Cf. kĕlamtchtámna, knadshikía, shakelámtcha.

shuékūsh, shuékōsh *pole, wand, rod; switch* used in certain games, 80, 7. 9. Der. kéwa. Cf. shtchákuash, shtchá-ûsh.

shuelíta, d. shueshulíta, v. intr., *to form a cross, to intersect;* said of lines etc.: partic. shuelitétko (*a*) *disposed crosswise.* (*b*) *crossing diagonally* the texture of woven cloth. Cf. shéka, shenók'la.

shuénka, d. shueshuánka *to kill, slay, to put to death;* said of more than one object, and used almost exclusively by Modocs: mû'ne sháwalsh mbáwan sh. *an exploding shell killed them,* 43, 2. Cf. 40, 17. 41, 15. 21. 43, 11. Der. wénka. Cf. lúela, shíuga (3).

shuéntch, d. shuéshuantch (1) *baby-board, cradle-board* to which the infant or child is tied or strapped, Kl. for stiwiχótkish Mod., q v. (2) *baby-board with the baby on it.* (3) Mod., *infant, babe, suckling child,* 91, 8. 9.: suéntcham skútash *womb, uterus.* Der. éna. Cf. múkaga, múksh.

shuentchága, d. shueshuantchága (1) *small baby-board,* Kl (2) *little babe; infant just born,* Mod., 91, 4. Dim. shuéntch.

shué-udsha, d. shuéshûdsha *to go fishing with the line:* nû sué-utchuapk gén waítash *I shall start for angling this day.* Der shuéwa. Cf. k'líka.

shué-ush, d. shuéshûsh *fish-line, angling-line.* Der. shuéwa. Cf. takĕléash.

shué-usham, d. shuéshūsham *yellow tree-moss: Evernia vulpina.*

shué-utka, d. shuéshutka (1) *to return from angling.* (2) *to angle habitually* or *repeatedly:* ndáni a nû hīd sh. éwakatat gēn waítash *to-day I went three times to the pond to fish with the line.*

shuéwa, d. shuéshua *to fish with the line, to angle:* nishtá nû sh. *I have angled all night.* Der. éwa Cf. kné-ush, knéwa, lútkish.

shúggai, pl. túmi sh., *sugar.* From the English.

shuggáya, shukáya, d. shushkáya *to hang on* or *out, to be suspended on;* said, e. g., of young birds hanging out of their nests, 94, 10.

shuggû'laki, shugû'l'ki, d. shushgû'laggi; same as shukû'lki, q. v.

shúhank, shû'ank, met. sháhunk, d. shúshuank *agreeing with, alike, similar to, conformably with:* húmasht sháhunk gíug *for this same reason,* 134, 4. Cf. haktchámptchi, shéwa, shítko.

shuhánkptchi, shúhanktchi, d. shushánkptchi, adj., *similar to, resembling; of same shape, form, size, exterior, color* etc.: kétcha sh. *resembling somewhat; a little alike;* shúhankptchak an gáwal kō'sh tû'gshta é-ush *I found the same kind of pines on the other side of the lake;* ktá-i shúshuank-aptcha î'hiank *selecting stones of equal size,* 82, 13.

shúhank=shítko, shuhánkshitk, d. shushánk=shitko, shúshank=shishátko (1) adv., *alike, similarly to; equally, evenly, in a similar manner:* sh.=sh. télan *having the same features,* when speaking of members of same family; shuhánk=sitk sissóka *to beat each other evenly,* 59, 8. (2) adv., *at the same time, simultaneously.* (3) conj., *at the time when,* 109, 12.

shuhátchχa, d. shushuátchχa *to step, tread on one's own foot.*

shuhatchχála, shuhitchk̲ála, d shushuatchχála, shushuitchk̲ála *to roll oneself up, to double up; to curl* or *coil oneself up, to contract one's body, to draw up one's legs;* shuhatchχalátko k̲é-ish (gî) *the rattlesnake is coiled up.*

Shuhiaχiégish, nom. pr. of rocks near Modoc Point; cf. shuyakē'kish.

shuhû'lulea, d. shushû'lulea *to jump, skip down from,* 120, 1.: k̲á-i ā't shuhû'lule-uapk látchashtat *ye shall not skip down from the lodge-top,* 118, 10. Cf. húlhe, hulípěli.

shuhululéna, d. shushululéna *to go and jump down from,* 119, 23.

shúi, d. shúshui *to give in a cup, bucket, on a plate, pan, dish, tray, pá'hla* or *sháplash.* Speaking of many different objects, shewána. Cf. lúya, úya.

shuídsha, shuítcha, d. shuíshudsha *to urinate.* Der. ídsha.

shuídshash, suítchash, d. shuíshudshash (1) *urine.* (2) sh. or sh.=láwalsh *urine bladder.* Cf. kán. (3) *bladder of any kind;* sh. or sh.=láwalsh *swimming bladder of fish:* shuitchashksáksin=kítchash *anal fin.* (4) *any organ of the shape of a bladder; maw, craw, gizzard* etc. Cf. lawálash.

shuikína, d. shuishukína *to drive away from water,* as a horse, dog, cow etc. Speaking of more than one object, niwikína. Cf. shúina, shúwa.

shuikípěli, d shuishkípěli *to drive out of the water again*, as a horse, cow, dog. Speaking of more than one object, niwikápěli.

shuikashlína, d. shushîkashlína *to sprain:* pétcham náwalsh sh. *to sprain the instep.* Cf. shuatáwa.

shúiχia, d. shushíχia *to carry on shoulder:* shúiχiank éna, Mod. shúiχian, shúiχien éna *to carry on shoulder.* Cf. shépolamna, shíkianka.

shû'ila, d. shuishû'la *to shake oneself:* wátch a sh. *the horse shakes himself.*

shuilálshka, d. shuishulálshka *to shake off, remove from oneself by shaking:* wátch a kíllilksh sh. *the horse shakes off the dust.*

shuílpka, d. shuishuálpka (1) *to lie* or *stretch oneself on the ground, back upward.* Speaking of more than one subject, wiwámpka, d. of wímpka. (2) *to lie flat on the ground,* as for sleeping. (3) *to lie* or *hide oneself in ambush:* tsúi É-uksknî sh., tsúi tî'ntkal sha, yō'ta sha *then the Klamath Lake men ambushed themselves, then they suddenly arose, and dispatched their missiles,* 16, 5. Der. ilápka, from íla. Cf. hishuálχa.

shuimpátampka *to lean backward on a chair, bench* or *seat; to lean against the back of a chair.* Cf. kshapáta, tchapáta.

shúina, Mod. shuinéa, d. shushína, Mod. shushinéa *to race; to take part in a foot* or *other race.* Kl. Cf. shakatpampěléa, shuikína.

shuína, tsuína, d. shuíshua *to sing,* either *solo* or *in chorus:* tutíksh máklaks sh. *the natives express their dreams in song,* 134, 3.; nû tchúinuapk! î tchuî'n! *I will sing! you sing!* 90, 12.; átěni kěléwi shuī'sh *now I cease to sing,* 90, 13.; shuínuapk î nánuk! *sing all of ye!* 90, 14.; kílank āt tsuínuapk! *ye must sing loudly!* 70, 3.; nánuk nadshā'shak sh. *all are singing in a chorus;* luátpishluk sh. (sha) *they sing mourning songs,* 87, 12. The voices of animals and spirits, the twittering of birds etc., are often compared to the singing of songs; e. g., the voice of the weasel, 162; 5.; that of a black mouse, 165; 10.; of a spirit, 173; 1.; of K'múkamtch, 192; 9. Tchuína, tsúina is a vulgarism for shuína. Der. wína.

shuinála, shuinálla, d shuishuála (1) *to sing simultaneously with the starter of the song, to accompany the leader of the chorus* (2) *to sing repeatedly, to repeat a song:* káíla nû shuinálla *I repeat my earth-song,* 175; 16. All the incantations, song-lines, tunes, melodies etc., are repeated an indefinite number of times by the Oregonian Indians, variations being introduced in the words as well as in their tunes.

shuinéa, d. shushinéa *to race;* same as shúina, q. v.

shuinéa, d. shushinéa *to sing in* some person's *interest; to sing for* somebody's *pleasure.* Kl. Der. shuína.

shuinóta, d. shushinóta; same as shiunóta, q. v.

shuinótish, d. shushinótish; same as shiunótish, q. v.

shuinótkish, d. shushinótkish *incantation started* by the conjurer to be repeated by a chorus, and supposed to emanate not from himself, but from some animal sent out to search after the disease, or from another object of nature, of which he acts as the mouthpiece. Cf. shuī'sh and Notes to 154; 9. 155; 16. 21. and first Note on p. 171. Der. shuína. Cf. shellolótkish (2), shuī'sh, winóta.

shuī'sh, shuî'sh, su-ís, d. shuíshuish, suísuis (1) *song, chant;* referring either to solo songs or to choruses; pílpil sh. *puberty* or *virginity song.* (2) *melody, tune.* (3) *magic song of conjurer; tamánuash-song, fatal incantation, "medicine song", wizard's spell.* These songs are agencies of terrific power in the hands of conjurers of both sexes, and can inflict, according to the common belief, sudden death or fatal disease upon any person present or absent. Conjurers who obtain this power of casting spells by fasting and dreaming can thereby ascertain by whom and by what agencies a person has been bewitched into disease or has suffered violent death. Many of these song-spells are called mischief-bearing (kú-idshi): kó-idshi a-i nû shuísh gî *I am a conjurer's fatal song,* 166; 25.; k'mutchä'witk: kó-idshi shuî'sh génti käílati *the old man's song is a fatal song in this country,* 179; 7. Other songs sung by conjurers are considered beneficial to mankind: lakí shuísham kó-ä *the toad song is chief of all songs,* 180; 18. Cf. káltchitchiks (2). Magic songs are mentioned: suís mî'sh gé-u släá *my dream song has seen you;* viz. "it has revealed to me the truth concerning yourself," 65, 9.; tchí huk sh. sápa *so the magic song indicates, tells,* 72, 3.; sh. hû'k nā'sht kî *the magic songs say* (to him) *as follows,* 83, 5. The incantation appears in a personified form in 156; 31. 165; 12.; kíuksam sh. sometimes means the dire spell sent out by the wizard; at other times it is equivalent to shuinótkish, q. v. Cf. 68, 4. (4) sh. is equivalent to shuinótkish, when the conjurer acts simply as the organ of birds or other animals or objects of nature previously intrusted by

him with the search after the disease: nû ai nā'ta sh. *I am the song of the náta-duck*, 167; 31. Cf. 167, 35. 36. and kíuks, shuinótkish. Der. shuína.

shuínshna *to protract, to drag out, to make a long line of:* (kshū'n) atî'sh shuî'nshnank î'lχat *stack ye the hay into long-protracted heaps*, 75, 13. The word *heap* lies in the verb sh., which is connected with the objective case of an adjective (atî'nsh stands for atî'nish), which assumes here the function of an adverb. Cf. pálpalish in 146, 14. and shúina, shuinéa.

shuipkúlish, d. shuishuapkúlish; Kl. for shuipúklash Mod., q. v.

shuipúklash, d. shuishupû'klash *small cushion* or *pillow* used in flattening infants' foreheads on the baby-board Mod for shuipkúlish Kl. Der. ipkúla, from ípka.

shúîsha, shó-isha, d. shushísha *to become lean, meager, emaciated; to lose flesh*, 95, 13.: tiä'muk sh. *to lose flesh through hunger* or *famine:* partic. shúishatko *lean, meager.*

súisi, species of *mole* or *shrew* with a long and sharp proboscis.

shuíshla, d. shuishuíshla *to free oneself of the magic spell*, 129, 3. and Note: hä'toks nî shuíshaltk (gî) *but if I* undergo fasts, ascetic exercises and *recur to magic songs* (in order to liberate myself from the tamánuash-spell cast upon me), 130, 3. Indians call this "to keep the song-medicine for oneself". Der. shuī'sh (3).

shuishtcháktchka, d. shuishushtcháktchka *to bend* or *turn the head for a bite;* said of dogs and wild beasts. Der. hishtchákta

shuítala, shuít'la, d. shuishuát'la *to gird, to strap the saddle-girth around*, as around a horse. Der. íta. Cf. hassuíshχish.

shúitalsh, d. shúishutalsh *girth of saddle, saddle-strap.*

Suî'tstis, nom. pr. of a camp-site on Upper Sprague River, near Wû'ksi.

shuí-uχa d. shushí-uχa *to drive out of an inclosure* or *corral.* Speaking of many objects, ní-uχa. Cf. shúka, shúwa.

shuyakē'kish, shuyéakēks (1) *place for leaping, jumping*, 142, 4. (2) Shuyakē'ksh "*Leaping-Place*", nom. pr. of a locality at Modoc Point, close to north end of the Nílaks mountain-ridge and the shore of Upper Klamath Lake, a quarter of a mile from Chief Link River Jack's lodge. Here the Indians leap for amusement over large rocks, which have rolled down from the impending ridge into the plain. Pronounced also Shúyi-

kēks, Suhiaχē'gish, Shuhiaχiä'gish, Tsúyakēks, 142, 3. Sh. sometimes designates *Modoc Point*, q. v. Der. shuyaχiéga.

Shuyakē'kshni, Tsuyakē'ksni, *or* Sh. máklaks, nom. pr. of a portion of the Klamath Lake Indians settled near the Shuyakē'ksh-rocks, q. v. They are also called Linkville Indians, 75, 20., Link River Jack being their chief, cf. 58, 3. They were 92 in number in October, 1877.

shuyaχiéga *to leap, jump* or *skip over*, as over a rock. Cf. húyeχa.

shuyéga *to begin singing, to start a chorus* or *choruses*, 71, 4. Der. shuína.

shuyéga, shu-iyéga, d. shushuyéga, said of long-shaped and anim. objects: (1) *to lift up, to lift* or *raise above* something: lakí pákshtga lákpeks sh. *the commander lifted up ashes with his tobacco-pipe*, 14, 6. (2) *to stir up, to cause to rise*, as an animal lying on the ground. Der. uyéga.

shuyóka, shū'yuga, d. shushuyóka (1) *to clip, cut one's hair short:* partic. shuyúkatko, more frequently d. shushuyúkatko, *one who wears the hair short.* The majority of males in the tribe cut their hair off one inch from the skull. (2) *to shave oneself:* smō'k sh. *to shave one's beard, whiskers;* the proper term for "to shave"; cf. hushmō'kla. Der. uyúka

shuyúχăla, shuyúk'la, d. shushiúk'la *to dance the shúyuχalsh* or *virginity dance*, a solemn festivity celebrated during five nights, 131, 1–4.: shuyúχ'lotk látchash *menstrual lodge* Der. yaúkĕla. Cf. stúpui.

Shuyuχálkshi, nom. pr. of camps and dancing-places on the Williamson River and other places. Abbr. from Shuyuχálshkshi. Cf. 131, 1–4.

shúyuχalsh (1) *virginity* or *puberty dance* performed at various localities on the reservation. (2) Shúyuχalsh, Sü'-üχals, "*the Pilpil-Dancer*", nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake girl. Der. shuyúχăla.

shuyúluish, d. shushuyúluish, species of *polecat* smaller than the common skunk. Cf. tcháshish.

shúka, d. shúshka (1) *to drive out from a lodge, house* or other locality, by entering it for the purpose. (2) *to fight, combat.* Der. húka. Cf. íka.

shúkalsh, shókōls *paste made of berries* (whortleberries, serviceberries etc.) and *camass*; it is pressed and kept in cachés as food for winter. Lit. "mixture". Der. shû'kla.

shúkaltko, shókaltko, d. shû'shkaltko; partic. of shû'kla, q. v

Shû'kamtch, nom pr. of "*Old Crane*", a mythic bird of Indian folklore,

called the uncle (kúkui) of "Old Antelope"; by causing Old Grizzly's death in the waters of a river, Sh. managed to save the young of the Antelope from destruction, 122, 6–123, 7 : gátpa Shû'kamtchamksh *they reached the home of Old Crane*, 122, 16. From shō'ksh, ámtch.

shû'kanka, d. shushû'kanka (1) *to follow steadily.* (2) *to chase continually, to pursue each other persistently* or *repeatedly.* Der. shúka.

shukápka, d. shushkápka *to be crowded within, to crowd up a space.*

shukat'nóla, d. shushokat'nóla *to gather one's hair into a braid* or *plait.*

shukatonolótkish, shukatonolō'tch, d. shushokatonolótkish *fur-skin strap tied into the hair*, 95, 2.; men let it dangle over the ears and cheeks, women tie it into their braids and let it hang down behind.

shukĕlátchitchna, d. shushakĕlátchitchna *to use torches; to travel with torches, firebrands, lights.* Cf. klúdshoa.

shukĕlatchnótkish, d. shushkĕlatchnótkish (1) *torch, torchlight.* (2) *large-sized lamp* or *light.*

shúkidsha, d. shúshkidsha *to start for driving out, ousting, expelling from.* Der. shúka. Cf tpugídsha.

shukíkash, Mod shokeká-ash, d. shushkíkash, Mod. shoshkeká-ash *parents, progenitors; father and mother*, 111, 19.: pélpela shukî'kasham tpéwash *to obey the parents' commands* Cf. p'gíshap, t'shíka-aga.

shukióta, d. shushakióta (1) *to pass another on the way; to go past, to pass by.* (2) *to shun, avoid, go out of the way.* Cf. shenúya, shúka.

shû'kla, shû'kĕla, shók'la, d. shushákla (1) v. trans., *to mix together, intermingle;* said of objects differing among themselves in aspect or quality: tchékĕlitat lgû'm shû'kĕlank *mixing coal with blood*, 71, 8.; shúkaltko yahí *beads of various colors mixed together.* Cf. hushkalχanátko, shankákash. (2) v. intr., *to dwell, reside among others, to be mixed with;* said of a plurality of subjects only, 37, 14. 20 Cf. tchawína. Der. íkla.

shû'klaksh, d. shû'shaklaksh *pole-lodge; skin-lodge.* Der. shû'kla (2).

shúkpĕli, v. intr., *to leave again, to quit, to retire:* shúkpaltakiug, for shukpĕlítki or shukpalítki gíug *in order to withdraw*, 68, 8. and Note.

shukptchítchka, d. shushakptchítchka *to kiss each other.* Der. kputchítchka, q. v. Cf. shuldákua, wítchta.

shúktakla *to inflict a wound* by which flesh is removed. Cf. sháktakla.

shúktaldsha, d. shusháktaldsha *to cut off, clip, remove from one's own body:* lák sh *to clip one's own hair*, 132, 6. Der. ktúldsha. Cf. shiáshka.

shuktámpka, d. shushktámpka *to commence fighting; to begin active warfare:* shuktámpkan ndáni waíta shéllual *when they began to fight, the battle lasted three days*, 42, 18. Der. shúka.

shuktápka, d. shushaktápka *to fight with fists, to pummel each other, to scuffle.* Der. ktúpka. Cf. ktúyua, shíuga (1), shuntápka, shutápka.

shúktashkuish *scar of a wound* by which flesh had been removed. Cf. sháktkaluish, shúktakla.

shû'ktka, d. shusháktga *to beat* or *strike oneself.* Der. ktúka.

shukuáshka *to be severed, to be broken* or *cut to pieces:* sh. sháppash *it is half moon;* lit. "part of the moon is broken off." Der. ukéwa. Cf. tgélχmanka, ukaúkosh.

shukû'lki, shuggúlaki, shugû'lki, d. shushkû'lki, shushgúlaki, v. intr., *to collect, gather up, assemble; to meet, come together, to be* or *go together*, 140, 3.; *to form a company, society, crowd, flock, swarm, bevy:* sûkû'lki yákanuapkuk lák *they came together for the scalp-dance*, 16, 10.; nánuk laláχi shugû'laggi at *when all the Peace Commissioners had met together*, 41, 20.

shukû'lkipěli, d. shushkû'lkipěli, v. intr., *to reassemble, to meet, come together again*, 24, 3.: nā'sh sē'gsa É-ukskni sûkō'lkipăluk *the Klamath Lake Indians bid us to reassemble*, 20, 9.

shukû'lkish, d shushkû'lkish *council, general assembly:* sukû'lkishχēni *at the council-house, at the meeting place of the council.* Der. shukû'lki.

shukûshgútkish, d. shushkushkútkish *hair-brush.* Der kushkótkish

shukē'ki, shokē'ki, d shushkéki *to growl, to quarrel, to dispute*

shukē'kish, d. shushkékish *quarrelsome person, scold; shrew, termagant.*

shukíkshlěa, d. shushχíkshlěa *to quarrel;* said, e g., of jealous women quarreling over their husbands. Der. shukē'ki.

shukóka, d. shushkóka *to bite oneself:* nû *or* nútak sh. *I bite myself; I bite myself accidentally* (in tongue or lip). Der. kóka.

shúla, súla, d. shushúla (1) *to hand over, to pass, to transmit.* Cf. shulípka. (2) *to chide, scold, wrangle*, 78, 3. Der. íla.

shulakuawéta, d. shushlakuawéta *to swing to and fro; to ride on a swing.* Cf. sχínueta.

shulála, d. shushlála, v. trans., *to melt, dissolve* in a pan, ladle. Der. ilála. Cf. stílχa No. 1.

shulalótkish, d. shushlalótkish *melting-pan, bullet-ladle.*

shulápshkish, d. shushlápshkish (1) *forearm of man.* Cf. nép. (2) *elbow:* sh. tapíni *knuckles of hand.* (3) *knee of quadruped's foreleg.* Mod. for shúlpshaksh Kl. Der. shulápka, from shúla (1). Cf. lχawáwash.

shulatchtíla *to throw back one's leg* or *legs:* shulatchtílan tchélχa *to be on one's knees.* Cf. lútchlχa.

shuldákua, d. shushûldákua *to make love to, to hug and caress.* Der. ldúkua. Cf. wítchna, wítchta.

shû'ldshash, shō'ldshish, shō'lsas, pl. túmi sh., *soldier:* shû'ldsisas, sû'ldsisas shetō'lχa *to consort with a soldier,* 78, 7. 10.; shuldshámkshî, sûldsámkshi *to the soldier's camp, to the troops,* 40, 12. 23. 41, 8. 78, 8.; cf. 14, 7. 29, 2–6. 37, 13. 20. 22. 38, 2. 16. 39, 17. 43, 10. 20. Frequently the term is not inflected for case: sh. í-amnatko *being at the head of troops,* 13, 9., cf. 14, 3. 4. (for shû'ldshashash); lakí sh. or sh. (for shû'ldshasham) lakí *the officer, lieutenant,* 29, 3–6.; cf. 29, 4. 61, 6. From the English.

shúlěχa, shû'lχa, d. shushálěχa *to grumble, growl, roar; to pur,* as a cat.

shulélχa, d. shusholélχa *to roar,* as a bear; *to roar* or *growl loudly.* Mod.

shulěmokédsha, d. shushlěmokédsha, v. trans., *to swing, whirl around, to cause to turn around:* "käíla nû sh. *I am whirling the earth about*", the words of an earth-song, 192; 9. and Note. Der. láma. Cf. aggédsha.

shúlha, d. shushálha *to put, place, shove into,* as into a bag, pouch. Cf. shō'lhash, shûlhípěli.

shúlhash, d. shushálhash; same as shō'lhash, q. v. Cf. látktchîsh.

shúlhashla *to make* or *manufacture pillows,* 144, 1.

shûlhípěli *to shove* or *join* one part into the other; said, e. g., of arrows, pitch being put over the joint. Der. ílhi (2), -pěli. Cf. tûlhípěli.

shul'hû'lχa, d. shushal'hû'lχa, v. trans., *to run over, to run to the ground.*

shulía, d. shushlía *to hand over to* and *in the interest of* somebody. Der. shúla Cf hushlíamna.

shulípka, d. shushalípka *to hand over to, pass, transmit to:* pásh shû'lipkank p'laíkni *handing him down food from above,* 66, 9. Der. shúla (1).

shulitánka, *to pursue, to chase,* as a refugee or enemy; *to follow up*

closely: Lĕmé-ish snéwedsh (for snawédshash) sh. *one of the Thunders pursued a woman,* 111, 14. Cf. húlhe, shû'dshna.

shû'lχa, d. shushálχa *to tie* or *bind together, to make bunches:* sh. ánkutat *to tie together the boughs of bushes, shrubs,* when returning from the mortuary sweat-lodge. Der. élχa. Cf. skútawia, shlítchta.

shulχátchna, d. shushalχátchna *to walk together, to go in company;* said of two persons, generally when of different sex. Kl. for shulχátchtchna Mod.

shulóta, d. shushalóta *to dress, clothe oneself.* Der. lĕvúta. Cf. 95, 17.

shulótana, sulótna, d. shushalótana *to put one's whole suit on, to dress the whole body;* partic. shulótantko *dressed, clad in, clothed with:* mbá-ush shulótantko *dressed in tanned buckskins,* 90, 16. Cf kóka, kû'kpĕli.

shulótish, d. shushalótish, shushlótish (1) *suit, garb, dress,* 34, 20. 87, 4.; nánuk sh. *the whole dress,* 95, 7, its parts being described in 95, 2.; k̲éliak sh. *naked.* (2) *article of dress, garment,* 91, 3. 95, 17. Der. shulóta.

shúlpshaksh, shû'lpshoksh, súlpsoks, d. shushálpshaksh, Kl.; same as shulápshkish, Mod., q. v.

shúlshēsh, d. shushálshēsh *gaming-stick used in the spélshna* or *shulshēsh-game.* Two slender and two thicker sticks, each about one foot in length, make up the spélshna-set. Cf. shaklótkish (2).

shulshéshla, d. shushalshéshla *to play the spélshna-game with the four shúlshēsh-sticks:* vû'nip shulshéshlank (for shulshéshlan kî) *they are in the habit of playing the spélshna-game with four sticks,* 79, 2.

shulshípa *to take off, remove from one's body;* said of round or rounded objects only: sh. népshish *to take off a ring from one's own finger.* Contr. from shuludshípa. Der. ludshípa.

shultíla, d. shushaltíla *to hold* or *carry under the arm* or *arms,* 127, 1.; partic. shultílatko, when used as subst.: round or bulky object held or carried under the arm: *bundle, package, parcel.* Der. lutíla. Cf. shutíla.

shultílash, shû'ldilsh, d. shushaltílash (1) *hunter's game-bag; bullet pouch.* (2) *soldier's canteen;* small *pilgrim bottle of basket-ware.*

shúltish, d. shusháltish *room, apartment in lodge:* nádshiak sh. *the only room in the lodge* or *house.* Der. lĕvúta. Cf. stutíla.

shuluákta, d. shushaluákta *to laugh at, scoff; to jeer at* a person, 125, 8: mîsh ûn shushaluaktántak *they will jeer at you,* 126, 11. Der. luaíχa.

shuluáktcha, d. shushaluáktcha *to continue making fun of, to deride repeatedly.* Cf. tálχea.

shuluátchna, contr. shulū'dshna, d. shushaluátchna *to dress in, to put on clothing, attire* or *neckwear while walking* or *traveling,* 95, 7. 131, 10.

shulúyuăla, d. shushalúyuăla *to be* or *stand high up in a file, row;* said of rounded or globular articles.

shulúyualsh; yaínalam sh. "round objects standing in a row or file on top of a mountain or elevation." Occurs in a grizzly bear's song and probably refers to projecting cliffs or rocks. See Note to 158; 50.

shulû'lkish, d. shushalû'lkish *gathering-place, meeting-place:* kimā'dsham sh. *ant-hill.* Der. liwála.

shulútamna, d. shush'lútamna *to be in full attire; to have a dress, ornaments* or *beads on:* nánuk shûlû'tamantko yámnash *being in full style, having all beads on,* 131, 6. Der. shulóta.

shulútantcha, d. shush'lútantcha *to dress oneself, to put clothing on while going* or *traveling:* K'múkamts gä'mpĕle at, sûlû'tantsa Aíshish shî'tk slä's *when K'múkamtch returned home he dressed himself so as to appear like Aíshish* (by putting on Aíshish's dress), 100, 10. Der. shulóta.

shû'm, súm, sû'm, d. shúshum, súsum (1) *mouth* of persons, *snout* of mammals; *vocal organ:* sh. shúdshoka *to wash one's mouth;* sh. tákua *to gag the mouth, snout,* 120, 18. 19.; súmmatka *through the mouth,* 68, 5., cf. 6.; it stands for *throat, back part of mouth,* in: súmat (or súmtat) géka tchákĕle *the blood mounts to the throat,* 83, 5. Cf. hanuípka, pukéwish, skótigsh. (2) *bill, beak of birds.* Cf. kúmal, shnawā'ka, shō'ksh, shúmalua. (3) *mouth, outlet* of running water. Cf. shumálkish, Sû'mti.

shumalgáltko, d. shushmalgáltko *related by marriage,* as brothers-in-law to sisters-in-law, or vice versa. Only relatives of different sex call each other by this term. Der. mû'lgap.

shumálkish, d. shushmálkish *outlet, mouth* of river, brook or other running water. Der. shû'm. Cf. kóke (1).

shumalótkish, Kl. shúmaluatch, d. shushmalótkish (1) *hair-pencil, hair-brush.* (2) *writing-pen, lead-pencil:* ó-i hû'nksh sh.! *give him a lead-pencil!* Der. shúmalua.

shúmalua, d. shúshmalua (1) *to use bird-bills as neckwear, to put on an*

ornament or *necklace of bird-beaks:* tchíkass-súmaluatko *wearing a necklace of bird-bills.* (2) *to mark, to provide with marks; to make dots, daubs, spots, stains; to dot, stud* or *stain over; to scratch marks into:* shumaluátko wátch *a piebald horse.* (3) *to draw, paint; to make drawings, pictures:* ktá-i sû'-smaluatk *rocks painted over* with red concentric circles or other rude drawings as seen in various parts of the Klamath reservation, 179; 3. (4) *to write* with a pen, lead-pencil etc.: hû shéshash pē'na sh. *he wrote his own name,* 34, 6. 7.: pípa shumáluan *setting up a document, petition,* 36, 21., Mod.; lit "to use a tool shaped like a bird-bill". Der. shû'm.

shumaluakítko, d. shushmaluakítko *marked; provided with distinguishing marks, scratchings, incisions, signs, letters:* púmam, muíyuam sh. tút *marked beaver's* or *woodchuck's tooth,* 80, 1. 2. and Note. Contr. from shúmaluash gítko.

shúmaluash, d shúshmaluash *painted, drawn* or *written object; writing mark; letter of the alphabet; numerical figure.* Der. shúmalua.

shúmaluatch, the usual Kl. form for shumalótkish.

sh'û'mka, shĕ-úmka, d. shushámka (1) *to make hm, hm, hä, hä:* K'mû'-kamtch shû'shamka: hä, hä! *K'múkamtch hummed on: hä, hä!* 105, 6. (2) *to grunt; to grunt* when expressing *dissent, disbelief.*

shumpséăla, sumsä'-ala, contr shumpshéla, d. shushampshéăla *to marry, to enter into the married state;* said of both sexes, 60, 10 78, 17.: shumpsealuápka hû't *he is a bridegroom; she is a bride;* partic. shumpsheáltko *married;* sumseálstka gî *to be on the point* or *to be willing to enter the married state,* 60, 6. Der. mbushéala. Cf. lákiala, shnawédshla

shumpséalsh, d. shushampséalsh *marriage, wedlock,* 77, 1. (title).

shumshealĕmántko, d. shushamshealĕmántko *married man* or *woman:* lápuk sumseálĕmamks, obj. case (for shum(p)shealĕmámpkash) *the married couple,* 59, 8. Cf. mbúshni (2).

Sû'mti, Sû'mde "*At the Outlet,*" nom. pr. of a camping-ground on Klamath Marsh. Der. shû'm (3). Cf. shumálkish.

súndē, pl. túmi s (1) *Sunday,* the first day of the week: s.-kä'klkish *preacher:* Sunday kî-úks *clergyman;* lit. "Sunday conjurer," 42, 12. (2) *week:* násh s. *for one week,* 61, 16.; lápĕni s. *for two weeks,* 43, 13. 61, 19. 62, 2.; ndán s. *for three weeks,* 61, 20. 21. From Eng. Cf. nía, tánkak.

súndē-giúla, súndē-gíulank *Monday;* lit. "Sunday past": vúnepni tínshna s.-gíulank waíta, or simply: vúnepni tínshna *Thursday.* Cf. lápěni (2), ndáni (2), she-étish (2). When not a compound: *last week.* Cf. nía (1).

shuntápka, d. shushantápka *to engage in a fight, to assault each other* with stones, blocks or other bulky things. Cf. nutódshna.

shuntoyakea-ótkish, shuntoyäkiótkish (1) *sling for throwing heavy missiles.* (2) *ball, play-ball.* Cf. skiwótkish, shuntówa-udsha.

shuntówa-udsha, d. shushantówa-udsha *to throw at each other,* 185; 45. Cf. nutódshna, nutolála.

shúnuish, shunó-ish, d. shû'shnuish *property, possession, riches, valuables:* ké-u shnawédsham sh. *the property of my wife.*

shunuisháltko, d. shushnuisháltko *possessed of, owning:* nánuktua sh. *rich, wealthy.* Cf. hashtaltámpka.

shunúyua, shunuí-uya *to feel ill* or *aggrieved,* 190; 17.

shunû'kanka, d. shushnúkanka *to make observe, to compel observance,* as of laws, orders, regulations. Der. níwa.

shunû'kanksh, d. shushnúkanksh *order, ordinance, behest,* 61, 7.

shupá'hlka, d. shushpá'hlka *to pull, to tear out from one's body:* lák sh. *to tear out one's own hair.* Der. púl'hka. Cf. shuptóga.

shúpalχa, shupáläka, d. shúshpalχa; same as shópalχa, q. v.

shupáshka, d. shushpáshka *to draw, pull out* (a weapon) *for a fight,* 37, 10. Der. púshka.

shupělóka *to lay on, put on, heap upon:* shtíě sh. nû'ss *to cover the head with a coating of resin,* 89, 6. Cf. shópalχa.

shû'pka, d. shushápka *to be heaped up, to lie on a heap; to be loaded on a vehicle, to form a load:* kshū'n sh. *here is a load of hay;* ktá-i, pápkash sh., *a load of stones, lumber lies heaped* upon the ground, on a wagon etc. Der. shópa. Cf. shópalχa, shû'ptchna.

shû'p'luash, shû'pluhash, d. shushap'lû'hash *ball, play-ball, toy-ball.* Der. shu-û'ta, pělí, -u-. Cf. léwash, shakuéash.

shuplúga, d. shushap'lû'ga *little ball, little play-ball.* Dim. shû'p'luash.

shuptóga, d. shushaptóga *to pull, tear out from oneself:* lák sh. *to tear out one's own hair.* Der. putóga. Cf. shupá'hlka.

shû'ptchna, d. shusháptchna *to be in motion;* said of a load, heap or pile: kshún sh. *a wagon load of hay is traveling.* Der. shópa

shupumtchishâltko, d. shushapumtchishâltko *related as male cousins;* sons of brothers or sisters call each other by this name. Der. púmtchip.

shû'shap, pl. túmi sh., *jewsharp,* Kl. From the English. Cf. shalállish.

shúshatish, pl. túmi sh., *worker; maker, producer, manufacturer;* forms a large number of compounds, as: käíla-sh. *miner; mole,* 134, 17; lit. "worker in the ground"; lakî'sh-sh. *locksmith;* pápkash-sh. *carpenter;* pásh-sh. *cook;* p'laitálkni sh. (*a*) *preacher.* (*b*) *heavenly Maker, creator, God:* súndē-sh. *preacher;* wátiti-sh. *smith, blacksmith.* The absolute form shútesh, q. v., is unfrequent. Der. shúta.

shushutánkish, pl. túmi sh., *negotiator; negotiator of peace, peace commissioner,* 38, 5. 14. 39, 20. Der. shútanka.

shúta, sû'ta, d. shusháta (1) *to perform, to act, to achieve, to do:* kaítua sh. *nothing was done,* 36, 18. 43, 13. cf. 134, 15.; kó-i sh. *to spoil, to render useless; to outrage* etc.; see kúi; kaní kú-i shúta? *who has spoiled?* yúalks-shitko sh. *to render sorrowful,* 17, 21.; shute-uápka hûk *he will do it;* at an hûnk nánuk shutóla *I have finished all my work;* tálaak sh. *to straighten out, to make right,* 34, 14.; shû'ta *to work on somebody;* said of the conjurer's manipulations upon a patient, 68, 5.: wák î'sh shútä! *do, perform something for me! protect me!* 111, 15 and Note; ká-i nā'lsh î tuá shutétki *let us do nothing wicked,* 139, 6.; cf. 11. (2) *to manufacture, to prepare, to produce, to shape:* gápiunks sh. *they prepare the kápiunks-food,* 146, 5.; pálāsh sh. léhiash *they make bread from the léhiash-root,* 147, 21.; shulótish sh *to make a garment* or *a suit of garments;* ktchínksh shusháta *they made rails,* 35, 5. 15.; käíla sh. *to work in the ground;* said of miners and of burrowing animals; tumántka shute-uápka lakí *the majority will* (or *has to*) *elect the chief,* 90, 4.; tídsh sh. *she shapes* (them) *aright,* 91, 9. cf. 91, 6. Cf. lá-iks, shúshatish. (3) *to create, to make:* käíla, or käílash sh. *to create the earth, world,* 125, 1. 142, 1. 2., cf. käilalía; Bóshtinash shûtólank *after creating the white race,* 103, 4.; K'mukámtchăm shutólash *after K'múkamtch had created* (the earth); lit. "when creating was terminated by K'múkamtch", 104, 5. cf. 142, 1; shápash sh. *to create moons,* 105, 1. 7.; sh is construed with two objective cases in 103, 2. (4) *to gain, to*

make profit by: tuá nû shutä'-uapk? *what would I have profited by it?* 64, 12.—The majority of the derivatives of shúta come from an original form shutéa, shutä'-a.

shutákta, d. shushtákta *to swagger, to put on airs.* Cf. shalkiá-a, shápkua (or shapkuá-a), shípnû.

shutandánka, d. shushtandánka *to form confluence;* said of two streams. Cf. shenō'tkatko. Quot. under E-ukalksíni Kóke.

shútanka, shu-útanka, d. shushútanka, shushō'tanka (1) *to meet from opposite directions; to meet in council; to palaver, negotiate, confer:* shu-utánktgi pî'sh *to meet him in council,* 13, 12. Mod. for hushtánka Kl. (2) *to conclude a treaty, agreement,* 55, 1.; *to make peace;* hä î ûn shû'tanktak *if you make peace,* 39, 21.; shutankuapkúga *for the purpose of making a peaceable settlement,* 38, 3.; shû'tanksh *to treat for peace;* euphemistically for: *to surrender,* 43, 22. Contr. from sh'hútanka Der. húta.

shutánkish, shu-útanksh, d. shushótanksh (1) *negotiation, parley, war-council, palaver.* (2) *treaty, agreement,* 38, 9. Cf. páni (2).

shutankótkish, d. shushtankótkish *tool, instrument* or *contrivance to effect an agreement, treaty* or *peace negotiation:* shû-ûtankō'tkîsh-páksh *council-pipe,* 14, 5. Der. shútanka. Cf. shushutánkish.

shutánktpa, d. shushotánktpa *to meet in council* or *for negotiation,* 14, 3.

shutankúla, d. shushotankúla (1) *to close negotiations.* (2) *to succeed in concluding peace; to make peace at last,* 39, 13. Der. shútanka.

shutápka, d. shushutápka *to fight with clubs, sticks* or other *long* articles: piták sh. *he strikes himself.* Der. udúpka. Cf. shuktápka, shu-utápka.

shutapkéa, d. shushtapkéa *to stand on one's head;* said of persons and things. Der. túpka. Cf. shetalχéa.

shutédshanuish, d. shushtédshanuish, lit. "what has been performed on the way while walking": (1) *road cleared of obstacles.* (2) *plow's furrow.* Kl. for shutítchanuish Mod. Der. shutédshna.

shutédshka, d. shushtédshka *to surround with rails, palings* or *fence; to fence in,* as a grave, 88, 2. Der. shúta.

shutédshna, d. shushtédshna *to do, perform on one's way, to make while traveling,* 103, 3.: lápi géna tídsh shutedshnóka *two men will go and put* (the road) *in good order,* viz., clearing it of every obstacle, as fallen trees, e. g., 85, 2. Der. shúta.

shuteyéga, shutäyéga, d. shushteyéga *to begin to make; to commence producing, creating*, 104, 4.: húmasht shápash lû'pi shuteyégatk *in this manner the moons were first made*, 105, 1. (title); lûpí nā'lsh shutäyéga *he created us first*, 94, 1. and Note. Der. shúta.

shutéla, d. shushtéla *to prepare; to build, construct, manufacture* for a purpose, 24, 5.; wátsat shutä'lank *preparing* (a bed) *on a horse*, 24, 9.

shutelóma, d. shushatelóma, v. trans. and refl., *to put on, to line* or *smear oneself with;* said of body-paint: shushatelóma télish *every one lines his face with it*, 150, 8.

shutelomáshla, d. shushtelomáshla *to be in the habit of lining* or *smearing oneself;* said of body-paint, 150, 6.

shute-ótkish, contr. shutō'tkish, d. shushte-ótkish *article serving for performing, doing, making* or *accomplishing* something: (1) *working tool; tool, instrument* of any description: ngē'sh= *or* sháwalsh=sh. *bullet-mold.* (2) *article forming part of an instrument* or *implement:* tókanksti=sh. *quiver-string;* stílhanks=sh. *quiver with string and arrows complete.* Der. shúta. Quot. under shípatch.

shútesh, d. shúshtesh (1) adj., for shutá-ish, shutä'ish *appropriate for work, fit to work upon.* Occurs in käíla=shútesh, q. v. (2) subst.; same as shútish *worker; maker, manufacturer* of one object only: käíla shútish *creator*; speaking of many objects, shúshatish, q v. Der. shúta.

shutéshla, d. shushtéshla (1) *to cook; to cook in a kettle* or *pot*, 147, 15.; pásh sh. *to cook food.* (2) *to make bread; to grind, pound into flour:* wókash sh. *to grind pond-lily seed*, 74, 9. Der. shúta.

shutíla, d. shushtíla (1) *to hold* or *carry under the arm* or *arms;* said of a long-shaped object. (2) *to tie, bind together; to make a long-shaped bundle.* Der. utíla. Cf. i-utíla, shultíla.

shútish, shútesh, abs. form of shúshatish. See shútesh.

shútka, d. shushútka *to injure by wounding; to inflict wounds, bruises* or *bodily injury:* títatna tch ḵá-i sh., sissukúya hak *also at times they do not wound each other, but treat each other to fisticuffs only*, 61, 18.

shutóya, d. shushtóya, shushtúya *to plow.* Mod. for sputúya Kl. Der. vutóya. Cf. yépa, sputúyuish.

shutoyótkish, d. shushtoyótkish *plow.* Mod. for sputúyōtch Kl.

shutpakshâltko, d. shushatpakshâltko (1) *related to each other as younger sister to elder brother.* (2) *related to each other as brother to sister,* and vice versa. Der. túpakship. Cf. shátapialtko.

shutpâshui, d. shushatpâshui *to put black paint on one's body;* this being the paint of dancers, 158; 51. and Note. Cf. shutelóma.

shútualsha, d. shúshtualsha *to throw at each other repeatedly,* as balls while at play, 80, 10. Der. shu-û'ta.

shutuyakiéa *to throw over, to throw at, to bombard:* ánkutka sh. *to throw sticks at,* 122, 3. 4. Cf. shu-û'ta.

shutchō'sha, d. shushtchō'sha, shushatsō'sha *to rub, line, smear over;* e. g., the skin with oil; *to besmear oneself.* Der. tudshō'sha.

shû'-uashipka, a lengthened pronunciation of shû'dshipka, q. v., as required by the metre, 183; **14.**

shu-û'ta, shuwû'ta, d. shushu-û'ta, shushwû'ta (1) *to throw, to hurl at each other.* (2) *to play at ball* or *club; to play bandy,* balls being hit and driven with sticks. Der. vúta (1). Cf. vutódsha.

shu-utápka, shū'tapka, shūtópka, d. shushūtápka *to throw at each other;* said of long objects, as clubs; different from shutápka, q. v. Der. vúta.

shúwa, shú-ua, v. trans.; said of one anim. object, as a man, horse, cow, dog etc. (1) *to drive out, expel, oust.* Cf. shúka, its derivatives and those of níwa. (2) *to drive into the water.* Cf. géwa, húwa.—Speaking of more than one object, níwa, d. nínua: wátch k̲úk̲etat n *he drove the horses into the river,* 127, 11.

shuwálχa, shuálχa, d. shushuálχa, v. intr., *to fly, flit, glide, move, agitate through the air:* shualχóta *while flying,* 114, 9.; shiulapkótkishtka shuálχa *to fan.* Cf. nuwálχa.

shuwáltktcha, d. shushuáltktcha *to fly after, to follow through the air,* 114, 9.; *to fly after to distant parts.* Cf. nuwálχa.

shvuyúsha, d. shvushvuyúsha (1) *to think of, remember.* (2) *to think over, to study.* Cf. húshka, shéwa.

shvuyushága, d. shvushvuyushága, Mod.; same as shvuyúsha.

shvû'ntka, Mod. tchvû'ntka, d. shvushvántka, v. impers., *hoar-frost is forming.* Der. wén. Cf. sgû'mla.

T.

T alternates with *d*, sometimes with *nt*, *nd;* cf. Introductory words to the letters D and N. Words beginning with *tch*, *ts* were gathered under a separate heading. The prefix ta- refers to persons or to long-shaped things standing upright, and usually occurs in some abbreviated form: te-, tĕ-, t'-, t-. The initial syllables ti-, tin- and tush- form verbs with the signification of *running*, *moving fast*, when more than one subject is spoken of, and are not prefixes, but radical syllables. To some verbs with the radical ti- this does not apply. Words with initial tg-, tk-, tk̲, tχ- generally express the idea of *one* subject *standing upright.*

t a , -ta, accented -tá (1) abbr. of Mod. particle tala *none but, just, merely:* hágga ta shlé-ek! *hallo! let me just see it!* 127, 3. Cf. tála (3). (2) abbr. of the postp. of the directive case, -tala. Cf. tála (4). (3) abbr. of the particle tala *then.* Cf. tála (5). Quot. under hûn, shepkédsha, wak.

t á d s h , tā'dsh, encl. tads, conj. introducing a strong and unexpected contrast and answering somewhat to our *in spite of, however, though:* tû' hak yû'l'ka K'múkamts; Wanák tads yû'tlansna *K'múkamtch's arrow fell this side of the mark, but that of Silver Fox missed the direction*, 100, 21.; wáltka sha tā'dsh léklekpkank *they conversed among themselves, but only in whispers;* unák tā'ds mû'luapĕle *in spite of that they got ready at an early hour*, 20, 12. It is connected with ak in: k̲úi t. ak gíug hiétalt nûsh *by mere cruelty* (lit. "by acting wickedly") *they will tramp on me*, 104, 1.; with toks in: ná-asht tā'dsh toks nû tû'mĕna *I was, however, informed to that effect*, 140, 6. Cf. 101, 17. 108, 5. 122, 20. 134, 5. 147, 12. Usually t. stands after the first word of the sentence.

t á d s h a , d. tatádsha *to touch each other while walking.*

t a d s í , unmeaning term serving to beat the measure for dancing with short steps, 163; 8. Cf. té-i.

t a d s h ó l a , d. tatadshóla *to dance a war dance before the fight.* Der tádsha.

t a ' h t á - a s h , d. tatatá-ash, tatatā'sh *grasshopper*, Kl. for k̲amtáta Mod. Dried grasshoppers serve as food to many Indian tribes. Der. táktχa.

t á y a s h , d. tatáyash *sack, bag for holding provisions*, as seeds, roots etc. They were manufactured of lacustrine grasses and reeds, and are now superseded by flour-sacks bought from the whites. Cf. Note to 74, 10.

tak, -tak, -ták, tok, -tok, -tûk, encl. particle of adversative, disjunctive import, conveying the idea of contrast; it is appended to all parts of speech, more in use in Mod. than in Kl., and not always easily translated in English, though it corresponds to *but, however.* (1) Contrast is indicated by it when it is suffixed to the first word of a sentence, the contents of which form contrast to a previous one: tapítak Lĕmé-ish shíuga snáwedsh *but after this the Thunder killed the woman,* 111, 17. Cf. 150, 9. (2) Standing in the principal clause of a sentence it often indicates the future tense, when appended to a verb: tátank iták shéwanash háměnian îsh shpunkáktak vúshmush *I will let you have this cow for what you like to pay,* Mod. Modocs place it in the incident as well as in the principal clause in conditional sentences, and connect it in the latter, or in both, with the particle un, ûn, q. v.: hä î páltak, spúlhitak sha mîsh ûn *if you steal, they will lock you up;* hä nish ûn Bóshtin lakí tídsh shualaliampáktak, géntak nû ûn agency *if the American agent will protect me well, I will go to the agency,* 36, 11. Cf. 36, 2. 3. 75, 9. (3) Emphasis rather than contrast is indicated when tak is appended to pronouns: nû *I,* nútak *myself:* nútak ídshnan (gî) *I take away* to keep, Mod.; mítok *thy own;* cf. 189; 7.; with other parts of speech, taks, toksh is more frequent to mark emphasis. Cf. tádsh, taks.

táka, d. tátka, v. intr., *to be sharp, to cut:* Títkăm wáti a kúi tákatko *Titak's knife is dull, blunt;* tídsh tákatk *sharp, cutting well.*

takága, d. tatkága *to tear up, to tear to shreds,* as paper, cloth. Der. kága. Cf. káta, petéga.

takága, taggága, d. tatgága, tatkáka (1) *quail, mountain quail; Oreortyx picta.* Kl (2) *female quail.* Mod. Cf. tikága. Onomatop.

tákak, tákāk, tákaχ, d. tátkāk, tátkak *flat portion of foot, hand:* (1) *sole of foot.* (2) t. or népam t. *palm of hand.* (3) *callosity* on foot or hand.

takaníl χa *to turn the right side up,* 80, 3.: (hä) lálakiak tút takaní'lχuk gélχa *if the male pair of beaver teeth are dropped with the wrong side down,* 80, 4. Cf. gélχa, níkualka.

takĕléash *float;* cork or tule-reed is used for this purpose: sué-ushtat t. *float on fish-line.* Cf. kné-ush, knéwa, stákla, shué-ush.

tákia, d. tátkia *to stop up, bung up,* as a barrel: partic. takī'tko *bunged up.*

takíma, d. tatkíma *to form a ring, circle;* said of persons. Mod. Cf. gakī'ma, tgakiámna.

tákish, d. tátkish *small net; seed-net* or *net for catching insects.*

tákni, d. tatákni, abbr. from tátkni, q. v.

taks, -taks, -taksh, toks, -toksh, -tûksh, particle mostly used enclitically, enlarged from tak and of the same signification, but connecting words or sentences more closely to what precedes, and not employed in forming a future tense. (1) Contrast is indicated to what is contained in the sentence preceding: tchélash toks lé-isham *but the stalk of the léyash,* 147, 19.: gítatoks *but here,* 147, 10. 18.; hútaks tinχantkó gî *he is indeed a lucky fellow;* kshawínasht tû'ksh *but if they fall unequally,* 80, 5.; Aíshish toks shlî'tam'na tálaak! *Aíshish, however, always hits the mark!* 100, 20; hä'-toks î hussínuapk *but if you join in a horse-race,* 59, 22., cf. 59, 2. 9.; shnúlas toks hû'k p'laíwasham *although it was the nest of the eagle* (not of the lark), 100, 9.; tánkt . . . . húktoks híssuaks gépka *that time . . . when these men arrived,* 28, 4. Cf. 19, 1. 29, 21. 79, 3. 80, 3. 88, 1. 95, 7. 13. 19. 23. 119, 15. 149, 11. and tádsh. (2) t. indicates emphasis, when appended to personal, possessive and other pronouns; cf. tak: nálamtoks máklaks *our own tribe.* Cf. 184; 37. and kaní (2). (3) Gradation is often intended, when t is connected with adjectives and adverbs: tídshitoks *very good, better than, superior to;* mā'ntchtoks at pádshit wäítash, Mod, *the days are quite long* (this season of the year).

táksish, the eatable portion of an alimentary plant described in 149, 1.

taktákli, táktakli, dissimilated taktä'kli; d. tataktákli, dissimilated tatä'ktakli, 147, 1. 9. (1) *red, red-colored:* t. wátch *sorrel horse;* t. pá-watch *red beet;* t. (for taktáklish) shlápsh gî'tk *having a red flower,* 147, 20.; kétcha t. *reddish.* (2) Taktákli "*the Red,*" "*Reddy,*" nom. pr. of a Rogue River Indian chief, 16. 6. (3) *vermilion, scarlet, crimson* and other shades of red. (4) *pink.* Cf. tā'χtka, tā'χtki.

táktakli, taχtáχli, d. tatáktakli *even, level, plane, unbroken:* taktaklánta käílatat *in an open field,* 43, 20. (Mod.); cf. 43, 8. Contr. from talaktalákli. Cf. tálaka, táltali.

táktχa, d. tatáktχa *to make a chirping, rustling, whirring noise.* Said of the chirping of grasshoppers, crickets etc. Cf. ta'htá-ash.

Taktχísh, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "Crickets' Chirping."

tákua, d. tátkua *to gag:* ánkutka shû'm t. *to gag the mouth with a piece of wood,* 120, 18. 19. Cf. tákia.

tā'χtka, d. tatā'χtka *to be* or *become red, ruddy;* said, e. g., of coloration produced by sun rays: paíshash t *the clouds are glowing red.* Der. tak- in taktákli. Cf. skélχa (2).

tā'χtki, d. tatā'χtki *to blush.* Der. tak- in taktákli. Cf. kē'χtgî, ndétchka.

tála, dála, pl. túmi t. (1) *dollar:* láp, túnep t. *two, five dollars,* 74, 10. 11. (2) *money in coin* or *in notes,* 87, 5.; t. púedsha *to spend money; to incur expenses;* t. shewanátki *money to be paid,* 35, 13. 36, 1.; tálalam wákoksh *purse, money-bag.* From the English *dollar.* Cf. ské-utish.

tála, -tala, d. tatála, titála (1) adv., *right ahead, straight out, direct:* tatála kä'gi *none of them are straight ahead* of me, 136, 3. (2) adv., *correctly, justly:* î a tála gî! *you are right!* (3) adv., *but, only, merely, solely, none but;* Mod. for píla, pî'l Kl.: hû'-ûtak t. *it was none other than he,* 173; 3. (for hû't pilák Kl); î tála, nû t. *you alone, I alone;* gé-u t. p'tî'shap *my father alone.* Often abbr. into -ta, especially when suffixed to pronouns. (4) postposition of the directive case: (*a*) *towards, to:* käílatala *towards the region,* 173; 2. (*b*) *at, in* (a place): Yámatala *in Oregon;* tχálamtal *in the West;* frequently occurs as a formative of compounds: kokagtálkni, p'laitálkni etc. (5) particle expressing amazement, surprise; not easily translated, but sometimes corresponding to *then* and abbr. into -tal, -ta: tuátala *what then, what after all,* 158; 56.; tuátal, tuáta *which kind of,* 112, 2. 5. 12.; wák ta gíug *how then, why then?* 110, 10., cf. 65, 5.; ka tal? (for kaní tala?) *who then?* 189; 7. Cf. ta.

tálaak, d. tatálāk; adv., and emphatic form of tála No. 2. (1) *straight, straightly, right ahead, directly:* t. shné-utchna *to draw a straight line;* at nû t. shû'ta *then I will straighten out all difficulties,* 34, 14., cf. 16, 11.; nat tálaaks yámtîtal géna *we proceeded in a direction due north,* 29, 6.; here tálaaks was explained by tálaak-kshi, as its original form. (2) *correctly, justly, rightly:* tálaak há? *is that correct?* shlî'tam'na t. *he always hits the mark,* 100, 20. (3) *truly, justly, uprightly, unimpeachably,* 36, 12. 14. 15. (4) prep and postp., *directly toward:* t. nats *toward us,* 29, 15. Cf. tálaat. (5) used as adj.: *straight, long:* t (*or* tálāk) ánku *fire-wood.* From tála, ak.

tálaat for tálaak. Cf. Note to 29, 10.

taláka, tálaka, d. tataláka (1) *to rub with the palm of the hand; to pass over a level surface; to rub.* (2) *to plane, plane off, smooth off.* (3) *to paint, put paint on, to varnish,* as furniture: tálakank (for tálakan gî) *they are in the habit of painting,* 87, 3. and Note Der. tála No. 2.

tálaltko, pl. túmi t. (1) *provided with money,* coin or notes. (2) *wealthy, moneyed, rich.* Der. tála No. 1. Cf. shétaluatko, shunuisháltko.

taláni, d tataláni *right-minded, upright, honest, exemplary:* talánishak hû'shkanksh gítko *well-intentioned.* Der. tála No. 2. Cf. létalani.

táldshi, d. tatáldshi (1) *arrow with wooden point* to hunt small game with: *long arrow* provided with a heavy wooden point. (2) *shooting apparatus; bow and arrow.* (3) *short spear, javelin:* dálts shíkna *to throw a spear.* Lit. "straightened" (wood). Der. tála No. 2. Cf. ngé-ish, ntē'ktish.

taldshiága, táltsiak, d. tataldshiága *little arrow;* used by boys as playthings, 107, 14. 109, 15. Dim. táldshi. Cf. sha-ulía.

táldshitko, d. tatáldshitko *armed with arrows,* or *with bow and arrows:* Shō'kshăm wewékalam t. *provided with the arrows of the young cranes,* 123, 6. and Note. Der. táldshi.

tále, d tatále *stagnant water, slough, swamp:* wekétash táletat tchía *the green frog lives in the swamp.* Cf. 147, 3. 149, 20. 150, 1. Cf. táltali.

talíga, d. tatlíga (1) *to be* or *stand near; to touch, to be in contact with.* Cf. Käk-Talíksh. (2) *to be* or *stand near the water.* Cf. Wák-Talíksh.

tálka, tálχa, d. tetálχa *to stick up* something *sharp* or *pointed; to pierce, to impale, to spit:* wákash tétalχok *while sticking bone-awls into the ground,* 105, 6. Cf. shetalχéa, stúlka.

talkídsha, d. tatalkídsha, v. intr. (1) *to veer around, rotate, gyrate; to turn around* like the hands of a clock. (2) *to whirl around;* said of persons.

tálχea, tálχä-a, d. tetálχea *to talk jokingly, with exaggerations; to make fun of, to joke about:* tálke-ug *while joking about,* 105, 16. Cf. shéshtalkāsh.

talpákpka, d. tatalpákpka *to look into* another's *face; to look at* a person's *features closely,* e. g. when surprised. Cf. télish.

talpátka, d. tatalpátka *to look into* a person's *face.*

talpatkóla, d. tatalpatkóla *to look out from under a cover* or *shed,* 96, 23.

tálsχa, d. tatálsχa *to see, look through a tube.*

táltali, d. tatáltali, adj., *running straight;* forming an unbroken straight line; said, e. g., of the border of a square table. Der. tála No. 2. Cf. naitaltélshna, táktakli.

táltalsh, d. tatáltalsh *plate; tin plate.*

tálualχa, d. tatálualχa *to turn the face to the sky, upwards:* tálualχank sχû'lpka *to lie on one's back;* kshû'sha taluálχan *he was lying within on his back,* 24, 14. Cf. télish.

táluodsha, d. tatáluodsha *to stew, boil up,* 113, 1.

tám, procl. tam (1) interr. particle standing as the first word in a direct or indirect query in the absence of another interr. particle (or pronoun); not translatable in English, but generally used where an affirmative reply is expected: tám î nûsh lóla? *do you believe me?* tám mî'sh setû'lχa kaní? *did anybody consort with you?* 78, 3; tám hai tchî' msh hû'nk láyank téwi? *did he really shoot at you, taking aim?* 109, 17.; tám tatákiash shlē'sht? *if he had seen the children?* 122, 18., cf. 19.; tam î shlä'a? *do you see?* Modocs most frequently connect t. with lîsh: tám lîsh î nû'sh lóla? *do you believe me?* Kl. with hai, haítch; cf. 140, 4 9. Cf. tamú, tamúdsh. (2) adv., *somewhere, at some place;* contr. from táta am: kaní hi tám páka? *who is smoking around here?*

tamádsha, d. tat'mádsha (a in -ma- long) (1) v. intr., *to stand at the end of a row, file* or *series; to stand out, aside* or *in front of a group; to be the first* or *last.* (2) v. trans., *to place, fasten at the extremity of:* with double obj. case in: kiä'm=luelō'tksh vû'nsat tamádsank téwas *they fasten it as a fish-killing article in the forked net at the bow of a canoe,* 149, 22. Cf. yumádsha, lamádsha, lelíwa, Stópalsh=Tamā'dsh.

tamĕnótka, tamnû'tka, d. tatamnō'tka *to return, come back; to have been at, to have visited* a place; lit. "to return from traveling": nî t. tiná tapî' *I was there for the last time,* 24, 21.; cf. 25, 1. 2.; tát î tamnû'tka? *where do you come from?* 141, 2.; tát lish î tamnō'tka? Mod. *where have you been?* Der. táměnû. Quot. under -ni.

támĕnû, támno, dáměnû, d. tatámnû (1) *to travel, march; to be on a journey, trip* or *march:* yámat taměnuō'ta *while running out in a northern direction,* 37, 16. (2) *to walk, go away; to go.* Cf. tatámnuish.

tamú for tam hû'; cf. tám. In 41, 18 -û', -hû' points to local and temporal presence: tamû' lîsh ā mulō'la? *are ye ready here now?* Cf. tám.

támudsh, tamū'dsh (1) interr. particle in questions put directly; like tam, it is generally untranslatable, and often used when a negative answer is expected: t. kēk hishuákga hémkanka? *can this boy speak?* káyudsh hû't hémkankatk gî *he cannot speak yet;* t. pásh nû túměna? *do I hear something said concerning myself?* 185; 38. T. is sometimes used elliptically for tamû'dsh î (*or* āt) mû'lua? *are you* (or *ye*) *ready?* (2) particle introducing questions put indirectly: *that, whether, if, whether or not:* shlē'dshuk, tamû'dsh ktánshîsht *in order to see whether he was asleep,* 113, 15. Cf. 122, 4. as quoted under shéwa. Der. tám, û'tch. Cf. tám.

tán, d. tátan, abbr. from tánni, q. v.

tánapsh, pl. túmi t., *turnip,* 147, 18. From the English.

tániani, d. tatániani, adj, *as large in size; so large:* láwal ka tánian slápshtat *this is its width at the bud,* 149, 1. Der. tánni. Cf. -ni, pánani.

tánk, d. tátank (1) adv temp. *then, at that time, epoch,* or *period;* often placed after the noun: tína illólash t. *last year.* (2) adv. temp. (*a* long: tā'nk) *long ago, many months* or *years ago;* the length of time elapsed remaining wholly undetermined: snawédsh kélěm t. k̲ěléka *the wife of this* (man) *died long ago.* Cf. gáhak, mā'ntch, nía. (3) adj., *so many, so much.* Quot. under tak (2). (4) pron. interr., *how many? how much?* 70, 8.; tankěni standing for tánk a nî. Contr. from tánni gî. Cf. kánk.

tánk, dánk, d. tátank; abbr. from tánkatch, q. v.

tánkak (1) adv. temp., *then, that time;* referring to a short lapse of time. (2) adv. temp., *not long ago, a short time ago:* tánkak ná-entk súnditka *last week.* Cf. nía, welísht (3) adj., *a few, some, some few, not many:* Móatuashash píla sa síûga tánkak *they killed a few Pit River Indians only,* 20, 8.; wáts säwána t. *he gave a few horses only,* 78, 1. From tánk, ak.

tánkakak (1) adv. temp., *a short time only.* (2) adj., *a few only:* t sa siúka wewalä'ksas k'mutchápkas tchî'sh *they killed only a few old women and old men,* 17, 18. From tánkak, ak.

tánkatch, tángatch, abbr. tánk, d. tatánkatch *palate.*

tánkni, d. tatánkni, adj., often with adverbial function: (1) *belonging to that time; living at the time, existing at the period* referred to (2) *early, ancient, bygone:* t. mák̲laks (*a*) *the ancient tribe;* (*b*) *the earlier generation,* 85, 6. Cf. mā'ntchni. (3) *short, not extended, brief in time* (from tánk in

the sense of tánkak (2), cf. tánkt at, tánktak): t. waitō'lan *after the lapse of a few days only*, 43, 4.; mā'ns tánkĕni ak waítash *after a while, within so many days*, 73, 7. (4) adv., *so many times; many times, often*, 59, 16. (5) tánkĕni in 70, 8. is: tánk a nî (sätu)? *how many do I count?* Cf. tánk (4).—Der. tánk No. 1.

tánkskni, 24, 21.; same as tánktchikni, q. v.

tánkt, d. tátankt (1) adv., *at that time, then:* kä'gi t. *none were there at that time*, 16, 17.; t. nî géna *that time I set out*, 21, 1.; tû'm t. hushtchóka sa *many they killed then*, 16, 8.; t. gatpanuapkshē'mi *in a future time, in a time to come;* nāsh (for nálash) sē'gsa t. E-ukskni sûkō'lkipăluk *at that time* (or *hour*) *the Klamath Lake warriors told us to reassemble*, 20, 9.; cf. 19, 6. 21, 1. 24, 20. 28, 4. 31, 2. 6. 64, 3.; tánkt at *quickly, suddenly, at once*, 23, 11. (2) adv., *finally, at last*, 23, 2. 20. 60, 19. 22. (3) conj., *after, afterwards:* t. nû hemkánktak *after this is done, I will talk over*, 42, 5.; t. shúldshăm génuish máklaks shuénka hû'nk *after the troops had left, the Indians killed* (the disabled ones), 38, 2.; tánkt *then, after these acts*, 59, 17. 18. Cf. tapítana (2). From tánk, at.

tánktak, d. tatánktak (1) adv., *very soon, pretty soon, shortly afterwards*, 28, 6. 37, 12.: t. tchíksh *at the same time*, 87, 11.; composed of tánkt *and* ak. (2) adv., *formerly, long ago, long since;* composed of tánk *and* tak. Cf. gáhak, mā'ntch. (3) t. and tánktoksh, excl. of one molested or teased by others: *enough! stop! quit! cease!* lit. "so much then!" Composed of tánk (3), tak. Mod. for gä'tak Kl. Cf. kánktak.

tánktchik, adv., *at that time, then;* lit. "then at last". T. is a correlative to tatátaks in 128, 1. From tánk, tchē'k. Cf. tánktak tchiksh *simultaneously, at the same time*, 87, 11.

tánktchikni, Kl. tánkshikni, tánkskni, d. tatánktchikni, adj., *he, she* or *it from that time; this* or *that from that time to the present time; that* or *those living since that epoch*, 128, 9. and Note; t. ká-i pēn nadshā'shak tchía *from that time they never dwelt together again*, 13, 2.; tchúi t. ká-itata gē'nt selluálshuk *from that time I never started again for warfare*, 24, 21. Der. tánk, tchē'k; the adj. of tánktchik.

tánni, abbr. tán, d. tatánni (1) pron. interr., *how many? how much? to what amount?* t. ílksh shä'tu ā't? *how many food-buckets do ye count?* 70, 8.;

t. sha géna? *how many went there?* 93, 5.; t. wátch gî? Mod.; t. mî wátch gî? Kl. *how many horses have you?* tán a î wewéash gítk? *how many children have you?* (2) pron. dem., *so many, so much; to that figure, to that amount:* ka t.: 3″ *so long: three inches*, 147, 1., cf. 146, 1. 12. 149, 15. Cf. kánk, tániani, tánk.

tánt, d. tátant (1) *floor of the sweat-lodge* or spúklish. (2) *fire-place of winter-house:* t. wakî'sh *inside-ladder of the winter-lodge*, 180; 22.

tánua, dánua, d. tatánua (1) *heavy flat stone* serving as a mealing-stone for grinding pond-lily and other seeds; resembling the lĕmátch, but hollowed out more deeply: dánuatat péksha *to grind upon the mealing-stone.* Kl. (2) *stone mortar* for pounding corn, grain, seeds etc. Mod.

Tánua-Lutī'lsh, nom. pr. of a camping-ground on the Williamson River; lit. "Under the Flat Rock". From tánua, lutíla.

tápak, tápaχ, d. tátpak, tátpak̲ *leaf* of plant, shrub, or tree: hehátχe t. *the* (withered) *leaves are falling*, 75, 15.; tápaχ kitchkáni (supply: gî) *the leaves are small*, 147, 1. Der. tápka. Cf. lútish.

tapáta, d. tatpáta *to hold together articles unequal* in size or quality: (1) *to hold* or *lay together sheets of unequal size.* (2) *to seize hot objects by means of a substance intervening.* Cf. shnákptiga.

tapí, tâpí d. tatpí (1) adv. loc., *behind, aft; in succession, following:* sháamoksh tâpî' gálampaga *the relatives follow behind*, 85, 5., Mod. (2) adv. temp., *following in time, subsequently, afterwards:* t. títa, t. títna *a short time after this*, 66, 12.; tiná t. *for the last time*, 24, 21.; tapî' shelluálsha *he went to fight a second time*, 21, 1. (title); tapítak *but after this*, 111, 16.

tápiap, tâ'piap, tópiap, d. tátpishap, tâtápiap (1) *younger brother*, said by or in reference to elder brother, 113, 20. 114, 2.: shtûlî' tâ'pia m'na *he ordered his younger brother*, 109, 3.; *younger sister*, said by or in reference to elder sister. Cf. tapínkani. (2) *younger male* or *female cousin;* said by elder male or elder female cousin. (3) *half-brother; half-sister.* Der. tapí. Cf. pa-ánip, shatapiáltko, tχé-unap, túpakship.

tapídshni, d. tatpídshni, Mod.: 134, 15.; same as tapítni, q. v.

tapíni, tâpíni, topíni, d. tatpíni, totpíni, adj. (1) *second, second to;* second in order, file or rank, station, age etc. Cf. tápiap, tapínkani. (2) *following, subsequent, latter; last, ultimate:* t. tchkash gékansha *the last one also rushed out*, 112, 12. Cf. shulápshkish. (3) *secondary, inferior.* Der. tapí

tapínkani, tâpínikani, d. tatpínkani *the younger* or *youngest; coming in age right after another*, 119, 14.; said of children and of young animals: kä'-udshîsh topínkan *the gray wolf's younger brother*, 184; 31.; tapinikáyentch (for tapinikaniénash) ánkutka tákuank shû'm *gagging the mouth of the younger* (cub) *with a piece of wood*, 120, 19.; cf. 121, 22. Der. tapíni, -kani. Cf. tápiap, tχéwaga.

tapítana, tapítan, tâpíta, topíta, d. tatpítana, totpíta (1) loc. prep. and postp., *after, behind, in the sequel* or *wake of; in the rear of:* Dávîsh tapî'tan lakí *the chief ranking next after Dave Hill*, 58, 2. 3.; tché-u tapitánna hû'dshna *an antelope was running behind* (him), 126, 8 ; topítan wä'g'n *behind the wagon*, 13, 6.; nû'sh tapî'tan *in the back of the head*, 42, 9. (2) temp. conj., *subsequently:* tapî'ta gátpa Wálamskni tchî'shtat *afterwards* (or *after this*) *the Rogue River Indians came to the settlement*, 17, 1 Cf. tapí (2), tchúi. From tapí, -tana.

tapítankni, d. tatpítankni, adj., *one who is* or *remains behind; staying* or *coming in the rear of*, 96, 1.

tapítni, tâpítni, Mod. tapídshni, d. tatpítni, tâtpítni, adj., *posterior, hindmost:* t pē'tch *hind leg*, cf. 134, 15.; t. tchû'kash *from behind their hips*, 128, 10. Der. tapíta, the abbr. tapítana.

tápka, d. tatápka, v. intr., *to stand out from, to jut out, to be salient;* said of *long* things: pshî'sh t. *the nose projects.* Cf. samká-a, tápak, túila.

táplal, pl. túmi t., *loon:* a large fowl, black, with white spots; an excellent diver, allied to the grebe, but having the toes fully webbed: *Colymbus torquatus.* By order of K'múkamtch the loon destroys a fish-trap of the Máklaks Indians at the junction of Sprague and Williamson Rivers. This myth is given 132, 1–8., and more explicitly in the Notes. Incantations: 168; 46. 177; 28.: t. wóa *the loon cries*, 183; 24.

tápsχoya, d. tatápsχoya, v. impers., *to be benumbed, rigid*, as with cold; said only of extremities of the body; t. an's, t. nā'lsh *my, our fingers are stiff by cold.* Kl. Der. tápka. Cf. kátka, ndá-itia.

tápsnēk, d. tatápsnēk, tîtápsniχ *brain.* Kl. for tlóχo Mod.

táshka, tásga, d. tatáshka *to let go, let loose*, 55, 7.: táshg' î ish! *let me go!* kékish táshk' î! *let him go!* āt táshgăt húnkesh! *ye let him go!*

táslatch, d. tatáslatch *cougar* or American tiger: *Felis concolor*, 90, 19 ;

also called kúika-ush, q. v. Indian and American hunters have recently exterminated all the cougars in the Klamath Highlands. Cf. tchlakátcha.

táshta, d. tatáshta *to touch by hand:* ḵá-i î hûn kúnî tashtánta! *don't touch that! hands off!* Cf. shátashi, tádsha, tashulóla.

táshui, tássui, d. tatáshui *to attack, charge,* as an enemy: tsúi tássuîpk (Sā'tas) *then they attacked* (*the Snake Indians*) in the absence of the one speaking, 29, 19.; cf. Note. Cf. gutámpka.

tashulóla, d. tatashulóla *to stroke, to pass through with the hand,* e. g. through hair or fur; the French *effleurer:* 155; 21. Cf. táshta.

Táta, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake female.

táta, abbr. tát, tāt (1) adv. interr. loc., *where? in which spot? at which place?* 141, 1. 4.: tát ā't tatákshni gî? *children! where are ye?* 121, 5., cf. Note to 121, 9.; tát lîsh? Mod., *where then? where?* 141, 8.; tátai? for táta hí? q. v. (2) *where? to* or *toward which place?* tát āt géna? *where are ye going?* in questions put indirectly: tāt kóχpash genuápka, Mod., *where the heart tends to go,* 39, 22. Cf. 105, 4. (3) adv. loc., *where, at which place.* Cf. tatá No. 2., tatátuk, tátkni, tä'tak.

tatá, abbr. tát, d. tatatá, tát'ta (1) interr. temp. particle, *when? at which time* or *period?* táta (for tát a) mî'sh nû tpéwa? *when did I order you?* 109, 6., cf. 10.; t. mā'ntch? *how long ago?* t. lîsh sha ksíulakuapk? *when will they have a dance?* 140, 1. (2) conj. temp., *when, at the time when; then:* tû' táwipk, t Doctor Johnam snáwedsh shíla *out there he bewitched him, when Doctor John's wife was sick,* 64, 2.; tatátĕnat (for tatát a nāt) *that time we,* 24, 19., forms epexegesis to the foregoing tánktĕ nát; tatá gen î shle-úga ḵuḵpáktak î nû'sh! Mod., *when you see this think of me!* (3) adv. temp., *ever, at any time:* ḵá-i t. *never;* ḵá-i nû'sh shíugat táta *he can never kill me,* 96, 22. Cf. ḵá-itata, tátatak and 24, 21. 34, 5.

tatá *whence, where from; from whom,* 41, 5. and Note; also used interrogatively. Contr. from táta *where?* and interr. particle á, há.

tátai? *at which spot, place, locality?* 140, 4. From táta, hi.

tatáksni, tátoksni, obj. tatákiash *children; children able to walk;* a subst. having plural signification only, 34, 1. 37, 15. 17. 141, 10. 12.; said of boys, 109, 15.; t. Tchéwamtcham *the children of Old Antelope,* 121, 4.; cf. 121, 6. 13. 15–19. 21. 122, 1. 15–19. Cf. suffix -ni, wéash.

tataksníptchi *acting like children; childlike; childish.*

tatámnuish, abbr tatámnish, pl. túmi t., *one who is walking, traveling, journeying, strolling about; habitual walker; traveler:* tchússak t. *a tramp, vagrant,* Mod.; ḵá-i hû t. *he is tarrying, loitering on his journey,* or *walk;* munána tatámnish *mole;* see under múna. Der. táměnû. Cf. pshín.

Tátapkaksh "*High-Cheekbones*", nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man, signer of the treaty in 1864; mentioned there as Tatetpas. Der. tápka.

tátatak, tátataksh *whenever, at the time when, just when,* 82, 4. 5.: tatatáḳ sĕ (for tátatak sha) spûkliá *when they are sweating inside,* 82, 3. Der tatá.

tatátli, d. tatatátli *flat, level, even, smooth.* Original form tat-tát-li; cf. patpátli, táktakli.

Tatátmi, nom. pr. of a hill near Yáneks subagency, in Sprague River Valley. Cf. tatátli.

tatátuk? *where then?* t. máḵlaks gátpa? *where have the* (Rogue River) *Indians gone?* 17, 7. From táta *where?* á, há interr., tuk (cf. tak) *then.*

tatíta, d. tatatíta, v. intr., *to be stuck up, to stick out;* said of long-shaped, inan. things: mû'luash t. *the rabbit-skin sign* (of the Indian conjurer) *is stuck up, hanging out.* Cf. kiuyéga, kiukáya.

tátkni, abbr. tákni, d. tatátkni, abbr. tatákni, adj. of táta: (1) *coming from where? inhabitant, native of which place* or *country?* tátknî î gî? *where are you from?* (2) *the one being there; he who, that which is there:* tatákni yû'lχa (the arrows) *that have struck the ground at that spot,* 136, 3.; *native of that place* or *country.* Also used as an adverb.

tátkta, d. tatátkta, v. intr., *to smart, to feel pain.*

tátktish, d. tatátktish (1) *pain, smarting, bodily suffering:* incantation, 168; 47. (2) *the article* or *substance producing disease; the sickness* or *disease* in a tangible bodily form, 71, 6. Conjurers feign to suck it out from the patient's body in the form of a pin, small stick, little frog etc.

tátχĕlam, tátχĕlamni, tatχĕlámpani etc., forms used by Kl. in the absolute as well as in the distributive signification; cf. tχálam, tχálamni, tχálampani, etc.

tatchā'lka, d. tatatchā'lka *to stroke, pat, caress* by patting, 183; 23. Der. tádsha. Cf. ptcháklχa, tatchápka.

tatchápka, d. tat'tchápka *to squeeze, press by hand; to mash.* Cf. ndshápka.

tatchtádshatko, d. tatatchtádshatko *elastic*, as india-rubber.

ta-ulaktámna, d. tatulaktámna *to swallow while raising the head:* tchíkass a ámbu púnuog t. *the bird is drinking water.*

tá-unep, tä'-unep, d. tatúnep, tätúnep; same as té-unep, q. v.

tá-uni, d. tatá-uni (1) *town, city, settlement* of *white* people: tχalampánkani t. *one-half of the town* (2) Tá-uni, name given to several of the larger towns in the vicinity of the Klamath reservation, as Ashland and Jacksonville in Oregon, Yreka (pronounced Waríki) in California, and their surroundings. Yreka is referred to in 54, 4. 55, 1. Cf. Note to 55, 1 and 3. From the English *town;* -i is the suffix of the inessive case.

táwalsh, d. tátualsh *young quadruped;* a term referring to certain animals only: vúnam t. *elk one year old.* Cf. lelédshi, wí'hlaga.

táwi, d. tátui, v. trans., *to bewitch, to charm; to cast a deadly spell upon, to infect with a long-lasting disease* by sorcery, witchcraft, magic artifice, by the "*evil eye*". The people believe that conjurers only have the power to do this at will, and that they cast their spells during festive dances, or when visiting the sick etc. Hä' î kiúks táwi-uapk, mû' mîsh nî nä'-ulakuapk *should you, as a conjurer, cast a spell, then I would punish you in an exemplary manner*, 59, 6.; k̲'lĕká tawî'sh *the bewitched one dies*, 62, 3.; tû' táwipk *far away* from here *he cast the spell upon him* (táwipk for táwi-apka), at a distance from others, or unseen by them, 64, 2. 3. Cf. 66, 1. 68, 2. 10. 11. Cf. kíuks, shalχíta, téwi.

táwiks, pl. túmi t, a plant growing in open places in the Klamath highlands, producing small yellow flowers standing in a bunch. The stalk is about one foot long and has a white tap-root of the same length, which is eaten raw or roasted.

tawíksalsha, d. tatuíksalsha *to gather the táwiks-root* annually or habitually, 74, 3. Cf. k̲ólalsha, pō'ksalsha.

tä'tak, adv. loc., *where, just where;* when correlative with gä'tak "*so much . . . . . as where,*" 73, 3. Der. táta, ak.

tä'taktak, adv. loc., *just where, right at the spot where:* tätáktak huk kálak mā'sha, gä'tak ubá-ush ktû'shka *as far as the infection extends on the body of the relapsed patient, just so large a piece he cuts out of the deer-skin*, 73, 2. From tä'tak, tak.

Téaχtkni, *or* T. máklaks, nom. pr. of the *Tygh Indians*, a tribe in Northern Oregon, called so from Tygh Creek, a western tributary of the Des Chutes River near its influx into the Columbia River. Rev. Pandosy mentions the Tairtla as a tribe of the Sahaptin family. Also called Télknikni, T máklaks.

tédsha, tétcha, d. tetádsha *to wash*, as articles of dress, bedding etc.: tetádsha tchulísh *to wash shirts*. Absol. form little in use. Cf. shetátcha.

tedshía, tetchía, d. tetadshía *to wash for* somebody. Cf. tédsha, temádsha.

téga, d. tetéga *to wear out, to use up by wear and tear*. Kl. for kága Mod., q. v. Cf. lelä'ma (2), ndéga, petéga, wéna.

té-i, unmeaning word; spoken while beating the measure for short-step dances, 162; 7. Cf. tadsí.

té-in, tē'n, t'ē'n, d. tétin, adv. of té-ini, *a short while ago, very recently:* á-ati kéna t. *deep snow fell a little while ago;* té-intaks nía *a short time ago.* Cf. nía, tánkak, welísht.

teína, taína *maiden; young woman in her teens*, 186; 49. Cf. té-ini.

té-ini, tē'ni, d. tetíni *new, recent; young.* Quot. under shlépka, sklepkípěle.

te-iniwá-ash, téniwāsh, tenuyá-ash, d. tetiniwá-ash (1) *woman recently married;* called so by her husband's parents. (2) *young woman, maiden*, 190; 9. Der. té-ini, wá. Cf. tenuyága.

téyi *chief, headman; commander; high officer;* applies to white and Indian dignitaries. Chin. J. for lakí Kl. Cf. lakí, skúkum-house.

Tékash, nom pr. masc. Kl., interpreted by: "crying tík, tík."

tě'kish, tékish *sword, long blade, long knife*, 113, 19. 114, 2. Cf. yuhanéash, tkéka, wáti.

Tékmal, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man, 65, 17.

tékteka, d. tetákteka *to pain, burn; to produce a smarting sensation:* nû'sh t shléledsham *the nettle burns me.* Der. tíka.

tékua, d. tetákua *to break, to break asunder, to smash to pieces;* said of long-shaped objects. Der. kéwa. Cf. tkéwa, ukéwa.

télak, tä'lak *war-arrow; battle-arrow*, 138, 1. Der. télχa. Cf. ngé-ish, ntē'ktish, táldshi, tálka.

tē'lak, d. tē'tělak Mod., tetē'lak Kl., *waistcoat;* garment belonging to the wardrobe of males, 186; 50.

télha, téla, d. tetálha, tetála (1) *to look upon, to look on, to overlook:* télhapka, tel'ápka *to look upon from a distance;* nat waíta yaínatat télhapkank *we passed one day in looking down, observing from an eminence,* 21, 12. (2) *to look like, resemble in the face; to have the features of:* shúhank=shítko télan *having similar features;* partic. télantko *having a face, provided with such a face:* wika=télantko *short-faced, short-featured,* 190; 14. Der. tála No. 2 (1) Cf. télish, telóli, télshapka.

télhi, d. tetálhi *to look at, to look down upon;* said of objects on the ground, in a lodge etc.: sχishû'lank tē'lhî kû'mĕtat *waking up, she looked into the cave,* 122, 14. Cf. télha, telóli.

tĕlíkualχa, d. titlákualχa *to look up, upward, skyward.* Cf. taluálχa.

telína, d. tetĕlína *to let go, to set free:* telín'î ish *let me alone;* telíntok nāl hû un *he will let us go.* Mod. Cf. spúnka, táshka, tíla.

télish, tä'lish, délish, d. tetálish (1) *face:* î'pχa télishtat *they smeared into their faces,* 120, 18. (2) *human face, human features,* 87, 13. 150, 8. Der. téla. Cf. kmapat'hiénatko, télha, télhi.

telítankpka, d. tetalítankpka *to see* somebody's *face from a distance; to see* somebody *within recognizing distance; to see one coming,* 100, 19. Der. télhi. Cf telóli.

télkgîsh, d. tetálkgish *place of perforation:* wawáksam t. *ear-lobe.* Der. télχa. Cf. háshtaksh, shékish.

Télknikni, T máklaks; same as Téaχtkni, q. v.

télχa, tél'ka, tä'lχa, d. tetélχa *to wound with an arrow; to shoot, pierce:* ngä'-ish a nî tä'lχapksh *the arrow by which I was shot,* 138, 1. and Note. Cf. tálka, télak, téwa, téwi.

telóli, tälō'li, d. tet'lō'li, tetlū'li *to look down on, to embrace with one sweep of the eye,* 29, 10.; *to overlook,* said of scouts, 29, 12.: nû kam telû'lit *I would fain look down* (upon it), 192; 4. Der. télha.

telshámpka, d. tetalshámpka (1) *to turn the eyes toward, to look at, see* or *observe* something *distant; to fix one's looks* or *attention upon,* 113, 14 (2) t. or k'lékshashtala t. *to turn the sight toward the dead; to be on the verge of death,* 158; 54; explained under k'léka (3), q. v. (3) *to turn the eyes around, to look about* or *around.* Der. télshna.

télshapka, d. tetálshapka *to see, perceive, observe;* said of objects at a

certain distance: Moatuáshash nî t. wiká líwapksh *I perceived at a short distance Pit River Indians crowded together*, but was not seen by them, 22, 14. Cf. télhi, télshna.

télshna, d. tetálshna (1) *to have the power of vision:* nútoks ká-i t. *I have lost my eyesight.* (2) *to sight, to behold, to have a look at:* p'laí, yána t. *to look upward, downward*, 174; 13. Cf. télish.

teltélhi, Kl. te'hlté'hli; d. tetaltélhi, Kl. teta'hlté'hli *flat, depressed, low; deep:* t. käíla *deep valley.*

teluakúya, d. tetaluakúya *to run* or *ride after an object seen*, 31, 11.

téluitka, d. tetáluitka *to return from a visit* or *ride:* yámat téluitgank *after having returned from a northern trip*, 184; 31.

tĕlúks, tlû'ks, d. tútl'uks *small rush* or *reed basket* of any shape, 75, 9.

tĕlúχaga, d. tútl'χaga *small rush* or *reed-basket.* Dim. tĕlúks, q. v.

temádsha, d. tetĕmádsha, *to wash*, as clothing: nû gé-u tetĕmátcha shulótish *I wash my own clothing;* wennikísham î tchûlísh tetmā'tcha *you wash other people's shirts.* Only used in the d. form. Der. tédsha. Cf stétmāsh.

temóla, d. tetmóla *to produce ground-fog, to be clad in* or *covered with mist:* mbû'shant käíla tämóla *early in the morn the earth was clad in mist;* tämóla being a variant of hämō'la in 192; 3. According to the belief of the natives this portends that the earth is angry at the people Cf. lúa.

temólo, tmólo, tomólo, d. tót'mlo *wild plum:* temololä'mi *in the wild plum season*, a period of the year corresponding to end of August and commencement of September. Cf. tmukólatko.

tenuyá-ash, 190; 21.; other form of te-iniwá-ash, q. v.

tenuyága, 190; 13.; dim. of tenuyá-ash, q. v.

tépa, tä'pa, t'ä'ba, d. tetépa, species of bony fish, popularly called *sunfish;* not unlike the minnow, smaller than the vúnai, q. v.

téshashko, d. tét'shashko *torn cloth, piece of cloth, rag:* t. ámtchiksh *old rag.* Cf. i-eshkótkish.

teshashkuála, d. tet'shashkuála (1) *to tear cloth into shreds* or *pieces.* (2) *to make a blanket from small rags* or *patches.* Cf. skû'tchala.

tétadshish, pl. túmi t., *launderer, laundress:* t. snawédshash *washerwoman, laundress.* Der. tédsha. Mod. for tetĕmádshish Kl.

tetakéwa, tetkéwa, d. of tkéwa, q. v.

tétalχa, d. of tálka, q. v. Cf. téwa.

tetálχea, d. of tálχea, q. v.

tetĕmádsha, tetmā'tcha, d. of temádsha, q. v.

tetĕmádshish, pl. túmi t. (1) *washerman* or *washerwoman.* Cf. tétadshish. (2) Tetĕmádshish, Tétĕmatsis, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake woman, also called *Aunt Susie*, Vuyá-ak. She is mentioned in K̲ák̲ash's trial as one of the female "doctors" in the Klamath Lake tribe, 64, 1–10. 65, 2–13. 16. 66, 1. and Note to 64, 1. (p. 67). Der. temádsha.

tet'máshkish, pl. túmi t. (1) *thief, robber, filcher.* (2) *vagrant, tramp.* Der. t'méshka. Cf. pápalish.

tetchótkish, d. tetatchótkish *wash-tub, laundry-tub.* Der. tédsha.

te-ukté-ukash, te-ukté-uks, d. tetōkté-ukash, a species of *hawk*, long-tailed; perhaps the marsh-hawk: *Circus hudsonius.* Onomatop.

té-unep, tä'-unäp, tá-unep, d. tétunep, tätúnäp *ten:* te-unepánta nā'sh líkla, tá-unepanta lā'p pé-ula *eleven, twelve:* ndā'ni taúnäp Yámaknî *thirty Warm Spring scouts*, 43, 5., cf 42, 20. 43, 10. 18. 20. 44, 1.; túnepni t. *fifty;* lapkshaptánkni t. *seventy;* té-unepa shéktatχatko *a tenth part;* té-unepash pákalaksh *tenfold.* Cf. toúsand.

té-unepni, ta-únepni, d. tétunepni *ten times:* t. té-unep *one hundred;* t. sha géna *ten men went there;* lit. "they went ten together", 93, 5.

té-unōlsh; same as tiunō'lsh, q. v.

te-utéwa, pl. túmi t., *to break down, to fall to pieces, to be crushed,* as by trampling upon, 121, 17.

téwa, tä'wa, d. tétua *to fix, drive, run, plant in the ground; to set up, fasten:* wálas t. *to plant a pole* or *scalp-pole;* käílatat ánku t. *to drive a post* or *stick into the ground;* t. ánku *they plant sticks* (as limits), 80, 8.; áměta téwank *when planting the camass-stick* into the soil, 190; 9. To plant two posts into the soil for building, stálχa; many posts, tétalχa, d. of tálka.

téwash, d. tétuash *scoop-net, dip-net with a handle*, 149, 22. The dipping portion, which holds the meshes, is formed by two sticks forking out from the handle, and herein the t. differs from the round-shaped lutéash. When the meshes are narrow and small, the t. is a lá-iks; when wider, a witchólash. See hiksû'lsha, tamádsha.

téwi, d. tétui (1) *to shoot an arrow, arrows:* nā's t., k̲áhhia n's *one sent an arrow, but missed me*, 23, 17.; tám hai m'sh t.? *did he really shoot at you?*

109, 17. Cf. 110, 9. 13. (2) *to shoot with fire-arms, to give fire, to fire off;* generally used without obj. case, 30, 4.: lóloksgîsh t. *to fire a gun,* 38, 11. 21. Der. téwa. Cf. hushtíwa, nté-ish, shétui, shlín, táwi.

téwish, d. tétuish *loud report,* as of gun, cannon; *explosion.*

tg-; terms not found under these initials to be looked for under tk-, tχ-.

tgakáya, d. tgatgakáya (1) *to stand* or *remain on* something. Cf. tgíkĕla. (2) *to stand, stay, remain* in the woods, marshes, wilderness, cliffs: lílhanks t. gatchéshtat *the deer is standing in the bushes.* Speaking of more than one subject, liukáya, q. v. Der. gakáya.

tgakiámna, d. tgatgakiámna *to stand near by; to be standing in a file, crowd, ring* with others. Speaking of more than one subject, liukiámna, lualóya and their d. forms. Der. gakiámna.

tgalíga, tkallíka, d. tgatglíga, tkatklíka *to stand, remain* or *exist on the shore, near the water:* kú-il kóketat t. *a mountain sheep stands on the river shore;* shō'ks walídshtat t. *a heron stands on a cliff at the shore.* Speaking of more than one subject, lilulíga, d. of liulíga. Cf. Aísh-Tkalî'ks.

tgapáta, tkapáta, d. tgatkpáta *to stand against* an object while touching it: pápχashtat t. *to stand against a wooden wall.* Der. kápata

tgáptcha, d. tgatgáptcha (1) *to go and stand close to.* (2) *to hide, conceal oneself while standing behind.* Quot. under shnawédshka. Der. káptcha.

tgashásh χish, d. tgatg'sháshχish *woman's shirt, shift.*

tgatíta, tgutíta, d. tgatgatíta; same as tgatítana, q. v. Speaking of more than one subject, lilutíta or lualutíta, d. of liutíta, q. v. Cf. gatî'tana.

tgatítana, tgatídna, d. tgatgatítna *to stand outdoors; to stand outside of,* as of a building, lodge, 114, 1. Speaking of more than one subject, lilutítna

tgá-ulĕχa, tga-úlχa, d. tgatgû'lχa (1) *to arise, to rise* or *get up,* as from a sitting attitude or from the ground. (2) *to assume a standing position;* said of the moon: t. at ukaúkosh *the moon is completing the first* (or *last*) *quarter,* Mod. Der. ga-û'lχa. Cf. tgélχa (1).

tgáwala, tgá-ula, d. tgatgúla (1) *to stand on the top of; to stand upon; to be erect upon:* tcháki t. hímpokshtat *the boy stands on a log;* tgá-ulank (látchashtat) *standing on the top of the lodge,* 113, 22. (2) *to be standing, to stand on one's feet:* tkáwalsh *one who is standing erect*—Speaking of more than one subject, líwala. Der. gáwal.

tgelíwa, d. tgetgalíwa, tgetgelíwa *to stand on the top* or *rim; to stand above, on high*, 154; 9

tgélχa, tχä'lχa, d. tgetgálχa, tχätχálχa (1) *to rise up, stand up; to start up* from a sitting position: tχä'lχa (nî) *I rose upon my feet*, 30, 14. 105, 12.; tgélχan ámbutat vû'shu páni *I stood in the water up to the chest.* Kl. for tgo-úlχa Mod. (2) *to stop, to stop short after a run:* tgélχ! (for tgélχ' î!) *stop right here!* 126, 10. (3) *to be exhausted, to give out after exertion.* Speaking of more than one subject, lueluálχa Kl 20, 16., lualō'lχa Mod., d. of luálχa. Cf. púta. (4) *to stand up, to be in a standing attitude;* said of the moon when half or in the shape of a crescent: tχä'lχa sháppash *the moon is in the first* or *last quarter.* Cf. tgá-ulĕχa (2).

tgélχmanka, d. tgetgálχmanka *to be crescent-shaped;* lit "to assume a standing attitude": ukaúkosh tgélχmangatko *the moon is crescent-shaped,* in the first or last quarter. Der. tgélχa (4), q. v.

tgepaliä'ga, d. tgitgpaliéga *to blaze up, to start up vertically;* said of fire: lúloks t. *the fire gets started, blazes up.* Cf. líutka, nilíwa.

tgéwa, d tgétgua *to stand in the water:* tgéwan ámbutat vû'shu páni *I stood in the water up to the chest.* Speaking of more than one subject, líwa (1). Der. géwa. Cf. húwa, Kû'lsh-Tgé-ush.

tgíkĕla, tgî'kla, d tgitgákla *to stand upon* something: kē'nta käílatat t *to stand on this earth*, 192; 9. Cf. tgakáya.

tgíχuga, d. tgitgáχuga *to stand indoors*, inside of a lodge or building. Speaking of more than one subject, líuχuga, líuna No. 2, with their d. forms: líuliuχuga, inverted luíluaχuga; líluna.

tgíllak *dried fish reduced to powder* and bought, in sacks weighing about 70 pounds, of the Sahaptins of Columbia River, especially of the Warm Spring Indians of Des Chutes River, from whose language the word is said to be borrowed. Cf. kámalsh.

tgítsχa, d. tgîtgátsχa (1) *to stand close by*, 110, 15. (2) *to stand between; to be* or *remain standing betwixt, among.*

tgíwa, d. tgitgíwa *it is damp, close, sultry weather.* Cf. paísha, shtípa.

tgo-úlχa, d. tgotgû'lχa, Mod. for tgá-ulĕχa (1) and for tgélχa (1) Kl., q. v.: tgo-úlχan *rising upon his feet*, 42, 7.

tgúlutch, d. tgû'tglutch *small beetle with a green* or *purplish shell*, living in the ground or seeking the shelter of bushes. Cf. tgutíla.

Tgúlutcham Kshûtélsh "*Beetle's Rest*", nom. pr. of the small brook on which the buildings of the Klamath agency are erected. It rises in a deep spring of clear water, is one-eighth of a mile in length, drives a saw-mill and a grist-mill and joins Crooked River. See tgúlutch, kshutíla.

tgúta, tgû'ta, d. tgutgáta *to stand for a time, to be standing there* for a while or for the time being: hû'k t. wátch tchíktchigat *this horse is harnessed to the wagon;* lit. "stands at the wagon for a time". Speaking of more than one subject, lĕvulúta, l'ulúta, q. v.

tgútga, tkû'tka, d. tgûtgátka, generic term for *to stand:* tgû'tgank hátkok *standing there,* 110, 15.; wátch hátokt tkû'tkapksh shláank *finding a horse standing there,* 66, 13.; ninakuálχan tkótka *to stand with both arms extended* to right and left. Refers to one subject only; speaking of two, three or four subjects the d. forms of lĕvúatka (syncop. lúatka) are used: lĕvúluatka, contr. lĕ-úluatka, l'úl'uatka, lúluatka; cf. lĕvúatka. Speaking of many subjects, lúkantatka, d. lulúkantatka.

tgutíla, d. tgutgatíla *to stand underneath, below.* Speaking of more than one subject, lĕvutíla, often syncop. into l'utíla, lutíla, q. v.; lā'pi a wátch lĕvutíla máhieshtat *two horses are hitched under the shed* (or in the shadow).

tgutíta, d. tgutgatíta; same as tgatíta, tgatítana, q. v.

tía, a kind of flat or concave wickerwork *paddle* larger than the sháplash, q. v.; used by the women in gathering seeds, 96, 21.: tíatka *with a paddle,* 147, 15.; tî'atat î'kĕlank *placing on a paddle,* 113, 10. Cf. pá'hla.

tiä'ma, d. tetiä'ma (1) v. intr. and impers., *to feel hungry:* t. nû, î *I am, you are hungry,* Mod.; mû t. mîsh *you are very hungry; you are famished;* shké tiä'muk a hû'ntsna *I the shké-hawk fly around hungry,* 177; 21.; tiä'muk *by hunger,* 95, 13.; tiä'mansh, tiä'ma ansh (for tiä'ma a nû'sh), *I feel hungry;* nî'sh tiä'matk ḵá-a *I am very hungry,* 138, 5.; cf. 136, 8. (2) v. trans., *to long for, desire, crave:* tiä'mantk shuī'sh (nû) *I am desirous of singing* or *of hearing songs,* 90, 12.

tiä'mish, d. tetiä'mish (1) *hunger, strong appetite; starvation, famine.* Incantation: 169; 48. (2) *strong desire, craving.*

tídsh, tíds, títch, d. tíṭadsh, títads, títatch, the adverb of tídshi: (1) *well,* in a satisfactory manner, in a physical or concrete sense: *nicely, thoroughly, strongly, elaborately, beautifully, perfectly, agreeably* etc.; t. shúta *to set*

aright or *to treat well;* t. túměna *to hear clearly;* t. î shnóka! *take good hold of!* mbúsant t. népakuapk *to-morrow the weather will be fine;* t. tchía *to live comfortably*, 34, 13.; t. tínχa *he has good luck*, 134, 5. 16. 18 ; tíds másitk *of agreeable taste*, 146, 14.; t. gî *to feel comfortable, to feel well, to be at ease*, 136, 6 ; t. shutédshna *to put in order while on the way*, 85, 2. Cf. 22, 14. 90, 10. 14. (2) *well*, in a satisfactory way, morally and abstractly speaking: *uprightly, generously, nobly, adequately, rejoicingly;* t. kókpatko *generous*, Mod.; t. shlepápka *to take good care of;* t. gî *to do one's duty*, 59, 19–21.; t. a steínash gítko *good-hearted* or *rejoicing at;* t. nād tchítchia *we live contented;* hemkánka t. *he spoke well-meaning words*, 34, 12.; t. hû'shkanka *to be well-intentioned*, 93, 8. Cf. tálaak (3), and 36, 11.

tídsha, tidshá, d. tít'tcha *to flow, run off, to escape;* said of liquids.

tidshéwa, titchéwa, d. títědshéwa, tít'tchéwa *to rejoice at, to like, to be glad, to be pleased with:* ká-i a mî'sh t. *he does not like you;* ó-it nû tidsä'wa *I like to give*, 136, 1.; tidshéwan mî'sh nû ûn vû'lktak *I shall lend it to you with pleasure;* tidshéwan tilótpa *to receive in a friendly manner*, 38, 15. Mod.; tidsä'wank tchía *being glad to remain alive*, 64, 14. Cf. 136, 2. and ko-ishéwa, kuyéwa.

tídshi, tídsi, títchi, d. titádshi, titátchi, titádsi (1) *good*, in a physical or concrete sense; *nice, fine, delightful, beautiful, handsome, agreeable; sweet to the taste; useful, easy:* t. tchawálkish ginhiéna *furniture of house* or *rooms;* lit. "good chairs inside"; t. wátch *enduring horses; fleet horses*, 20, 14.; ká-a t. snawédshash *a rather pretty female*, 183; 14.; t. nē'l *delicate fur*, 144, 10.; t. tadsh pā'sh *but it is a wholesome food*, 147, 12.; tî'dsa, tî'tatsa wéwanuish *pretty, handsome women*, 107, 7. 10. 11.; tidshantála käíla *into a good country*, 39, 2. Cf. táks (3). (2) *good* in the moral, abstract sense: *well-meaning, peaceful; upright, generous, just, noble; smart, intellectual; contented, satisfied;* t. híssuaks *a good man*, 64, 9. 101, 9.; t. lakí, or tídsh hemkankátko lakí *peace-chief;* t. wátchag *the dog is smart;* ká-i t. *not well-meaning, not to be trusted*, 93, 8. Cf. steínash (3).

tidshkiánki, d. titadshkiánki *careful, provident;* lit. "acting well for oneself". Der. tídsh, -gíanggin.

tídsχatko; see titádsχatko.

tíka, tígga, d. titáka, titágga *to be sore, to cause pain;* said of ulcers, boils, open wounds. Mod.; unknown to Kl. Cf. tékteka.

tikága, tiggága, d. titgága *male of the mountain quail.* Mod.; unknown to Kl. Onomatop. Cf. takága.

tíkēsh, d títkēsh *clay, loam, argillaceous soil,* Mod. Cf. lĕvúatka.

tikíwatko, d. titkíwatko *bent, crooked, wry-shaped.* Cf. Note to 91, 4.

tíkogsh, d. títkoksh *woman's private parts.* Cf. stémsh.

tíla, tilá, d. títĕla (1) v. intr., *to roll, to roll on; to be borne; to spread about.* (2) v. intr. and trans., *to flood, to pass the limits; to overflow, submerge:* ámbu tílχan tilá *the water dripped down and overflooded.*

Tílak, nom. pr. masc. Mod.; interpreted by "Small", "Stunted".

tilalína, d titĕlalína *to roll off and down; to spread, extend in a downward direction.* Der. tíla.

tilaluánsha, d. tit'laluánsha, v. intr., *to roll around,* 154; 12.

tilankánka, d. titĕlankánka *to roll forth and back, to keep on rolling to and fro,* 105, 16.

tilankánsha, d. titĕlankánsha (1) v. trans., *to roll away.* (2) v. intr., *to wheel* or *swing around, to swing to and fro:* hlívash t. *the root-basket moves to and fro,* 190; 19. Cf. stilankánsha, tilankánka.

tilankédsha, d. titĕlankédsha, v. trans. (1) *to wheel* or *roll away; to wheel around.* (2) *to turn over, to upset:* käíla t. *to upset the earth, world, the whole creation,* 192; 8.

tilankidshátko, d. titĕlankidshátko *wheel.* Partic. of tilankédsha.

tilankuéla, v. trans., *to roll downhill;* when unattended by injuries or breakage. Cf. vud'hitakuéla.

tílansχa, d. títlansχa *to make a slight cut* or *scar; to pass over body* or *limb* while making a slight incision. Der. tíla.

tilanshnéa, d. tit'lanshnéa *to contort, wrench, turn about;* referring to the limbs of the body. Cf. nû'sh=tilansnéash.

tílantana, d. tít'lantana, v. intr., *to roll against; to roll around* or *along;* said, e. g., of animals. Der. tíla. Cf. hlíntana.

tílhipĕli, tílipĕli, d titálhipĕli, titálipĕli; see hulípĕli.

tílhua, tílua, d. titálhua, titálua (1) v. intr., *to spread, to flood, to run over;* said of liquids. (2) v. trans., *to flood, overflow, submerge;* partic. tilhuántko *submerged.* Der. tíla. Cf. kítlua, tchiéga.

Tilhuántko (1), nom. pr. of *Natural Bridge,* a huge rock arch annually

submerged by the spring floods of Lost River; described under Shlánkosh, q. v. (2) nom. pr. of several other localities periodically overflowed.

tílihash, a light wood or portion of a plant serving to attract fish, 150, 5. It is cut to the length of about three feet, then fastened on the fishing canoes almost in the shape of forks.

tilíndsha, tî'llintsa, tílinsha, d. titalíndsha, titalínsha; see hushlíndsha: tillî'ndsa wéwanuish *they deserted their women*, 19, 6.

tílχa, d. titálχa (1) v. intr., *to fall in drops, to drip down;* said of liquids: at ámpu t. *the water is dripping;* látchashtat t. *to drip down from the housetop;* tílχan tchiéga ámpu *the water dripped down and overflowed.* (2) v. intr., *to decline towards the horizon;* said of celestial bodies: at yána t. sháppăsh *the sun began to descend*, 30, 10. Cf. lĕvúta. (3) v. trans., *to make drip, fall in drops; to force liquids into;* with double obj. case in: tchéwash tchékĕli tílktgî *in order to make the antelope bloodshot*, 126, 7. Der. tíla.

Tílχo-it "*Drip-Water*", nom. pr. of a mountain peak on Upper Klamath Lake, south of the agency. Cf. ntíklaksh.

tilō'dsha, telō'dsha, d. titĕlódsha *to see moving, going* or *coming;* said of distant anim. and inan. objects: tilō'dshipk nat Sátas *we saw the Snake Indians coming from a distance toward us*, 29, 14. Der. télha. Cf. télshna.

tilótakna, d. titĕlótakna (1) *to see* somebody *putting food in his mouth.* (2) *to cause to fall sick, to render sick:* for if a shkō'ks, q. v., sees anybody putting food in his mouth, he may enter the mouth and the eater may fall sick, 179; 8. Cf. shataknúla, shatátka, télha.

tilō'tkăla, dilō'tkal, d. tit'lō'tkăla (1) *to start after a stoppage; to be on one's way again after a short stop; to depart unexpectedly:* nû am'sh dilō'tkala (*or* tilō'tkalsha) shlä'papka *I saw that you started off suddenly.* (2) *to labor under hallucinations, delusions of mind.*

tilō'tpa, d. titĕlō'tpa (1) *to see* somebody *coming, arriving.* (2) *to receive a newcomer* or *visitor:* mákläksh nāl tidshéwan t. *the Indians received us with kindness*, 38, 15. Cf. stínta.

tilutaknúla, d. titĕlutaknúla *to see* somebody *spitting out*, or *removing* something from the mouth, 157; 45. Der. tilótakna. Cf. shataknúla, shlewitaknúla

timpáklĕχa, d. titampáklĕχa; see hupáklĕχa.

tímpĕlansha, d. titámpĕlansha; see hû'pĕlansha.

tína, tiná, d. títna, abbr. títa; d. of títna: títatna, adv., *a single time, one time, once*, 25, 1. 78, 6.: t. waíta, t. illóla *to complete, finish one year;* t. illólash tánk *one year since;* lit. "a year being once ended since then"; t. súndē kíulan *more than one week afterward*, 44, 3.; cf. láma (3); *at a certain time:* tapî' tî'ta *sometime afterward*, 66, 12.; tínatoks *some other time;* tîná . . . . . tínatoks *one time . . . . . but the second time*, 16, 1. 2.; titná *at a time*, 17, 17. 78, 8.; titná *some other time*, 16, 14.; títatna, titátna *a few times, not often, sometimes, at times*, 18, 2. 19, 1. 61, 8. 11. 16–21. 146, 5. 148, 11.; títatnatoks *but at other times*, 61, 11 87, 16. Der. té-in.

tiná-ak, tinā'k, d. titná-ak, títnāk; d. of titná-ak: títatna-ak (1) *at one time, at once, simultaneously;* lit. "once only": t. shniwátchna *to swallow at once*, in one draught or gulp. (2) *once only*, 144, 7.: títatnak heméχ'î! *tell me only one thing* or *word at a time!* Der. tína, ak.

tínega, tínnäga (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), d. titánega *to go down, to set;* said of celestial bodies: t. sháppash *the sun sets; it is sundown;* nat at gémpĕle mak̲'láktsûk, at tî'nnäga *when we returned to encamp, the sun went down*, 30, 20. Quot. under skû'lχa. Not to be confounded with tiniéga *to rise.*

tinéga, tinnä'ga (⏑ ⏑ ⏑) *to snort; to inhale breath with noise, to inspire forcibly:* wátch t. *the horse is snorting loudly.*

tinē'χish (1) *sunrise.* (2) the point of horizon where the sun rises; *east, orient:* tinēχîshχénî *on the east side*, 39, 17. Synizesis of tiniéχish. Der. tiniéga. Cf. kī'sh, lúpit.

tiniéga, d. titaniä'ga, v intr. (1) *to rise on one's feet; to rise, jump up:* at tineä'ga mák̲loks i-amnán lóloksgîsh *then the Indians rose upon their feet, seizing their guns*, 34, 10. Speaking of *one* only: huyéga No. 2. (2) *to rise, to ascend above the horizon;* said of celestial bodies: shápash a t. *the sun has just risen;* sháppĕsh a tiniē'kska (for tiniégishtka) *it is forenoon;* lit. "the sun is on the point of ascending". Cf. tiníχi.

tiniē'kska, d. titaniē'kska; verbal desid. of tiniéga, q. v.

tiníχansha, d. titaníχansha; see huíχansha.

tiníχi, tinē'χe, d. titaníχi (1) *to go uphill, to ascend:* tsúi at nánχa t. *and some of them went uphill*, 23, 12. cf. 13. Speaking of one subject, húyek̲a. (2) *to rise;* said of celestial bodies.

tínkanka, d. titánkanka; see húnkanka.

tínkansha, tínχansha, d. titánkansha, titánχansha; see húkansha.

tínkopka, d. titánkopka *to tie, bind, fasten together*, as by strings, wisps etc. Cf. skútawia, sχû'tka, wépla.

tinkuéla, d. titankuéla *to sink down, disappear;* said of the setting sun or moon. Cf. tínäga, tinóla, tinolóla.

tínχa, d. titánχa, v. intr,, *to have luck, to succeed:* tídsh t. *good luck favors him*, 134, 5. 16. 18.; partic. tínχantko *lucky; favored by luck in gambling* etc.: hútoks t. gî *he is a lucky fellow indeed.* Cf. i-átklish.

tinχáya, d. titanχáya; see hukáya.

tinχayúla, d. titanχayúla; see hukayúla.

tínχampĕli, d. titánχampĕle; see húkampĕli.

tinóla Mod., tinóle, tinō'li Kl. and Mod., d. titanóla, titanóli *to pass under the horizon; to go down, to set:* shápash a t. *the sun is setting;* tinō'lî (without shápash) *the sun went down*, 34, 16. Contr. from tinúala

tinoléna, d. titanoléna *to be on the way of setting, to approach setting time:* shápash a tinolénapka *the sun is near setting.*

tinolióla, tinualiúla, d. titanolióla, v. impers.; same as tinolóla, q. v. Kl. Der. tinō'li.

tinólish (1) *sunset.* (2) the point of compass where the sun is setting: *west, occident:* tinōlishχénî *on the west side*, 59, 17. Cf. tχálam.

tinolóla, d. titanulóla, v. impers., *it is late, it is sunset time;* lit. "the sun (supply shápash) has ended its descent". Der. tinóla. Cf. ga-ulóla.

tinolólesh, tinulúlash *time about sundown*, 37, 21.

tínsha, d. titánsha; see húdsha No. 1, and tínshna.

tínshampka, d. titánshampka; see húdshampka and húdshna.

tínshipka, d. titánshipka *to come toward* the one speaking, *to go up toward.* When referring to celestial bodies, t. describes their motion from the rise to the culmination point: shápash a t. *the sun rises upon the sky; it is forenoon;* pshí-kékenish tíntchipka *the morning star has appeared.* Cf. tínshna.

tínshna, d. titánshna (1) *to run away, to hurry off; to take to one's heels* within sight of the real or supposed speaker: tchúi sha t. hátoktala *then they hurry toward that spot*, 80, 10.; tî'nsna Sā't *the Snake Indians fled*, 28, 9.; cf. 19, 3. 16. Speaking of one subject only, húdshna, q. v. (2) *to pass by, elapse:* pélak shápash t. *the clock* or *time moves rapidly.*

tíntampka, d. titántampka; see hútampka.

tíntan, pl. túmi t., *church-bell.* From Chin. J. tíntin *bell.* Onomatop.

tíntkala, tíntkal, d. titántkala, titántkal, 16, 5.; see hútkala.

tíntχapsha, d. titántχapsha; see hútχapsha.

tíntpa, d. titántpa; see hútpa.

tínua, d. titánua (1) *to run, skip, jump, go into the water;* speaking of one subject only, húwa, q. v. Cf. tgéwa. (2) *to fall into the water; to be drowned:* t. wéshtat *to fall through the ice.* Cf. ktélχa (4), ndéwa.

tínuash, d. titánuash (1) *act of going into the water.* (2) *place for watering; drowning place.* Cf. péwash, Vushî'nkam Tínuash.

tiptípli, d. titaptípli (1) *dark-* or *dusky-colored, brownish-black:* t. paíshash *dark, heavy cloud; storm-cloud.* Cf. húpka. (2) *dim, obscured, murky;* said of the sky, weather etc. Cf. shtípa.

tishílatko, d. tidshílatko *bent, crooked, not straight.* Kl. for tishíwatko Mod. Cf. shtchishalkátko, tikíwatko, tíshka (2).

tishíwatko, d tit'shíwatko, 91, 4. Mod. for tishílatko Kl., q. v.

tíshka, tísχa, d. titáshka (1) *to drop, fall down;* said, e. g., of rain: ká-i ámpu hí tíska *no rain-water falls.* Cf. ktō'dsha, tídsha. (2) *to become bent* by age; partic. tísχatko, tísχantko (*a*) *bent, crooked* through old age. (*b*) Tíshkatko "*Crooked*", nom. pr. fem. Kl. Cf. lálamnatko, skúya.

tishχalkuleátko, d. titashχalkuleátko (1) *showing* or *imitating the motion of a crawling snake.* (2) *crumpled; corrugated; plicated, ruffled.*

títa, d. titíta, v. intr., *to explode, burst, to become rent..* Cf. mbáwa.

títa, 66, 12.; d. of tína, q v.

titádsχatko *provided with head-* and *foot-board,* said of a grave: appears in the d. form and not in the absolute, tídsχatko, because all graves are provided with *both* boards at the Klamath Lake cemetery, 88, 1. Cf. píla.

títak, pl. túmi t. (1) *swallow.* (2) Títak, nom. pr. masc. Kl., interpreted by "Short Man".

titákia, pl. túmi t *swallow.* Mod. for títak Kl.

títatna, d. of títna; see tína.

tít'shan, tít'sha, d. of t'shî'n, q. v.

títsga-ak, títska-amtch, d. and pl. of t'shíka-aga, t'shíka-amtch, q. v.

titchī'tchkish, d. titchtchī'tchkish *cow.* Mod. for ktchî'shlkish Kl., q. v.

tiulóla *to drip down:* ámpu a t. látchashtat *water drips from the roof.*

tiunóli, té-unōli, d. títunóli *to flow from above; to rise in the mountains.*

tiunō'lsh, té-unōlish (1) *rivulet* or *brook* running down from a hill or mountain side. (2) Tiunō'lsh, nom. pr. of a locality in Modoc County, California, distant one day's Indian travel from the Pit River to the north, 20, 9.; Tiûnō'lsh for Tiunō'leshtat, 19, 12. 21, 9. (3) Té-unōlsh, nom. pr. of a spring rising on a hill near the valley road, at Yáneks.

tíwi, d títui *to roar, to rush down with noise; to fall, shoot down with roaring, thundering noise;* said of cascades, rapids etc. Cf. líuna No. 2.

tíwish, d. tituish *rush and roar of falling waters,* 94, 5. Cf. pála.

Tiwishχē'ni (1) nom. pr. of the *Cascade* formed by the Link River, a little north of Linkville and near the mouth of Upper Klamath Lake. The Link River forms the connection between Upper and Lower Klamath Lakes, and is only a few miles long. (2) nom. pr. of the town of *Linkville,* Lake County, Oregon. Cf. Í-uauna, yulalóna.

tk-; terms not found under these initials to be looked for under tg-, tχ-.

tkálamna, tχálamna, d tkatkálamna (1) *to stand among* or *around, to be near, about, around, between.* (2) *to stand on an eminence, hill* or *mountain,* 30, 2.; *to stand above* others or *above* the one speaking. Cf. Kä'lu-Tχálamna (3) *to sit on a horse* or *mule.*—Speaking of two or three subjects, luálamna; of many, lúilamna. (4) tχálamna, 31, 7.; see tχálam (3).

tkaléga, tgaléga, d. tkatkléga *to rise, stand up on one's feet;* lit. "to commence getting up": ō'kst a t ndéwa *that woman rises up and cries with a loud voice,* 192; 7. and Note. Cf. tgá-ulěχa (1), tgélχa (1).

tkána, d. tkátkna *to stuff:* tkánatko tchíkass *a stuffed bird.* Cf. shnátkuala.

-tkani, suffix of adjectives: *a little, somewhat, not intensely;* lû'k pûpash-púsh-tkani *the seeds are somewhat black,* 146, 3. Cf. 180; 8.

tkáp, (d. tkátkap, tkákap), pl. túmi t. (1) species of grass reaching the height of five feet; seeds not edible. Cf. kmă' (1), shā'l. (2) t. or more frequently káp, d. kákap, generic Mod. term for any kind of *tall rush, reed* or *stalk* belonging to the family of gramineous plants: *maize-stalk;* tkápam or kápam ō'tish *ear of maize.* Cf. má-i.

tká-ukua, tχaúkoa, d. tχatχō'kua *to knock; to rap* with the hand or knuckles. Cf. uká-ukua.

tkéka *to make a hole with a cutting instrument* or *with a stroke of the hand.* Der. kéka. Cf. ktékna, ktetéga, skéka, tuéka.

tkéwa, d. tetakéwa, tetkéwa *to break asunder, to break to pieces;* said of long-shaped objects. Original form: tekéwa or takéwa. Cf tékua

tkúilkish *arrow-shaft straightener* made of stone. Der. tkúya.

tkúya, tχúya, tχuyá, d. tkútkia, tχû'tχia (1) *to make straight, to straighten; to extend* or *make straight* by slightly rubbing or squeezing, 91, 4. (2) *to extend, spread for tanning; to tan, dress;* said of hides. Cf. tálaka.

tkuyótkish, tχuyútkish (1) *arrow-shaft straightener* made of wood. (2) *fleshing-chisel* of stone, to clean skins with. Cf. yéhish.

tχ-; terms not found under these initials to be looked for under tg-, tk-.

tχálam, tátχĕlam, d. tχátχalam Mod., prep. and postp. (1) *in the midst of:* t. é-ushtat awalóka *the little isle is in the midst of the lake;* pshín tátχĕlam *at midnight,* 11:, 17.; tátχĕlam shalχuétgîsh *in the midst between the two starting-places,* 80, 8. Cf. shékutka, shepátχa. (2) *between, among,* when on the same level: t. lûkslákshtat *in the midst of the ashes,* 85, 10. —For the definitions (1) and (2) t. is the Mod. form, but Kl uses tátχĕlam for the absolute and for the d form. (3) subst., tχálam Kl. and Mod., *the west:* tχalamtála *westwards, in a western direction,* or *the western lands, the west;* tálaat tχalamtî'tal (for -tala) *due westward,* 29, 10, cf. yamatítal under yámat; tχálamna *to the west,* is tχálam with the locat. suffix -na, 31, 7. and Note. Cf. Tχálamtala. (4) t. Mod., tátχĕlam Kl., *the middle finger;* abbr. from tχálamni (3), q. v. (5) t. Mod., tátχĕlam Kl., name given to the months counted on the middle finger; abbr. from tχálamni (4), q. v. Der. tkálamna (1).

tχálama, tχálma, d. tχátχlama *it is west wind; the wind blows from the west;* lit. "it is between (the north and the south)".

tχálamash, abbr. tχálmash, d. tχátχlamash *west wind,* 179; 1.: t. kétsa múatita shléwish *southwest wind.* Cf. tχálama.

Tχalamgíplis, nom. pr. of a camping-place near Klamath Marsh; interpreted by "back away from the west". Der. tχálam, gî, -pĕli.

tχálamni, Kl. tatχĕlámni, d. tχatχálamni, Mod., adj. (1) *being, sitting* or *standing amid, in the midst* or *middle:* t. tút *front tooth;* t. lχawáwitch, Mod., *middle finger,* cf. (3); tatχĕlamnî' tchkash heméχe *the one intermediate in*

age also said, 112, 8.; see Note. (2) *half:* t. Bóshtin, t. mák'laks *a mixed-blood; person half white, half Indian.* Cf. tχálampani. For the definitions (1) and (2) Kl. uses tatχĕlámni for the absolute and for the d. form. (3) subst., *the middle finger;* abbr. into tátχĕlam Kl., tχálam Mod. (4) the months of the year which are counted on the *middle finger;* abbr. into tátχĕlam Kl., tχálam Mod. They correspond, though not exactly, to our *March*, 75, 20. and *October*, 75, 15. Der. tkálamna.

tχálampani, Kl. tatχĕlámpani, d. tχatχálampani (1) *one half of, half portion of;* used with collective nouns. (2) *halfways, in the middle, in the midst of*, 123, 1.: gaptchétka t. *in the second half of the small-finger month*, 36, 7.; t. máklaks *one half of the tribe;* t. láktcha *to cut through in the middle;* tátχĕlampani gû'tχîtkt *after he had climbed down but one half* (of the ladder), 112, 9 ; î'tχe tátχĕlampani shápash *he took down one half of the moons*, 105, 12. Kl. uses tatχĕlámpani for the absolute as well as for the d. form. From tχálam (1), páni.

tχálampankani, Kl. tátχĕlampankani, d. tχatχálampankani Mod., adj., *forming one half, making up one moiety:* t. tá-uni *one half of the town; part of city;* abbr. in tχálampankî mákloks, Mod., *half the tribe*, 36, 6.

tχálampankî, 36, 6.; abbr. form of tχálampankani, q. v.

Tχálamtala, nom. pr., *the State of Oregon;* lit. "towards the west, westward", 33, 2. A term formerly in use among the Modocs instead of Yámat *and* Yámatala, q. v. Der. tχálam (3).

tχalamtalákni, contr. tχálamtalkni, adj., also used as adv., *who* or *what comes from the west:* t. shléwish *west wind;* incantation 16' ; 49. Der. tχálam (3), -tala, -kni. Cf. lupítalani, lupî'tkni.

tχálamtana, abbr. tχálamta, d. tχatχálamtana, prep. and postp. (1) *through the middle* or *midst of:* t. gû''hliank *passing through the midst of* (the circle), 87, 12. (2) *to the west of, westward from:* hî'uhiûsh tχálamta *to the west of the marsh*, 24, 10. Cf. tχálmakstant.

tχálmakstant *to the westward of:* Ktái-Túpakshi t. *on the west side of Standing-Rock*, 74, 2. From tχálam, -kshi, -tat.

tχā'ntχana, pl. túmi t., *to be possessed of a deep* or *basso voice.*

tχá-ush, d. tχatχá-ush *colt; filly.* Cf. kshúiχi, ndshíluaga, táwalsh.

tχé-u, tχä'-u, tχetχé-u (1) *first; first in rank* or *order of time; antecedent,*

preceding, standing ahead of. (2) *senior, eldest;* said of the first-born child of either sex in a family: t. húnkĕlam pé-ip *his first daughter;* t. Lĕmé-ish *the oldest of the Thunders,* 112, 2. Abbr. from tχé-uni. Cf. tapíni.

tχé-unap, d. tχé-unishap, tχetχé-unap (1) *eldest* or *elder brother;* said by younger brother, 39, 7.; simply *brother* in 55, 16. (2) *elder male cousin;* said by younger male cousin Der. tχé-u. Cf. shetχé-unaltko, tápiap.

tχéwaga, tχä'wag, d. tχetχéwaga *the elder* or *eldest of the little ones;* said of children and young animals. Of the latter two are supposed to belong to one family of quadrupeds in fictitious stories concerning animals: washa=wéka tχä'wag *the elder of the young prairie-wolves,* 105, 9. 13. Cf. 119, 15. 120, 18. 121, 22. and some passages mentioned under lápi, q. v. Dim. tχé-u. Cf. tapínkani.

tχópo, instr. tχopówatka; (d. tχútχpo) pl. túmi t. (1) *thumb,* 79, 4. 146, 1.; tχopó=shîtko *looking like a thumb,* 149, 12. (2) *the largest of the toes.* (3) name of three Klamath months counted on the *thumb;* corresponding, though not exactly, to our *January,* 75, 18.; *June,* 74, 6.; *August,* 75, 6. Cf. kapkápo, léna (3), tkáp.

tχû'tχa, tχótχa, d. tχû'tχatχa *to presage death* or *overwhelming calamity, to foretell a violent death;* said of the dismal cries of some animals, heard shortly after sunset, 88, 6. 133, 2–7. Cf. túka.

tχû'tχash, d. tχû'tχatχash *fatal prophecy* or *presage,* 133, 1. 134, 1.

tχû'tχatkish, pl. túmi t., *one who presages death* or *great misfortune:* wásh, kák t. *the prairie-wolf, the raven is a presager of death,* 133, 1. 134, 1.

tlóχo, d. tō'tlχo, tótlχo *brain, cerebrum.* Mod. for tápsnēk Kl.

tlúl, d. tlútlal *ground-cricket.* Cf. tchigátchkish.

tmélhak, species of *squirrel,* short-tailed, bluish or black; legs fastened sideways on the body, a curious circumstance, which caused these organs to be adopted as charms for gamblers, 134, 5. and Note.

tména, d. tét'mna *to go* or *get through, to come to an end; to terminate, finish, wind up.* Cf. táměnû, tmuyéga.

tméshka, tĕmē'shga, t'méska, d. tmetmáshka *and* tet'mā'shga *to abstract, remove from; to take away in an illicit manner;* nánuk ktchínksh É-ukshikni t. *the Klamath Lake Indians abstracted all the rails,* 35, 6. 10. Mod. Speaking of a plurality of anim or long-shaped objects, yiméshka.. Cf. Note to 54, 12. and yimeshgápĕle.

tmókil, d. tót'mkil, tâ'tmkil *green lizard.* Cf. tmukólatko.

Tmókila, nom. pr. fem. Mod.; interpreted by "Squint-Eye".

tmólo, d. tót'mlo; see temólo.

tmû', d. tmû'tmû *Oregon ruffed grouse: Bonasa vorsabinei.* Kl. Cf. mhú.

tmuyéga, tmoyéga, d. tûtmiyéga *to start with, to begin, commence at one end:* lúpi t. *to commence.* Cf. tména.

tmukólatko, d. tûtmkólatko *wrinkled in the face.* Cf. tmókil.

to-; terms not found here to be looked for under ta-, tu-.

Toby Riddle, nom pr. of Frank Riddle's Modoc wife, and interpreter during the Modoc war of 1872–'73. She is mentioned 33, 3. 34, 10–15. 38, 5. 8. 13. 39, 20–41, 7. 42, 13–16. Some facts concerning her previous life are contained in her biographic notice, pp. 54, 55. The Modoc man, who informed her of the intended assassination of the Peace Commissioners (40, 6–11. 41, 4–9.), was, according to a communication in A. B. Meacham's "Council Fire", a monthly periodical (April, 1880, pp. 62, 63), Samuel Clinton, or "Faithful William", now living with the other exiled Modocs on the Quapaw Reservation, Ind. Terr. Cf. Tchmû'tch, and Introduct. to the Texts, p. 6.

Tó-ilkat, nom. pr. of a locality near Klamath Marsh; lit. "rail-tripod, stick-pyramid", 74, 16. Der. túilka.

tok, -tok; toks, -toksh, tûksh; see tak, taks.

tók, an aquatic food-plant, mentioned 149, 3. Cf. tóke.

tŏ'ke, d. tŏ'tχe *fire-place, hearth.* Cf. shné-ilaksh, shné-ipaksh.

tóke, tóki, tóχe, d. tû'tχe, tû'tχi (1) *horn* of quadrupeds, as of cattle, buffalo, goat, wether; *antler* of deer, elk etc.; *prong* of antelope; *fang, feeler* of insect, slug; múni tóki *large, strong horn* Cf. lχáwaltko, mídsho, naishlákgish. (2) *tool made of horn;* especially the elk-horn *wedge*, formerly used for splitting wood. (3) *corn* on feet.

tóksh, d. tû'taks, tótaksh (1) t., or t. yántant *navel:* gútalχa hûk tókstala *it entered at* or *into the navel*, 23, 19. (2) *fish-bladder*, swimming-bladder of a fish. Cf. lawálash (4), smû'links, shuídshash (3).

tólχash, d. tutálχash (1) a kind of grass not specified; used in the manufacture of tissues. Cf. túlalui. (2) *tuft of grass, grass-sod, clod.* Der. túlha. Cf. pátchnam.

topí, tópiap, topíni etc.; see tapí, tápiap, tapíni etc.

Tóplamĕni, nom. pr. of a mountain near Modoc Point and Nilaks.

tó-ugshtant, tó-ukanksh; see túgshtant, túkanksh.

toúsand, toúsăn *thousand*, 35, 5. 15.; also expressed by té-unepni té-unepni té-unäp From the English.

tödshitö'dshi, d. totödshitö'dshi *to rattle*, as arrows in a quiver.

tpéwa, tpä'wa, d. tpetpéwa, tpätpéwa, v. trans., usually connected with the verbal intentional: (1) *to tell, announce*, 72, 4.; *to entreat, invite:* nād mû'shmush lúela Bóshtin tpä-ók nā'lsh *we butchered an ox, an American having invited us to do so* (by offering us the animal), 21, 3. (2) *to command, order, enjoin:* ḵá-i t. *he did not give orders*, 35, 12. 13.: shuī'shuk t. *he orders songs* (to be sung), 68, 6. 109, 6. 10. 113, 21.; pî t taplálash shnewî'tki gíug (nákûsh), *he ordered the loon to destroy the dam*, 132, 2. Cf. hém'ta, hiû'shga, stulí.

tpéwash, d tpetpéwash (1) *announcement, invitation, message.* In 34, 8. it refers to interpreted words. (2) *order, command*, 85, 8.

tpualiéga, d. tputpūliéga *to drive up to the top of a hill, mountain, passage* etc., as cattle: p'lä'ntant is sometimes added. Cf. niwálka (1).

tpúdsha, tpûtchá, d. tpútptcha *to expel forcibly, oust, drive out:* Móatuash t. *they repulsed the Pit River Indians*, 54, 9. Cf. tpulí.

tpúdshna, tpû'tchna, d. tpútptchna; same as tpúdsha, q. v.: ká-i gé-isht, tpudshántak! *if they do not go, expel them by force!* 37, 2.

tpugídsha, d. tputpgídsha *to set out, to start for expelling, driving away.* Speaking of more than one object, shúkidsha.

tpugidshapĕlitámna, d. tputpgidshapĕlitámna *to continue driving back, to repulse repeatedly*, 55, 12. From tpugídsha, -pĕli, -tamna.

tpúyamna, d. tputpáyamna (1) v. refl., *to chase each other around* (2) v. trans., *to chase, run after; to drive around, chase about.* Cf. tpulí.

tpulí, tpúli, d. tpútplî *to drive, drive away; to make go, to force to retreat:* ktáyat t. *to drive into the rocks*, 38, 18. Cf. kpulí, túpĕlui.

tpulígish, d. tputplî'gish *corral, inclosure for cattle.*

tpulína, d. tputplína *to drive out* or *off, to expel, to oust:* Modokíshash käíla t. *to drive the Modocs out of the* (or *their*) *country*, 36, 19. Der. tpulí.

tpû'lχa, d. tputpúlχa *to drive uphill*, as cattle. Cf. kpúlχa, tpualiéga.

t p u t p a y á m n i s h, pl. túmi t., *one who pursues, chases, runs after:* wewánuishash t. *one who runs after women.* Der. tpúyamna

t' s h á k a t k o, d. t'shat'shákatko *light of weight.* Cf yútantko.

t' s h î' k a, tchíka, d. tchítchka (1) v. intr., *to be old; to have attained old age.* (2) v. intr., *to grow old, to become aged.* (3) subst., *old person; person, man bent by age,* 68, 3.; tchíkash skúyui *he sent out an old man,* 68, 2. 136, 5.; *old bachelor* (4) T²shíkka, nom. pr. "*Old Man*", 54, 2. Der. t'shî'n.

t' s h í k a - a g a, tchíka-ag, tchíkāg, d. and pl. títsga-ak, tchítchkāk (1) *old man* or *woman; person bent by age.* (2) *old parent; old father, old mother,* 158; 54.; lápi títsga-ak Lĕmé-ish *the two old Thunders,* parents of the five Thunders, 111, 18. 22. 114, 12. Dim. t'shî'ka (3). Cf. shukíkash.

t' s h í k a - a m t c h, tchíkāmtch, d. and pl. títska-amtch; same as t'shíka-aga, q. v. From t'shî'ka, ámtch.

t' s h i m a n k á t k o, d. t'shit'shmankátko *young person* of either sex.

t' s h î' n, tĕshín, d. t'shî't'shan, tít'shan, tít'sha *to grow, to increase;* said of bodily growth of men and animals: ka-á áti nû t. *I have grown quite tall;* gēt hû t. *he grew so tall;* Póluk t. *Ball grew up,* 77, 1.; tî'dshok *having grown,* cf. Note to 103, 10.; tít'sha wewéas *the children grew up,* 107, 12.; mû'ak t'shī'sht *when he will grow taller,* 109, 13. Cf. kédsha, ndshílo, tchíya.

t' s h í s h a p, d. t'shíshishap *father;* the Mod. term for p'tî'shap Kl., 39, 6. 54, 2. 3. 55, 9. 20. 21.: nā'lam t. *our father,* 40, 9. 10. 139, 9., stands for *God;* mû'ni t., uncommon for mû'ni lakí, *the President of the United States,* 40, 15.; limī'lam t. *ass, jackass;* lit. "the mule's father", Mod.; t'shísham smō'k *the father's beard.* Der. t'shî'n.

t ú, tu, tû', tû, d. túta, tû't (1) adv. loc., *there, out there, yonder; far, far off;* generally refers to considerable distances, the objects being within sight or out of sight: tû' atí gunî'ta *much further than,* 21, 11.; tû' pē'n máklĕχa sha *at a distance they passed another night,* 19, 10., cf. 20, 5. 21, 2. 8. 11.; tútaks atí *far away, quite a distance off,* 141, 12., cf. 122, 16.; guháshktcha tû *he started to a distance,* 110, 21.; tú shlín *to shoot at long range,* cf. 29, 20.; tût *out there,* 134, 16. Cf. 107, 5. 8. 108, 5. 109, 16. 111, 18. 112, 12. (2) *up, above;* refers to heights, mountains, hills, for what is high above the level ground is far off also: tû'taks ga-óléka *they climbed high up,* 29, 21., cf. 30, 7. 100, 3.; Aísis kókantsa tû' *Aishish climbed up* (the

kápka-tree), 100, 7.; túmi Shā't tû' yaínatat tchía *many Snake Indians live in the mountains.* (3) adv. temp., *at that time, then;* referring to a distant past or future: at tû' tsússak *ever since,* 99, 7 : tú hi, tuí *at that time.* Cf. átu, hu No. 2, kúi, múna, túhak, túsh.

tuá, encl. tua, -tua (1) pron. interr., *which? what? what thing?* 34, 1.: t. tála? *what money? which amount of money?* 64, 13. 14.; t. mă, Mod., *which? what then?* cf. mat; t. î shaná-uli shiyútash? *what will you barter this for?* t. kî nû k̲óga? *what do I suck out?* 155; 17. (2) adv. interr., *why? wherefore?* tuátala? *why then?* 185; 39.; tuátala? *why then? why after all?* 174; 8. Cf. 64, 9. (3) *something, some object; some kind* or *sort of:* t. k̲ó-idshi *any wicked thing,* 139, 4. 6. 7.; wenníni t. gátpa *some kind of a stranger has entered,* 112, 1. 7., cf. 12. 16.; ga tuáta shkaínihaktch gátpa *of whatsoever kind the demoniac one may be, who has come in,* 112, 2. (4) *thing, object, article:* túmi t. *many things;* lak̲í tû'ma t. gítko *a rich man;* k̲éliak t. *empty, vacant;* lit. "without anything"; t. mî shapíyash "*the thing which is your talk*", or *what you want to tell,* 40, 11. Kl. uses tuá sometimes for persons when speaking collectively: k̲á-i shash t. (for k̲aítua shash) *none of them,* 20, 7 ; cf. k̲aítua, nánuktua *and* 17, 17. 23, 7. 173; 3.

túaka, tuágga, d. tuátuga *to evaporate; to produce vapor, steam.* Der. wak- in wákwaka.

tuákish, wákish, wákas, poss. tuáksham, wáksam, species of *crane* (vulgarly called *shitepoke*) of a greenish-gray color, spread of wings two feet; t. súmmutka kiä'm stúkua *the tuákish-crane catches fish with its bill;* wákas nî tchekléla *I, the crane, crouch on the water's edge,* 170; 63. and Note. Incantations: 154; 9. and Note, 156; 33. 34. and wákashak. Onomatop.

tuánkshi (1) adv. interr., *at which spot* or *place? where?* tuánksi m'sh mā'sha? *where do you feel pain?* (2) adv. loc , *somewhere; at some place; anywhere on body,* 59, 11. From tuá, -kshi.

túdshna, d. tutúdshna *to carry on the head* or *back.* Der. ídshna. Cf. sha-úla, shépolamna.

tudshō'sha, d. tutadsō'sha *to besmear the body* of another. Cf. shutchō'sha.

tuéka, tuéχa, d. tuétoχa *to perforate, pierce, make a hole* with a boring instrument; *to bore through.* Cf. kéka, tkéka.

tuekótkish, d. tuetuχō'tkish *small boring-instrument, gimlet:* mbúshaksh-t. *boring tool* made of *obsidian* or other stone.

t u é k t u e k a, d. tuetuéktueka *to stare at, to fix the eyes upon;* lit. "to bore through with the eyes". Der. tuéka. Cf. talpákpka.

t û' g s h t a n t a, túkshtant (diæretic. tó-ugshtant), túgshta, d. tutúgshtanta, tutō'gshta, prep. and postp., *on the opposite side of; to the other side* or *shore, opposite, across, beyond:* tû'gshta K̲ó̲ke *on the other bank of Lost River*, 37, 12.; tó-ugshtant Ä'-ushtat, (*or* É-ush), *to the opposite shore of Upper Klamath Lake*, 144, 6. Cf gunígshtant, gúnitana, kúi, shuhánkptchi.

t ú h a k, tû' hak, adv., *this side of;* referring to a spot between the speaker and some distant object, 99, 5. 100, 20.; *behind* something or somebody, 29, 19. and Note; cf. 119, 17. Lit. "not quite so far". Cf. hak, kúi.

t ú h u s h, pl. túmi t., (1) *coot*, popularly called *mud-hen;* a bluish-black or lead-colored fowl inhabiting in large numbers the lakes of Southern Oregon: *Fulica americana:* t. ō willaslī'na *the mud-hen is sprawling*, 185; 41. (2) Túhush, nom. pr. of one of the five mythic wives of Aíshish: 97, 1. 99, 9. A mythic explanation of the origin of the black spot on its forehead is given: T. talpatkóla *Mud-Hen put out her head*, 96, 23.

t u í, for tû hí, *at that time, just then*, 99, 6.; *at the same time.*

t ú i d s h, d. tútidsh *nap, light slumber, short sleep.*

t ú i d s h a, d tutídsha *to doze, to take a nap, to slumber.* Cf. ktána, túiχa.

t ú i d s h n a, d. tû't'shna, tútshna *to doze, slumber at intervals*, 83, 2.

t u í k s h, d. tutíksh (1) *dream.* (2) *dream of a presaging, magic character*, often unfolding secrets: tutíks shuína *to express in song what was seen while dreaming*, 65, 20. All dreams are regarded by these Indians as supernatural revelations. Der. túiχa.

t ú i χ a, túika, d. tutíχa, tutī'ka, totíka (1) *to have a dream* or *dreams:* tutíχash *while constantly dreaming*, 192; 6.; tutiχólatk *having ceased to dream*, 158; 54. (2) *to have a magic, prophetic dream*, 83, 2. 3. Mainly used in the d. form. Cf. túidsha, tuíksh.

t ú i χ a *to swell up, protrude:* púklash tuiχámpgatko *the white of the eye being swollen, protruding*, 71, 9. Cf. túila.

t ú i l a, d. tutíla (1) *to converge at the top, to stand in a converging, pyramidal* or *conical form.* (2) *to advance, project, stand out*, as a triangle, cone or bump: stíkshui-shitk hû'k tutî'la stákĕlinsksaksî *his foot was projecting at the ball like a boot*, 24, 18. and Note. Cf. tápka.

túilash, d. tutílash *pyramid of sticks, logs,* or *rails.* Rails are put together in this position to preserve them from rotting. Cf. stû'ilash.

túilka, tuílaga, d. tutílka *small rail-pyramid.* Dim. túilash. Cf. Tó-ilkat.

tuinéga, d. tuitunéga *to cave in;* said of wells, diggings etc.

tuiniχátko, d. tuituniχátko *hermaphrodite.*

túitia, túiti, pl. túmi t., *young duck,* 180; 12. Cf. túhush, tuituigídsha.

tuituigídsha, d. tutituigídsha *to hop around, to perform a gay dance;* said, e. g., of the skunk, 155; 16. Cf. túitia.

tuítchχash, d. tuituátchχash *choke-cherry;* the fruit of the tuítchχsam-tree, q. v. Der. yétsχaka, ndsákia.

tuítchχsam, d. tuituátchχsham *choke-cherry tree: Prunus demissa.*

tuítchχashla, d. tuituátchχashla *to gather choke-cherries:* tuitchχash-lä'mi "*in the choke-cherry time*"; a period of the year corresponding to the end of August and the commencement of September.

túya, d tútia *to stand below* the location of the one who speaks; said of one inan. subject, 30, 12. Cf. Kō's-Tuē'ts, stúish, stúya, tuinéga, túpka.

túyamna, d tutíyamna, tutī'amna *to swim below the water's surface:* kiä'm a tutíyamna *the fish swims in all directions.* Cf. kídsha, udúmtchna.

tû'k, 87, 12. for tók; see tak (1). This passage explains itself as follows: away from the file or circle formed by the mourners, they step forward to the deceased and bid the last farewell to him, then return to their former place in the circle.

túka, tóka, d. tû'tka, tútχa *to be startled, frightened;* said, e. g., of persons, wild horses: tcháki a t. *the boy is scared.* Cf. tχû'tχa, tchámptki.

túkanksh, tó-ukanksh, d. tútukanksh *quiver; receptacle* or *pocket for arrows,* worn on back; made of the skins of deer, prairie-wolf, etc. 89, 3.: incantation, 163; 8. Cf. stílanksh, stílash, shute-ótkish.

túkĕlχa, d. tutákĕlχa *to halt, to rest on the way,* as travelers do, 131, 7.

tukláktchna, d. tutakláktchna *to make stops on the way; to stop at times when traveling:* nî'shta sha géna tûkláktsnank *they traveled all night, stopping at intervals,* 19, 14. Cf. túkĕlχa.

tû'kni, d. tútkni, adj., *he, that* or *those over there; the one* or *those placed, located* or *stopping on one side, on the other side* or *in the distance,* 80, 11: 100, 18.: sa shlín tû'kni *they shot him from the other side,* 23, 21. Der. tú.

tû'ksh, 80, 5.; same as taks, q. v. Cf. tak.

túktukuash, d. tutáktukuash *fish-hawk*, a bird of the osprey family: *Pandion carolinensis*. Incantations, 162; 3. 169; 50. Onomatop

túkua, d. tút'kua (1) *to go toward the water; to travel in the direction of a lake, bay, river*. (2) Túkua, Tókua, nom. pr. of a camping and landing place on Upper Klamath Lake, eastern shore, at the mouth of the Williamson River, 142; 5. Cf. géwa, húwa, tínua.

tukuága, d. tutkuága *little stream, rivulet, brook*. Cf. túkua.

tukiága, d. tutakiága *little horn, antler, fang, feeler* etc. Dim. tóke, q. v.

tul-; words not found here to be looked for under ntul-, ntun-.

túla, tulá, tóla, prep. and postp., *with, in company of, on the side of; along with, together with; also;* connected with the obj. case: mísh t., hishuákshash t. *with you, with a man;* ká-i nálash t. *without us;* nû'sh t. gén! *go with me!* hû p'na t'shísha t. tchía *she lived with her father*, 54, 3.; Shkélaksh t. *aided by Skélag*, 66, 5.; mû'nkash túlak (for túla ak) *only with the mole*, 104, 1. The use of t. as a preposition is rather exceptional: túl' îsh *in my company;* t. hak (for hûnk) *with him* or *her;* Canby túla shushutankî'shash géna *Gen. Canby went with the Peace Commissioners*, 38, 4. 5. T. stands without any complement in: tûlá shuénksh *to kill at the same time and spot*, 55, 3.; shash *them* is suppressed in 34, 18. Cf 19, 7. 37, 4. 18. 90, 12. 137, 2. Cf. túlha.

túlalui, tólalui, d. tút'lalui a sort of *tissue, cover* or *mantle* made of swamp-grasses. Cf. tólχash.

tulalúptchi, d. tut'lalúptchi *light-green;* lit. "colored like a túlalui-mantle". From túlalui, -ptchi

túle, túli, generic term for *bulrush, reed, scirpus, swamp-grass*. From the Aztec tolin; cf. Molina, Aztec Dict.: *juncia* (*Cyperus*) *ó espadaña* (reed-mace: *Typha latifolia*): atolin, itztolin, tolli, tulli. This term has not passed into Chin. J., but is in daily use among the white population of the Pacific Coast. The Kl. generic terms for túle are kshū'n, má-i.

túlha, túla, d. tutálha, tutála *to club together, to be in company; to form a swarm, crowd, school* or *bevy;* said, e. g., of birds, fish. Cf. tólχash, tulí.

tûlhípěli, tûlhíběle, d. tutlípěle *to shove* or *join* one part into another; said, e. g., of arrows, no pitch being put over the joint. Cf. shûlhípěli.

tulí, túlhi, d. tútli *to insert; to join together.*

Tulík, nom. pr. loc. *Tule Lake.* Abbr. from the English. Cf. Móatok.

tulína, d. tutĕlína, tutlína *to leave behind; to abandon, relinquish,* 38, 1.

tulísh, d. tútlish, any article *inserted,* joined or serving for inserting purposes: (1) *handle:* wátiam t. *knife handle;* pákshtat t. *stem of tobacco-pipe,* usually made of reeds. (2) *notch in upper end of arrow* to insert the arrowhead. (3) *wooden head, tip, point of arrow,* when made of heavier wood than the arrow itself. Cf. ntē'ktish. (4) the *stem* or *rod* of a certain *shrub* growing in the water; used in the manufacture of these arrowpoints. (5) *spawning-place of fish.* (6) Tulísh, nom. pr. of a locality on Upper Klamath Lake near the mouth of the Williamson River, abundant in fish: T. käíla *the place Tulísh,* 142, 2. Der. tulí.

tû'lshna, ntû'lshna; same as ntúltchna, q. v.

túm, tû'm, adv. of túmi: *much, greatly, in profusion, largely; very:* t. wáltka *to talk much, to converse on many things* or *for a long time,* 23, 3.; t. hemkánkish *one who talks much;* t. shéshatko *valuable, high in price;* t tchátchui *too much,* cf. Note to 105, 7.; shtä'-ila t. *they gather it in large quantities,* 147, 10.; kédsha t. *it grows in abundance,* 148, 11.; hushtsóχa t. *they killed many;* lit. "they killed to a great extent", 16, 8. 88, 10., cf. 34, 5. 148, 8. T. often stands abbr. for túmi or for túma, obj. or obl. case of túmi; cf. 13, 14. 111, 22. and túmi. Cf. ká-a.

Túma=Káwe=Gítko, nom. pr. of several rivers, streams etc yielding large quantities of eels or lamprey-eels (káwe): (1) *Columbia River,* Oregon. Cf. Ampkä'nini Kóke, Káwam Kóke. (2) *Eel River,* California, etc. Lit. "Many-Eels-Having." Cf. káwam, káwe.

túmĕna, túmna, d. tutámna (1) *to hear,* 68, 3. 101, 5. 6. (2) *to be informed of; to learn, to be apprised of,* 39, 20. 60, 3. 93, 10. 140, 6 185; 38.; ká-i nî tû'mĕnat *I had no opportunity to learn,* 78, 18.; t. m'na únaka tchī'sht *he was informed that his son was alive,* 96, 10. (3) *to understand, comprehend:* nánχa túmĕnatk (gî) Móatuasam hémkanks *some understood the Pit River language,* 23, 3. The French *entendre* is used in the same sense. (4) *to listen to; to obey,* 61, 7.

túmĕnash, d tutámnash (1) *sound, clang, noise:* kó-i t. *disturbance, bad noise.* (2) *information, intelligence,* 40, 11.

túměni, d. tutámni, adv., *often, frequently; many times*, 78, 6.; *in manifold ways:* t. búnua *to drink often;* t. waítan illóla *there are many days in the year;* lit. "the year completes itself going through many days"; î'pakt t. illólash *it may remain for many years*, 148, 15.; t. hours *several hours;* lit. "many times one hour", 82, 9. Der. túmi.

túmi, tû'mi, tumí, obj. túma; abbr. tû'm, adj. (1) *many, a great deal of, a number of; much, much of*, 13, 4. 16, 16.: t. máklaks *many people*, 88, 9.; ká-i t. *not in profusion*, 148, 11.; túmi-i-i tút *a large number of teeth;* túma shúnuish gítko *wealthy, rich in property;* tû'ma watcháltko *having many horses*, 127, 9., cf. 60, 11. 13.; tû'ma weweshâltko *having many offspring*, 85, 16.; túmanta wáshtat *into many holes;* tumántka *by the majority*, 90, 3. t. páka (stands for tû'm páka, adv.) *to smoke much*, 137, 3. Abbr. in tû'm: tû'm Mō'dokni gátpa *many Modocs arrived*, 13, 14. and Note; cf. 16, 8. 111, 22. (2) *sufficient, enough of:* at a t. pála-ash gî! *there is bread enough!* lit. "much bread is there"! (3) *too many, too much;* cf. 105, 7. 9. 11. and Note. Cf. túm, túměni, tumiága.

tumiága, d. tutmiága, adj., *few; not many:* t. tút *a few teeth.* Dim. túmi.

Tumshamníni Yaína, nom. pr. of a mountain in the Klamath Lake Highlands.

tun-; words not found here to be looked for under ntul-, ntun-.

túna, diæretic. tû'-una, d. tútana, tótan, prep. and postp., *around, in the vicinity of:* tû'-una Lěmaikshína, Yainakshína *around Mount Shasta, around Yáneks*, 40, 3. 4. The d. form means also: *on the other side of, beyond;* tótan yaína *on the other side of the mountain.* Der. tú. Cf. gúnitana.

túnep, túnäp, túnip, d. tútěnep, tút'näp, tû'tnip *five:* t. kshî'ta *five men escaped*, 14, 9.; t. shlóa *five lynxes*, 125, 1.; te-unepánta t. líkla *fifteen;* cf. 43, 15. 18.; túnipa shéktatχatk *one fifth part;* lápi túnipa shéktatχatko *two fifths.* Cf 70, 8. 88, 9. Five is a number constantly recurring in the myths, traditions and customs of the Máklaks and many other Oregonian Indians; cf. túnepni.

tunépni, d. tutěnépni (1) adv., *five times*, 75, 12.: t. té-ûnäp *fifty;* t. waíta gíulan, *or* t. waíta *Friday*, cf. sundē; t. sá-atsa sha nî'shta *five whole nights they danced around the scalps*, 16, 11.; t. (supply waíta) spû'kle-uapk *you shall sweat five days*, 142, 8. 9. 13.; t. waitólat *during five days*, 70, 1., cf.

3. and 134, 21.; túnäpni wäíta *five days long*, 134, 21., Mod.; tû'tĕnipni îwálpĕle *each one emptied five* (sacks), 111, 2.; tutenépni waitólan *in every instance after five days have elapsed*, 85, 1.; tútenäpni waítash *for five days in every instance*, 88, 4. Quot. under núta (2) adj. num., *five*, when considered as belonging together, forming a whole, 17, 2. 13.; túnepanti *five more* added to the five previous ones, 111, 1.; sa wû'la hû'nkiast tû'nipäns *they inquired of these five* (men), 17, 6.; tunipántok *only five.*

túnshish, d. tutánshish *series, file, row, line*, e. g., of persons; lit. "what runs along"; 88, 1. Cf. kímbaks, ntúltchna.

túnshna, tû'nsχantsa; same as ntúltchna, ntúltchχantcha, q. v.

tunsχántko, d. tutansχántko *passing through, going across* a solid body *from end to end:* t. kĕnukága *wick of candle;* tálaak t. *passing through in a straight line.* Cf. gî'nka, gínχish, ginsχántko.

túntish, tóntish, d. tutántish (1) *Indian short rope twisted* or *braided from straps of raw hide.* (2) any sort of *rope, cable, thick cord* or *string.*

tunulúla, d. tutanulúla *to hang over, to be suspended over* something, *to dangle down from*, as snakes from rocks, 157; 47.

túpaksh, d. tútpaksh (1) *standing place:* Ktái-Tupákshi, nom. pr. "*at the place where the rock is standing*", q. v. Der. túpka. (2) abbr. from túpakship, q. v.

túpakship, abbr. túpaksh, tópaks; d. tútpakship, abbr. tútpaks (1) *younger sister;* said by or in reference to elder brother. Kl. (2) Modocs use túpaksh for *sister* indiscriminately, 39, 12. 134, 11.: p'laiwásham t. *the golden eagle's sister*, 134, 9. and Note; tapíni tópaks *the younger* or *youngest sister.* Der. tapí. Cf. shutpaksháltko, tápiap.

tupakslía, d. tutpakslía *to give a sister to* somebody: lápĕni t. *to give two sisters.* Cf. käilalía.

túpelui *to be next in order, following after, second to.* From tú, pélui.

túpeluish (1) adj., *who* or *which comes next.* (2) subst., *neighbor, next house, nearest lodge:* túpeluĭsh (for túpeluishtala) anî'k (nû) tĕlúks *I send* somebody *with a tule-basket to the nearest lodge*, 75, 9.

tupéna, túpēn, tópän, d. tútpēn *to be muddy, miry, boggy; to mire:* tû'pen ginsχíshtat *there is mud in the road* or *thoroughfare.* Der. ndópa.

túpesh, tópesh, d. tútpesh (1) *mud, dirt, wet ground; muddy place, puddle;*

the partitive case: tupéshti "*mud on it*", is used as adj.: *miry, full of mud* (2) Kl.: *wet clay; dough.* Cf. pō'ksh, shnúta (2), tíkēsh.

túpka, d. tutápka *to stand on the same level* with the one speaking or supposed to speak; said of one anim., but more especially of one long inan. subject: nû'shtga t. *to stand on the head;* p'laí t. *to stand above* the level of: tû'sh t. käílatat *stands straight up on the ground,* 149, 21.; yaína-ag kúita nats hûk tû'pka *a hillock lay back of us,* 31, 9. Speaking of more than one subject, líupka. Cf. lópkash, stúpka No 2, stútka, tápka, tgútga, tkálamna, túya.

túsh, tûsh, tû'sh, d. tútash; same definitions as tú, but connecting what follows closely with the sentence preceding: (1) adv. loc., *out in the distance; far out there,* 78, 13. 140, 11.: *at some place,* 36, 2.: tû'shtaks *to the spot where,* 68, 4. In 149, 21. distance from the ground is alluded to: "straight up". (2) adv. loc. interr., *at which place* or *spot? where?* 75, 12. 110, 19. 121, 18.: túshu (*or* túsh hû) waíwash tchílamnu? *where do the waiwash-geese assemble on a hill?* 189; 3; tû'sh haítch málăm p'gî'shap tchía? *at which* of these places *does your mother sit?* 105, 5.; tû'shtal? *whither? in what direction?* 121, 13. Der. tú. Cf. túshtak, tutasχēníni.

túshak, adv., *at some other place; somewhere far out.* From túsh, ak.

túshgish, túshkîsh (1) adv. temp., *that time, then, at the time being:* t. tchēk *some other time.* (2) adv. temp. interr., *when? what time? at which hour?* t. î pátkal? *when did you rise from sleep?* Der. tú, gî.

tushiéga, d. tutashiéga; see huyéga No. 2.

tushíχansha, d. tutashíχansha; see huíχansha.

tushkáya, d. tutashkáya; see hukáya.

tushkayúla, d. tutashkayúla; see hukayúla.

túshkampěli, d. tutáshkampěle; see húkampěli.

túshkansha, d. tutáshkansha; see húkansha.

tushlíndsha, d. tutashlíndsha; see hushlíndsha.

túshlipěli, d. tutáshlipěli; see hû'lipěli

tû'shnakmχa *to grunt:* gúshu t. *the hog is grunting.* Cf. sh'û'mka.

tû'shni, d. tútashni, tútshni (1) adj. and adv., *coming from* somewhere *in the distance; coming from above.* (2) adj. and adv. interr., *coming, arriving from where?* kaíki paísas; tō'sni hût ámpu gépka? *there are no clouds; whence does that rain-water come?* Der. túsh.

tushókash, tû'ssoksh, túshuksh, d. tut'shókash, tútshōksh *lungs, lights.*

tushpáklĕχa, d. tutashpákl'χa; see hupáklĕχa.

túshpĕlansha, d. tutáshp'lansha; see hû'pĕlansha.

tû'sht, adv. loc., *just where, right at the place where,* 133, 8. Abbr. from tû'sh at *or* tû'shtala; cf. túsh.

túshtampka, d. tutáshtampka; see hû'tampka.

túshtkala, tû'shtkal, d. tutáshtkala, tutáshtkal; see hû'tkala.

túshtχapsha, d. tutáshtχapsha; see hû'tχapsha.

tû'shtak, tû'shtuk, tû'shtoks *just where, there where,* 24, 3., the particle tak, q. v., connecting the preceding sentence with the one following. It is used as a particle correlative to hátokt: hátokt t. Móatuash lî'wa *at the spot where the Pit River Indians had collected,* 22, 20.; tû'shtuk kû'mme *where a rock-cave was* (there the Snake Indians made a fire), 31, 2. Cf. túsh.

túshtpa, d. tutáshtpa; see hû'tpa.

tushtúsha, Mod. túshtushla, d. tutáshtusha (1) *to be shaken by frost, to tremble from cold; to shiver.* (2) *to suffer of malarial* or *remitting fever; to have fever and ague.* Cf. muimúya, shawáltana.

túshtushish, d. tutáshtushish *fever and ague, malarial fever, the "chills".*

túshtushla, d. tutáshtushla, Mod. for tushtúsha Kl., q. v.

túshtcha, d. tutáshtcha; see húdsha No. 1.

túshtchna, d. tutáshtchna; see húdshna.

túshua, d. tutáshua; see hû'wa.

tút, tû't, d. tútat *tooth:* tχálamni t. *fore tooth;* púmam, vúnam t. *beaver's, elk's tooth;* t máshash *toothache;* t máshetko *afflicted with toothache,* cf. kimā'dsh; atíni t. *long tooth, tusk;* tútatka *with the teeth,* 149, 14 ; sk̲û'sha pû'mam tútatka *they play a drop game with beaver's teeth,* 80, 1. Cf. k̲áko (3), ngá-ishka.

tût, tû't, adv., d. of tú, q. v. (1) *out there,* 134, 16. (2) *high up there.*

túta, d. tút'ta *to take away, seize, remove from:* tû'tûk spû'nshna *they arrest and take him away,* 133, 9.

tútak, tútaks, tútoks *but there; but up there.* From tú, tak.

tútanksham, pl. túmi t., nom. pr. of several species of *Rubus: blackberry shrub; raspberry bush;* t. lutísh *raspberry, blackberry, dewberry.* Cf. kpŏ'k, lúiluish, púkpok.

túta sh, d. tút'tash (1) *stump of tree, shrub* or *bush.* (2) *trunk of tree;* more particularly of thick trees. (3) *thick post of wood.* (4) the long, white, marine *dentalium shell,* shaped like a slender cornucopia open at both ends, used as on ornament and fastened to blankets, belts, hats etc. or strung around the neck; serving as a wampum-currency to the natives of the Pacific Coast, and sold to the Indians of the interior, 111, 13. and Note. They sell by the fathom and increase in value with their length. In Chin. J. the shorter shells are called kúpkup, the larger ones haíkwa; some Californians call them alkĕtchík, q. v. (or allíkotchik). The mollusk living in the shell is eaten by the Indians. The species most frequently found on the Pacific Coast are *Dentalium corneum, dentale* and *striolatum.* See G. Gibbs, Dict. of Chin J., p. 5. Der. túta.

tutasχēníni *what concerns all those living in a locality; universal, general:* lakí t *head-chief, high* or *principal chief,* 58, 1.; tchíken a t. láki tchíkĕnam *the rooster is at the head of all chickens.* From d. of túsh, -kē'ni.

Tutashtalíksini Kóke, nom. pr. of *Crooked River,* a limpid rivulet winding itself in unnumbered meanders from the vicinity of Fort Klamath through volcanic detritus to the Upper Klamath Lake; it empties into the lake at its northeastern end not far from Koháshti, and is also called Yánaldi Kóke, q. v. From d. of túsh, -tala, -i, -kshi, -ni.

tutiéna, tut'hiéna, d. tutatiéna *to totter about, to stagger along,* 183; 13.

tutíksh, tutíla; see tuíksh, túila.

tutísh *cup, dipper, rounded vase.* Cf. kapága.

tútkish, tútχish *bridle-bit.* Der. túka.

tû'tshna, 83, 2. for tutídshna, d. of túidshna, q. v.

tut'tû'ksh, pl. túmi t., *earwax.* Kl. for pá'hpash Mod. Der. túta.

tútutu, interjection implying fright, pain or dismay, 112, 4. 7. Cf. túka.

tutútua *to cry tútutu:* tututu-û'ta *while crying tútutu,* 112, 11.

tú-una, d. tútana; same as túna, q. v.

TS. TCH.

The compound sounds *ts* and *tch* constantly alternate, and, when medial and final, both also alternate with *ds, dsh.* The few terms written *ts* seem to be more frequently pronounced so than *tch.* In a large number of words

ts, *tch* alternate with *s*, *sh*, this being sometimes a dialectic change. When this alternation is observed at the beginning of a word, the *ts-*, *tch-* is the medial prefix s-, sh-. The terms where *ts*, *tch* can stand for *nts*, *ntch*, *nds*, *ndsh* and *kts*, *ktch* are of rare occurrence. A few words often pronounced with initial *ts*, *tch* have to be orthographed *t's-*, *t'sh-* and will be found under T. A prefix ts-, tch- refers to water and other liquids, to flowing, dripping etc.; cf. tchi-.

tch, ts, -tch, -ts, -ds, abbreviation appended as suffix to accented words: (1) abbr. of tchá "*now*", 112, 2. 5. 8. 13. and Note. (2) abbr. of tcha for sha "*they*"; cf. 23, 13. and tcha. (3) abbr. of tchí "*thus*", 110, 18. and Note. (4) abbr. of tchî'sh, tchísh, "*too*", "*also*", "*and*": gitsgánits *and a young*, 23, 13.; núds, núts, *I also*, 58, 1. 59, 4. 61, 17. 65, 14.; pásh ámbutch *eatables and water*, 95, 15.; lû'luagslats *they also enslaved*, 19, 2.; hä'ts *and if*, 60, 10. 21.; tchä'tch *then*, 129, 6.; nánχa ts *and some*, 65, 15.

tcha, tsa, -tsa, -ts often stands for sha *they*, when appended to a verb, 23, 13.; in 95, 17. it stands either for sha, sha a, or for tchîsh a.

tchá, tsá, adv, *now*, *just now*, *presently;* same as tchá-u, q. v.: tchá at tchî' m'sh nû shéka *now I bid you farewell in this way*, 87, 14. Cf. 111, 16.

tchaggáya, tchakáya, d. tchatchgáya (1) *to sit*, *to be seated upon*, as on a rock, limb of tree etc.: yá-ukal tch. ánkutat *the bald eagle sits on a tree*, 144, 5.; tch. nû *I roost;* said of the shké-hawk, 177; 23. (2) *to sit*, *stay*, *remain in the woods*, *cliffs* or *recesses; to be posted in the bushes* or *timber*, 23, 21. 24, 1.—Speaking of a few subjects: wawaggáya, d. of waggáya; said of three lynxes, 125, 7. of five lynxes, 125, 2. Speaking of many subjects, liukáya, q. v. Cf. tgakáya

tchágsh, 103, 2.; see tcháshash.

tcha'hlánshna *to sit down close to*, 71, 4. Der. tchélχa.

tchaíχish *net made of strings to hold the hair; hair-net.*

tchaítchaya, pl. túmi tch., *grezil-stones fall.* Cf. shtchayáshla.

tchák, d. tchátchak (1) abbr. from tchakága, q. v. (2) the *fruit* of the service-tree; cf. tchákptchi. (3) species of *reed* or *bulrush.* (4) *arrow* made from this reed.

tchakága, tchaggága, abbr. tchák; d. tchatchkága *service-tree*, or, as called in the West, *serviceberry bush;* a species of wild-apple tree: *Ame-*

lanchier alnifolia; 186; 51.; E-ukshikíshash tchák máklaks shû'ta *he made the Lake People from the serviceberry bush,* 103, 2. Cf. tchaggáya.

tchákalsh, d. tchátchχalsh (1) adj., *passionate, excited.* (2) adj. and subst., *of debased character; mean person* Der. tchákĕla.

tchákatko, d. tchatchágatko, same as t'shákatko Kl., q. v.

Tchakáwana Kóke, nom. pr. of the *Willámet River* of Western Oregon; lit. "Cascade-River". The falls of Willámet River at Oregon City are called Túmwater, "resounding water", in Chin. J.: atí hûk ntúltke Tch. Kóke *the Willámet River forms a high cascade.* Cf. ntúltki and the suffix of I-uaúna, túna.

Tchákawētch, nom. pr. of a locality and camping-place near Yáneks.

Tchakä'ni, nom. pr. of *Tchakä'ni,* a mountainous section of land in the Cascade Range, west of the main ridge, northwest of Upper Klamath Lake and about one and a half day's ride from the Williamson River bridge. It contains the headwaters of an affluent of the Rogue River and is inhabited by Indians of the hunting Mólale tribe, called Tchakä'nkni, q. v. Cf. Ind. Aff. Report 1866, pp 89 sq.: "Thirteen Molalles are at Flounce Rock, on headwaters of Rogue River; a little band of the same tribe is on Cascade Range further north". For the suffix -kä'ni, in local names, cf. Lalawasχē'ni, Saíkän, Tchuaχē'ni.

Tchakä'nkni, Mod. Tchakénikni, *or* Tch. máklaks, nom. pr. of the *Tchakä'nkni,* a portion of the Mólale Indians. They settled at Tchakä'ni, and have acquired the Klamath language, speaking it with a nasal accent. The Lake people were often engaged in war with them. Some Tch. are still there, but much reduced in numbers. A woman on the Klamath reservation, called Ella, belongs to this tribe. Cf. Kúikni

tchákĕla, d. tchatchákĕla *to be angry, irritated.* Der. tchak- in tchaktchákli. Cf. hishtchákta, shawíga.

tchákĕla, tsákĕle, d. tchatchákĕla *large root-* and *seed-basket* worn on back; made of willow-twigs, 101, 19.: tsákĕlatka n's skaítki *to give me* (berries) *in the willow-basket,* 75, 9. Cf. hlívash, yáki, ná-i, tĕlúks.

tchákĕla, tchákla, d. tchatchákla, Mod. for tcháklĕχa Kl.

tchakĕla-ága, pl. tchatchakĕla-ága *small willow-basket.* Dim. tchákĕla.

tchákĕlu, pl. túmi tch., sort of low shrub or weed growing in the Klamath Highlands; apparently a species of greasewood (*Artemisia*).

tsákĕnûsh, an aquatic bird; its incantation, 169; 51.

tcháki, d. tchatcháki *boy, lad*, 183; 17. 18. Cf. ndshékani, ntchálkni.

tchákia, d. tchátchkia *to put in the mouth*, 119, 9.

tchakiága, tsakeáka, tsákiag, d. tchatchakiága, tsátskiag (1) *little boy, lad, youngster*, 109, 14. 179; 6., incantation: 169; 53. (2) the *bright bow* in a double rainbow. Dim. tcháki. Cf. hishuákga.

tchákinksh *northeast wind.* Cf. gû'pashtish.

tchákiuks, a water-bird of a gray color, 169; 52. Cf. shaíkish (2).

tchákläχa, d. tchatchákläχa *to lose children by death;* said of fathers only: partic. tchaklakátko *bereaved of all his children.* Kl. for tchákĕla Mod. Der. tchóka. Cf. k̲'lekála, lápk̲lēksh.

tchákptchi, tchákptch, pl. túmi tch. (1) adj, *looking like the fruit of the service-tree.* (2) subst., a sort of *beads* worn on neck, elongated and bulging out at both ends. From tchák (2), -ptchi.

Tcháktot, nom. pr. of a chief of the Snake Indians settled at Yáneks, ten to twelve miles above the subagency buildings; he personally belongs to the Yahúskin tribe, 58, 8. and Note.

tchaktchákli, tsaktsákli, d. tchatcháktchakli (1) adj., *sharp, pointed,* as a needle or thorn: tch. psî'sh *sharp nose.* (2) adj., *triangular, pyramidal;* viz. "as sharp as a triangle". (3) subst., *point* of arrow-head. Cf. shtchakálka, shtchákuash.

Tsáχeak=Tkáwalsh, nom. pr. of a locality and camping-ground on Upper Sprague River, named after a high standing rock which presents some likeness to a boy. From tchakiága, tgáwala (2).

tchála, tsála *large basket-shaped hat* in the Shasti style; not worn in the Klamath Lake country. Cf. kmă', kálkmă, tchákĕla.

tsála-esh, 169; 54.; tsálayesh, 180; 15.; same as tchíalash, q. v. Cf. tsántsan.

tchálami, word occurring in several dancing tunes; seems abbr. from tchálamna: 194; 4. 5. 195; 5.

tchálamna, tsálamna, ts'hálamna, d. tchatchálamna *to sit on* something or *against* some object, 30, 13. Speaking of two or more subjects, wawálamna, d. of wálamna. Der. tchía.

tchálamnû, d. tchatchálamnû *to sit, stay high up* or *at a distance.* Contr. from tchálamna hu.

tchálash, d. tchátchlash *fishing-net* of any description. Cf. téwash.

tchalekíya, tchalekía, d tchatchalekíya *to sit, be seated on* or *near the water*, 173; 5.: nû wélwash (for welwáshtat) tch. *I sit at the water-spring*, 163; 9. Der. tchalíga.

tchalíga, d. tchatchalíga *to sit close to the water, on a river beach, lake shore*, 173; 5. Speaking of two or more, wawalíga. Der. tchía.

tchalushkánka, d. tchatchlushkánka *to feel around*, as in the dark or like a blind person, 154; 10. Cf. lúdshna.

tsámgikuak, species of *small duck;* white-headed, body brown.

tchámptakia, d. tchatchámptakia, Mod. for tchámptki Kl., q. v.

tchámptki, Mod. tchámptakia; d. tchatchámptki *to be scared, frightened:* tchámptakian huhátchna *frightened, they ran away*, 54, 7. Cf. túka.

tchánish, negative particle equivalent to *if not, when not*, but used also like our "*not*", when introducing a sentence: hûk híhashuaks ak nen ktúktshant wénkat, tch. tchutchelúish gíug *these men would have been drowned, had they been unable to swim*, Mod. Der. tchä'. Cf. sχéna.

tchánshan, d. tchatchánshan (1) adj. and adv., *firm, motionless;* said of trees, rocks, e. g.: tch. tû'pka kō'sh *the pine-tree stands firm.* (2) Tchánshan "*Immovable*", nom. pr. masc. Kl.

tsántsan, tchánshan, d. tchatchánshan *swift* or *belted kingfisher;* a little, ashy-blue species of picarian birds, feeding on salmon in the upland lakes: *Ceryle alcyon.* Incantations, 169; 54. 177; 19. Onomatop.; the note of the bird is: tchătchătchă . . .

tsantsaná-aga *young tsántsan* or *kingfisher;* incantation, 177; 19.

tchá-olaksh, tsá-ulaks, d. tsatsū'laks, a species of pretty, small, red-eyed *duck*, almost black; lays its eggs in trees. Possibly the crested wood-duck, *Aix sponsa*, 180; 11. Der. tcháwal.

tchapáta, d. tchatchpáta *back of chair.* Cf. kshapáta, shuimpátampka.

tsápsχish, d. tsátsapsχish *soot.* Cf. skélkĕta.

Tcháps χo, nom. pr. of *Clear Lake*, east of Modoc Lake, in California.

Tchásam-Péwash, nom. pr. of a camping site on Klamath Marsh; lit. "Skunks' Swimming-Place." Der. tcháshash, péwash.

tcháshash, Kl. tsásis, d. tchatcháshash *skunk*, usually black with white spots; *Mephitis mephitica.* A scurrilous skunk-myth is given in 134,

7–12.; a tribe of Indians is said to be created from them, 103, 2. Cf. 127, 9–12. Incantations, 155; 16. and Note; 162; 7. Cf. shuyúluish.

tcháshkai, d. tchatcháshkai (1) *weasel:* láki t. *male weasel.* The various colors of *Putorius ermineus*, Cuv., the common weasel, and of other weasel species, turn to white in winter, 180; 1. The curious freaks and jumps of weasels are often alluded to by conjurers in their incantations, 155; 23. 158; 52. 162; 5. 169; 55. 56. 174; 10. 11. 177; 12. (2) Tchásgai, nom. pr. of the mythic "*Weaslet*"; see tchashkáyaga. Cf. ká-i.

tchashkáyaga, tsasgáyak (1) *little weasel;* this species is probably *Putorius vulgaris*, Cuv. (2) Tchashgáyak and Tcháshgai, nom. pr. of "*Weaslet*", a mythic being often mentioned in the folklore of the Western and other Indians. In our Texts Tcháshgai appears as the younger brother and companion of Skélamtch, q. v., 107, 1.–108, 5. 109, 1.–114, 12., and is sent out by him to bring home one-eyed females to be their wives, 107, 3–12. 109, 3–11. Their sons kill each other with arrows, 107, 12 sqq. 109, 14 sqq. (3) *young of weasel.*

tsásχībs, d. tsatsásχibs, a species of night-bird, black, with thick head and spotted wings, 180; 3. Cf. sχī'b.

tcháshlaksh, d. tchátchashlaksh *kidney-tallow*, grease enveloping kidneys and bowels. Cf. ndshashlóla, tcháshash.

tchashlína, d. tchatchashlína; same as ndshashlína, q. v.

tchatáwa, d. tchatchtáwa *to warm oneself in the sun, to bask:* ktchálχishtat "*in the sunshine*", may be added. Speaking of more than one subject, wawatáwa. Der. tchía. Cf. kshéluya, shuatáwi.

tchatchákma, pl. túmi t, v. impers., *haze is forming; it is hazy weather.* Mod., unknown to Kl. Cf. temóla.

Tchatcháktchaksh, nom. pr. of a Snake Indian chief, who deserted from the Klamath reservation accompanied by his warriors, 29, 1.

tchátcha-pĕlu, pl. túmi tch., a sweet-tasting resin running out of the sugar-pine, ktéleam kō'sh, when tapped, to the amount of one handful from each tree; hardened, it becomes white, 75, 4 Der. ndsĕ'dsh (2), p'lú.

tchátchgalam, d. tchatchátchgalam (1) *capsule of seeds, pod; cod, husk.* (2) *pine bur.* Dim. ndshĕ'dsh (1), poss. case. Cf. ktchelólash, tchílak.

tchatchgálinks, d. tchatchatchgálinks; Mod. for tchátchgalam Kl.

tchátchlai, d. tchátchatchlai *lightning-bug; fire-fly.* Cf. ktchálui.

tchatchlaíptchi (1) adj., *what has the appearance of, looks like a fire-fly.* (2) subst., species of *fire-fly, lightning-bug,* 134, 16.

tchátchui, adv. of intensive signification: "*indeed*"; occurs in: túm tch. *too much, in too large quantity* or *measure.* Cf. Note to 105, 7.

tchá-u, tsá-u, abbr. tcha, adv., *now, right now, just now, at the present moment,* 120, 8. Der. tchá, and the temporal hu (3). Cf. at, tchá.

tsaútsau, pl. túmi ts., *flying wood-rat* or *squirrel: Pteromys volucella.*

tchawáya, tchawá-i, d. tchatchuáya *to wait, to wait for:* klî'kugan ká-i mîsh tch. *I have no time to wait for you;* tchawáhî u-ē nû'sh gépgapělisht tchē'k însh gínuk! *you wait till I come!* tchawáhi-uapk wē a (for at) mîsh nû gatpampělí-uapksht *I shall wait till you return.* Quot. under tchē'k (2).

tcháwal, d. tchátchual *to sit on, to be seated on,* as on a chair: ktáyat tch. *to sit on a rock,* 127, 1. Der. tchía. Cf. tgáwala, tchaggáya.

tcháwalkish, d. tchátchualkish *seat* of any description; *bench, chair, sofa* etc: tídshi tch. ginhiéna *furniture of a room, house.*

tcháwash, tsáwas; see sháwash.

tchawíka, tchawíga, d. tchatchuíka, dialectic form of shawíga, q. v. Cf. tchawikátko.

tchawikátko, d. tchatchuikátko (1) *deranged in mind, insane, chronically demented.* (2) *stupid, foolish* Partic of shawíga, q. v.

tchawína, d. tchatchuína *to live, dwell among others, to reside among people, to be a resident:* Bóshtinash tchawínatko *having lived among the Americans,* 13, 16 Speaking of more than one subject, shû'kla. Der. tchía.

tchä', tchä, tsä', tchē, tsē', d. tchä'tchä, tchétchē (1) *then; after that time,* 127, 4.; abbr. from tchē'k, q. v.: mbúshant tché an shue-uápka *to-morrow* (and not sooner) *I will go and fish with the line.* Cf. tché-etak. (2) *then;* the correlative particle to hä *if:* hä—tchä *if—then,* 21, 10.; hunkantchä' is the correlative of hä'doks in 59, 1.; tsä takes the place of hä in 129, 3. and tsä'taks *but if,* 129, 2. of hä'toks. Cf. hä, tchämluk, tchätch.

tsä'-i, d. tsä'tsi *anus of animals.* Cf. kilít, kíu.

Tsä'kela=Nép, nom. pr. fem. Kl., "*Blood-red Hand*". Fr. tchékěli, nép.

tchämlûk for tchä' mä'lsh hûk, 133, 6. and Note.

Tsänótanksh, nom. pr.; the *Junction* of Sprague and Williamson Rivers,

about three miles above the mouth of the Williamson River. Cf. Ktái-Tupákshi, shenō'tkatko.

tchätch, tchä'tch *then, and then*, 129, 6. From tchä', tchîsh.

tchē, tchē', d. tchétchē; same as tchä', q. v.

tsédsh, tchä'tch, d. tchéndshadsh; same as ndsĕ'dsh, q. v.

tché-etak, d. tchetchétak (1) *at length, finally:* tch. hû'n ktái luyéga nû *finally I succeeded in lifting that rock.* (2) *at the right, appropriate time; in time.* Der. tchä', tak.

tche-íni, tcheíni, d. tchetchā'ni (1) *soft, tender:* kō'sh tcheínish ánku gítko *a pine-tree having soft wood.* (2) *brittle, frail.*

tchéyalalχa *to swing the body around*, 185; 39.

tchē'k, tchék, tchī'k, tsik, tchä'k, abbr. tchē, tsä'; d. tchétchēk (1) adv, *finally, at last*, 91, 6. 111, 3. 113, 10. 119, 5.: mbúshant tch. *to-morrow at last;* undshē'k tch. *after some time*, 113, 7.; tchúi mā'ntch-gîtk tch. *finally, after a while*, 112, 15. (2) postp., *until, till*, 37, 19.; mbû'shan tch. *until next morning*, Mod., 40, 12., cf. 119, 16.; pítchash tch. *until* (the fire) *went out*, 85, 10.; páta tch. ûnk î (supply tchawáyi)! *wait till summer time!* cf. 149, 5. and páni. (3) conj., *then, after this; afterwards, since then:* nā'sh lakí tchîg *another chief besides*, 29, 2. 5.; hantchípka tchī'k *then he sucks out*, 71, 6., cf. 71, 4.; k'lékuapksht tch. *that they will die after this*, 133, 2.; wáldsha tchík sha kshún *then they lay grass on the top*, 148, 17.; tsúi tsik *hereupon*, 83, 1. 149, 7. Cf. 13, 15. 78, 18. When tch. introduces the principal clause (apodosis), it usually occupies the first place in that clause: tch. táshka *then she let her go*, 55, 7 ; tch. kĕléwi *then they stopped;* cf. k'léwi. It occupies the second place, when introducing coordinate sentences, cf. 109, 11. 148, 17., and when connected with verbals and participles, 61, 8. 133, 5. 146, 11. Cf. tánktchik, tchä', tché-etak, tchē'ksh, tchúi, úntchēk.

tchékaga, tchékak (1) *Brewer's blackbird*, a small, black forest-bird with yellow, glistening eyes: *Scolecophagus cyanocephalus.* (2) Tchékag, nom. pr. of the personified *Blackbird*, as mentioned in a mythic tale, 113, 14. 16. 114, 9. (3) *young* or *small tsē'ks-duck.* Cf. tsē'ks, tchō'kshash.

tchékani, tchékĕni, d. tchetchákani; same as ndshékani, q. v.

tchékĕlala, d. tchetchák'lala, v. trans., *to bleed, to extract blood.* This

practice is sometimes resorted to by conjurers and other Indians, the limb selected for it being the arm just below the elbow. Der. tchékĕli.

Tchékĕle-Tsíwish, nom. pr. of an encampment of Snake Indians near a little spring with water as red as blood, ten miles above Yáneks. From tchékĕli, tchíwish No. 2.

tchékĕli, tsä'kĕle, d. tchetchákĕli (1) *blood:* tch. vûmî' *the blood is buried,* viz. "the bloodshed is forgotten", 54, 18.; tch. tchúnua *to bleed from the lungs;* tch. tílχa *to make* or *render bloodshot,* 126, 7.; tch. ítkal *to suck out blood,* 71, 8.; géka tchákĕle *the blood ascends,* 83, 5. Quot. under pshî'sh, póko. (2) *red juice:* tchä'kĕle î'wam *whortleberry juice,* 75, 7., and in Tsä'kĕla-Nép, q. v.

tchékĕlila, d. tchetchákĕlila, v. impers., *to bleed, to lose blood:* nûsh tch. tánkatch *I bleed from the palate;* mîsh î (for hí) a tch. *you are bleeding.*

tchéklash, d. tchetcháklash, a species of fish found in Upper Klamath Lake; length, two inches.

tchekléla (1) *to sit on the side* or *edge of; to sit at* somebody's *side, to take a vacant seat.* (2) *to sit* or *crouch on the water's edge;* said, e. g., of the tuákish-crane, 170; 63. and Note. Der. tchía.

tsē'ks, d. tsétsēks, species of *duck,* small, with gray head. Cf. tchékaga (3).

tchē'ksh, tchéks, tchī'ksh, d. tchétchēksh; the enlarged form of tchē'k: (1) used in the same sense as tchē'k (3), q v., as a connective of words or clauses, 149, 8. Quot. under spúlhi (3). (2) used in the same sense as tchkásh, q. v., but only in the Modoc dialect.

tchē'ksla, tchékslĕ *after a while.* Mod. for úntchēk Kl. Cf. ktō'dsha, lá.

tchē'ktcheka, tsä'ktsika, d tchetchā'ktcheka (1) *to squeal, to cry* or *weep pitifully* on account of pain, sickness. (2) *to possess a high voice; to speak* or *sing at a high pitch of voice;* said also (Mod.) of imitations of some person's or animal's voice. Cf. tχā'ntχana. (3) *to be unwilling, to dislike doing* something, *to complain* of it *in a whining voice.* Cf. shéka.

tchektchékli, d. tchetcháktchekli (1) *hateful, mean, low, debased.* (2) *ugly, unpleasant to the sight.* Cf. tchē'ktcheka.

tchechóga; see tchiχóga.

tchélash, tsélas (1) *stalk, stem* of plant, 146, 12. 147, 5–9. 19 149, 15.: tch. sha íshka *they pull up the stalks,* 148, 2. (2) *grass, weed, bush.*

tcheléya, d. tchetchĕléya *to bask in the sun.* Mod. Der. tchía. Cf. tchatáwa, tchélui.

tchĕléya, d. tchletchlíya; Mod. for tchiléya Kl., q. v.

tcheléyash, species of fish differing from the tsíalash (salmon). Incantation 177; 32. Cf. tcheléwa

tchĕleyéga, d. tchetchĕliéga *to lift, take off from the camp-* or *lodge-fire:* tchulē'ks tch. *to remove meat from the fire.* Cf. ilála, tchilála.

tchĕléχish, tchlékish, d. tchétch'lχish *morsel, bit, mouthful:* nā'sh tch. *one morsel* or *one swallow.* Cf. tchelétka, tchiléya.

tchĕletéyewish, d. tchetchĕletéyewish *food-particle, crumb, morsel:* tch. shápĕle, Mod., *crumb of bread.* Cf. tchelétka.

tchelétka, d. tchétchlatka *to take out of,* as of a pocket. Cf. shitchlótχa.

tcheléwa, tselä'wa, d. tchetchléwa (1) v. intr., *to form circles* or *concentric rings in the water:* tseléwa gé-u é-ush *the lake where I swim forms ripples,* 165; 15. (2) v. trans., *to produce circles, ripples, waves* by swimming, by objects thrown into, by splashing or shaking the water, 162; 6. Cf. steléwa, shtcheléwa.

tcheléwash *ripple, concentric wave; wave produced by swimmers,* 168; 46.

tchélish, d. tchetchélish *porcupine.* The white-haired porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatus,* body dark-brown, is found throughout North America. Tchä'lish páwa hû *he eats like a porcupine,* 190; 14.

tchélksh, tsélks, d. tchétchalksh, tsétsalks (1) generic term for *skin,* of persons, quadrupeds without fur, snakes etc., but distinct from mbá-ush, q. v. (2) *pelt,* the delicate inside tissue on the skin of furred and other quadrupeds. Mod. Cf. ktchelóla, ndshĕ'dsh.

tchélχa, d. tchetchálχa (1) *to sit down, to take a seat,* 71, 3. 96, 12.: tchélχank *seating himself* (on the ground), 105, 6. 15.; āt tchélχat! *ye sit down!* tchelkán! *sit down* (sing., Mod.)! tchä'lχet nánuk! *sit down ye all!* 90, 11.; kunî'l tchélχi! *sit down a little further!* Cf. shulatchtíla, tcháwal. (2) *to wait:* tchélχ' îsh! *wait for me!* lit. "sit down for me"! Der. tchía.

tchélχpĕli, tchē'lkpĕle, d. tchetchálχpĕli *to sit down again, to reoccupy one's seat,* 112, 13. From tchélχa, -pĕlí.

Tséloχins, Tchéloχinsh, Tsī'lokinsh, nom. pr. of *Chéloquin,* a Klamath Lake man, living close to Ktái-Tupáksi, near the confluence of Williamson and Sprague Rivers. Cf. Kaímom, Kássilag, Shásti, Shastiága.

tchelóla, tchelóluish etc., Mod. forms for ktchelóla etc., q. v

tchéltchela, d. tchetcháltchela (1) *to glitter, to coruscate;* said of stars, shining rocks etc. (2) *to be resplendent.* (3) tch. *and* tse'hltsé'hla *to look about quickly; to be lively, wide-awake:* partic. tcheltchelátko *lively, quick, mercurial.* Cf. ktcháłhua.

tcheltchéli, tse'hltsé'hli, d. tchetchaltchéli, tsetsa'hltsé'hli; Mod. for tchéltchela (3).

tchéltchlish, pl. túmi tch. (1) *lava rock, eruptive formation.* (2) Tchéltchlish, nom. pr. of the extensive *lava beds* situated on the boundary dividing the States of Oregon and California. They were the scene of a series of bloody fights during the Modoc war of 1873: Tchéltslis kúmme *cave of the lava beds.* Der. tchéltchela (1). Cf. ktáyalish, lalaúshaltko.

tchélui, d. tchetchálui *to sit by the fire, to warm oneself at the fire.* Cf. kshéluya, tchatáwa, tcheléya.

tchéma, d. tchétchma *to fracture, to break;* said of limbs of the animal body: kóto, kä'mat tch. *to break one's hip, back.*

Tsématko, nom. pr. masc. Kl., "*Back-in-two*", 140, 1. Partic. of tchéma.

tchĕō'ksh, d. tchĕō'tchĕōksh, Mod.; same as shō'ksh Kl., q. v.

tchétchapkatko, pl. túmi tch., *blear-eyed; having dripping, running eyes.* Cf. papatkáwatko (1).

tché-u, poss. tchéwam, d. tchétch'û *antelope.* The prong-horned antelope, *Antilocapra americana,* is found from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast; 126, 6. 8. 9.; gánkanka tchä'-u *they hunt antelopes,* 74, 13.; cf. 144, 7.; tchéwash îdû'pka *he kicked the antelope,* 126, 7.; tché-u for tché-utat *over the antelope,* 126, 7.; tchéwam, or tché-uti tóke *the antelope's prong.* Cf. Tchéwamtch.

tché-ulχa *to rise from seat; to start to leave,* 68, 8.

tché-ush, d. tchétchūsh, tchíutchiûsh *red-shafted flicker;* the most frequent of all woodpeckers, with a black ring around neck, body about the quail's size; popularly called *yellow-hammer,* yellow colors in eastern birds turning into red in the west of North America; *Colaptes auratus,* var. *mexicanus.* The flesh is eaten and the feathers serve the natives as ornaments for their dress; tsé-usam lā'sh *the large feathers of the yellow-hammer,* 181; 2.; tsé-usam skû'tatk, tsé-usam tsúyätk *wearing the feathers*

of the flicker on dress, on hat, 181; 1. 2. Incantations, 154, 10. 167; 30. 180; 9. Named onomatopoetically after its note: tchä, tchä. Cf. kilíwash.

tchéwa, d. tchétchua *to float;* said, e. g., of the mallard-duck, 170; 68. Der. éwa. Cf. íwa, tchíwa.

Tchéwam Stû' "*Antelope's Trail*", nom. pr. of a locality near Warner Lake, 29, 10. From tché-u, stú.

Tchéwamtch "*Old Antelope*", nom. pr. of a mythic animal mentioned in a mythologic Text, p. 118 sqq., whose young are called wíwalăga; cf. wí'hlaga. From tché-u, ámtch.

tchgá, tchgúmna, Mod. for ská, sgû'mla Kl., q. v.

tchí, tchî', tsí, tsi, d. tchítchî (1) *so, thus, in this way,* 59, 23. 109, 17. This particle is, like ná-asht, very generally connected with the verbs of speaking, naming and thinking: tsí sa hûn kî *so they said,* 100, 13.; tchî hûnk hû'ksha gî *thus they spoke:* tsí sa, for tsí sa gî, *so they said,* 22, 2., cf. 7.; tchín (for tchí nî or tchí nû) *thus I,* 22, 9.; tsín at gî *so I said,* 22, 10.; tchî'n gî *so I said,* 30, 3.; húmasht tchí *in this strain,* 65, 12.; cf. 60, 4. 65, 7.; tsí hä'mkank *she spoke thus,* 65, 13.; tchî' sésatk *so called, having such a name,* 29, 2.; tchíhunk, for tchí hûnk *thus, so,* 103, 9. 104, 3. Cf. kē, kíe. (2) sometimes used for tchē, abbr. of tchē'k. Cf. 111, 15. (3) sometimes abbr. from tchúi.

tchi-, tsi-, tche-. The prefix tch-, ts- occurs in a large number of derivatives, especially verbs, all of which refer to *water* or some other *liquid,* and the *motions* observed in liquids, as flowing, dripping, flooding, boiling etc These terms mostly begin with tchi-, tsi-, initial tche-, tcha-, tchu- being less frequent. Where the radical has become obsolete, as in tchékĕli, the prefix seems to form a radical syllable.

tchía, tsía, d. tchítchia (1) *to remain, stay, dwell, live; to be settled, encamped; to stop, remain* at a camping-place, house, village etc.: náka ánkutat tch. *the cinnamon bear lives in the woods:* tchiá *in order to stay there,* 173; 2.; hî'-îtak tchî'-uapk *here he was going to remain,* 95, 6.; käíla tchī'sh *a country to live in,* 39, 6.; spungátgapĕle É-ustat tchî'pkshî (for tchípkash-î) hûnk snawä'dsas *he brought home* (his) *wife who then stayed at the Lake,* 78, 13.; É-ush gunî'gshta máklakshash tchī'pksh (for tchípkash) *an Indian living on the opposite shore of Upper Klamath Lake,* 65, 17., cf. wáshî; shläá

(nāt) tchī'pksh *we saw them encamped*, 19, 15.; cf. 20, 6. 21, 13. 34, 4. 37, 18. 78, 1. 107, 1. 2. 109, 2. 111, 19. Cf. klukálgi, shúdsha, tchī'dsha, tchípka No. 1, wá. (2) *to sit, to be seated:* tû'sh málăm p'gî'shap tch.? *where does your mother sit?* 105, 5. Speaking of more than one sitting, wawápka. Cf. shepatchtíla, tchélχa. (3) *to make halt, to stop on one's march; to make a stand:* nánuk tch. *every one makes halt*, 74, 17.; wigá gîn pēn tch. *not far from there they made another stand*, 43, 4. Cf. tgélχa. (4) *to be alive, to live*, 64, 14. 78, 18. 105, 8. 145, 2. 8.: k̲ú-i tch. *to lead a miserable life*, 78, 5. 12.; tchī'sht *that he was alive*, 96, 10.

tchíalash, tchíalsh, tsíāls, tsiä'ls, d. tchitchiálash, tsitsiálas *salmon;* an important food-fish of the Mák̲laks Indians, ascending twice every year into the lakes and rivers of the Klamath Highlands, the first run being in June, the other in autumn: tsiäls-hä'mi "*at salmon time*", 16, 16.; tsíals patsō'k *for feeding on salmon*, 189; 2. Salmon is the staple food of the Columbia River Indians, and is sold by them to the Mák̲laks, 93, 5. Cf. 193, 12. Incantation, 177; 31. Cf. tcheléyash.

tchíamna d. tchitchī'amna *to carry about* water or any liquid in *one* tub, cask, barrel, bottle, vase: lám tsî'amnatko shóldshash (gî) *the soldier carries a bottle of whisky.* Der. í-amna. Cf. tchíya

tchiá-usam, pl. túmi tch., species of *herb* or *weed* bearing a panicle; seeds eaten by the natives.

tchī'dsha, d. tchitchī'dsha *to remain, stay continually:* lápuk tch. *both remained there*, 109, 11. Der. tchía. Cf. wádshuga

tchiéga, d. tchitchiéga *to spread about, to overflow;* said of liquids: ámpu tch. *the water overflows;* tílχan tch. ámpu käíla *the water dripped down and flooded the ground.* Cf. k̲ítlua, tílhua, tílχa, tchíwa.

tchíg, tsî'g, tsík; (1) same as tchēk, q. v. (2) same as tchík, q. v.

tchíg'hunk, d. tchítchig'hûnk; see tchík (1).

tchíhunk, 103, 9. 104, 3., for tchí hûnk; same as tchíyunk, q. v.

tchíya, tchía, t'shía, d. tchítchia *to give, present, bestow;* said of liquids: Aíshishash ámbu tchî'sh sha tch. *they also gave water to Aíshish*, 95, 16.; nû a wátchash ámbu t'shía *I give the horse water to drink;* ámbo îsh tchí! *give me a drink of water!* Cf. t'shî'n, úya.

tchíyunk, tsíyunk, tsíûnk, tchíhunk, d. tchítchiyunk *thus, in this manner;* the adv. tchí *so*, connected with the temporal adv. hûnk, abbr. into ûnk.

tchík, tchî'k, tchîg, d. tchítchik (1) *thus, so, in this manner;* contr. from tchí gî "*so it is*"; frequently connected with hû'nk: tchî'g'hunk, d. tchî'-tchigăhunk: tchî'tchigăhunk mî'sh élχopk shéshash *by this name I shall call you.* (2) sometimes for tchē'k, q. v., as in 111, 3. Cf. 61, 6. and Note.

tsíka, tchíkka, tchígga (1) ts. or tchíkash, a little gray or dark-colored bird, building its nest in the grass, and called *tsíka* onomatopoetically from its note ts, ts, ts; probably a species of the warblers or finches; incantation, 157; 43. (2) Tchíka, nom. pr. of one of Aíshish's five mythic wives, interpreted in Text as "*Chaffinch*", 95, 23. 96, 2.–6. 99, 10.; Tchíkalam wä'ka *Chaffinch's child,* 96, 2.

tchî'ka, tchíka-aga, tchíka-amtch; cf. t'shî'ka, t'shíka-aga etc.

tsíkal, a tall lacustrine *grass,* 149, 4.

tchíkamna, d. tchítchkamna *to have the water-brash.* Der. íka.

tchíkash, tchíkass, d. tchítchkash (1) same as tsíka, q. v. (2) *bird;* generic term for the smaller forest birds, 145, 4., as warblers, titmice, robins, finches etc.: tch.=kshíkshnîsh, lit. "carrying off birds"; see kshî'-kshnish; kä'kak=tkaní tsíkka *a yellowish bird,* 180; 8. Cf. íwam, shna-wā'ka, shtē'ksh, shúmalua (1).

Tchíkass=Walákgishtat "*At Bird's Lookout*", nom. pr. of a locality near Klamath Marsh, 74, 17.

tchíkatchgish, d. tchítchgatchkish *cricket;* when dried, serves as food to Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians. Cf. ta'htá-ash, tlúl.

Tchî'kĕle, nom. pr. fem. Kl.: "*Small*". Called so because uncommonly small at the time of her birth.

tchíkĕmen, tsî'kĕmän, Mod. tchíkĕmal, pl. túmi tch. (1) *metal:* kakä'kli tch. *gold* or *copper;* lit. "yellow metal": pálpali tch. *silver, tin* or *zinc;* lit. "white metal". (2) *gold* or *copper coin, silver coin.* Cf. tála. (3) *iron; what is made of iron:* tch. póko *iron kettle, iron bucket;* tch. stílanksh *iron hoop;* tch.=mpámptish *blacksmith.* Cf. hesχátana. (4) *nail made of iron* or other metal, 66, 4. Cf. sákta (2). From Chin. J.

Tchikē'si, nom. pr. of a camping site on the Williamson River. Der. tchíχi. Cf. tchχashétko.

Tchikéskni, nom. pr. of one of the watchmen appointed to guard the underground jail, 66, 5.; lit. "coming from Tchikē'si", q. v.

tchî'kla, d. tchitchákla *to sit, be seated* or *placed in, upon:* snûlástat tchî'klank *while sitting in the nest,* 100, 10.; wátchat or wátchatka tch. (or simply tch.) *to ride on horseback;* tchíkĕlank wátsat *riding on a horse,* 184; 33. Cf. 58, 11. 12. and Note. Der. tchía.

tchík'n, pl. túmi tch., *chicken, hen:* tchîkí'n tchîsh gû'lu *the hen also,* 133, 5. From the English. Cf. hashpápka, tutasχēníni.

tchikólalχa *to walk on long legs, to stride on long-legged,* 190; 12.

tchī'ksh, tchî'ks, 149, 8.; the enlarged form of tchē'k; see tchē'ksh.

tsî'ktu, d. tsitsáktu, a species of *hawk* living on mice; feathers of yellowish color, changing to white in winter. Incantation, 170; 58. Cf. shké.

tchíktcha, d. tchitcháktcha *to bring, haul, fetch;* said of liquids only: ámbush (for ámbu î'sh) tchíktch' î! *go and get me water!* ámpû āt tchitcháktchat! *bring ye water!* Der. íktcha.

tchíktchik, d. tchitchī'ktchik *wagon, carriage, cart, stage,* 78, 14. From Chin. J. tsíktsik. Quot. under lĕvúta (2), tgúta.

Tchíktchikam=Lupatkuelátko, nom. pr. of *Scarface Charley,* a young Modoc warrior; lit. "scarred by a wagon". He was one of the bravest and best leaders, and certainly the most ingenious of all defenders of the Modoc tribe while fighting in and near the lava beds. Cf. 37, 5. 7. 43, 7–12. and Note to 37, 3. 42, 1. and his short biographic notice, 55, 19–56, 7. with Notes. With other Modocs who took part in the war, he lives now exiled in the northeastern part of the Indian Territory, Quapaw reserve. Cf. lupatkuéla, upátia.

tchiktchíkash, d. tchitchaktchíkash *small ax, hatchet,* 90, 18. Cf. shlakótkish.

tchikualχuléa, d. tchitchakualχuléa *to turn somersaults.*

tchíχi, tchî'χî, d. tchitchíχi *to be overflooded, to be covered with water:* nákōsh tch. *the dam is under water.*

tchiχóga, d. tchitchiχóga *to live, stay, remain within; to live inside of:* látchashtat tch. *to live in a lodge, house;* tch is preferable to tcheχóga, 112, 5. Der. tchía. Cf. tchiwíχa.

tchíχtchiχa, d. tchitchíχtchiχa, v. intr., *to be tickled; to feel a tickling sensation.* Cf. shtchiyakéka, shtchî'ktχish.

tchíla, tchilá, d. tchítchla; same as tchílla, q. v.

tchílak, tchélaχ, Mod. tchíllak, d. tchítchlak (1) *rind, peelings* of fruit. (2) *pod; seed-envelope.* Cf. ktchelólash, ndshĕ'dsh, tchátchgalam. (3) *scale of fish;* tch. vulíni *to scrape off fish-scales.*

tchilála, d. tchitchlála, v. trans, *to boil, to make seethe,* as water; *to boil* something in water: tch. íwam *they boil berries,* 75, 8. cf. 146, 5. 10. 149, 13.: nútoks ámpu tch. *I am heating water;* tch. nû tchúlēks *I am boiling meat.* Der. ilála. Cf. shnekálpka, shulála, tchúlēks.

tchilalótkish, d tchitchlalótkish any *vase* used for boiling or cooking; *pot, jug, kettle.* Mod.

tchiláluash, d. tchitchláluash, Kl. for tchilalótkish Mod., q. v.

tchílamna, d. tchítchlamna *to be crowded together, to be in a flock.*

tchílamnû, d. tchítchlamnû *to crowd together above, high up,* or *in the distance:* waíwash tch. *waíwash-geese flock together on a hill,* 189; 3.

tsílash *yellow-striped squirrel.*

tchilä'lχa, d. tchitchlä'lχa *to save, to keep,* as cooked meat: tch. sha tchúlēks *they saved the meat,* 119, 16. Cf. shuálχa.

tchiléya, d. tchitchléya *to give, present with, donate; to give away;* refers to cooked provisions: tchû'leks î'sh tchiléyank î! *give me a piece of meat!* cf. 119, 14; nûsh tchĕléyan î gî! Mod. *give to me!*

tchílika *to pinch, to seize with the extremities* or *claws:* kuáta tch. *to pinch hard, forcibly,* 162; 3.

tchílilika, d. tchitchî'lilika *young* or *little bird* of the forest, 95, 4. 145, 5. Dim. of tchíliliks, q. v.

tchíliliks, d. tchitchíliliks *little* or *young bird* of any species, 145, 5.: tch. skû'lelam *the brood of the lark,* 100, 8. 101, 17.

tchilkótkish, d. tchitchalkótkish *large tub, vat.*

tchî'lχa, d. tchitchálχa (1) v. trans., *to set down, deposit, place upon.* Cf. shitchálshui. (2) v. intr., *to bend down, stoop,* as for picking up something. Der. tchía. Cf tchélχa.

tchílχiä, d. tchitchálχia *to deposit, place, set on the floor* or *ground,* 113, 3.

tchílla, Mod. tchíla; d. tchítchla (1) *to side with, to stand on* somebody's *side; to be friends, to be on terms of friendship,* 21, 4. Cf. Nushaltkágakni. (2) *to help, assist, sustain.* Der. tchía. Cf. shítchla, shitchlála.

Tchíllakash, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake girl.

tchilluyága, tchiloyága, d. tchitchăluyága *boy between ten and fifteen; young man while unmarried*, 90, 19. 182; 10. 186; 54. Dim. tchíluish, q. v.

tchîltgipĕletámna *to be revived several times, to become young repeatedly after attaining old age*, 103, 11. Der. tchíala? -tka, -pĕlí, -tamna.

tchíluish, d. tchitcháluish *boy over fifteen; young man*, 186; 52. Der. tchílla, because living still with the family. Cf. tcháki.

tchiluyéχa, d. tchitchaluyéχa *to brawl, halloo; to make noise, to be noisy.*

tchíma-a, tchímma-a *to play the string-* or *tchíma-ash game*, as described 80, 7–12. It is mostly played by females.

tchíma-ash, tchî'mma-ash (1) *string* with two weighted ends used in the tchíma-ash game; the playmates try to catch it after it is thrown up in the air, 80, 9. 10. (2) the *string-game* itself. Cf. Note to III, p. 81.

tchímē, tchī'mī, abbr. tchī'm, adv., *right here, just here:* tch. gépke! *come here!* tchī'm î-î shnukí! pl. tchímī āt shnúkat! *come and take hold of!* tchímī gíta *right at this place;* tchími îsh shátuayî! *come here and help me!* Der. tchí. Quot. under shiloátcha.

tchímĕna, t'shímana, d. tchítchmĕna, tchítchmana *to be* or *become a widower*, 82, 4.; partic. tchimántko, t'shimä'ntko (*a*) *widower;* (*b*) Tchimä'ntko, nom. pr. masc. Kl. and Mod.: *Steamboat Frank*, a Modoc warrior, is known by this name; he acted as a scout for the detachment of soldiers which captured the chief Jack or Kíntpuash; cf. 44, 1–4. For a biographic notice of him, see 55, 8–13. and Notes.

tchímtash, d. tchitchámtash (1) *small sore on skin: scab, itch, pimple, scurf.* (2) any *disease* producing sores, eruptions: *measles* etc.

tchimtátko, tchímdätko, d. tchitchamtátko (1) *afflicted with scab, itch, sores.* (2) *pimple-faced, covered with pustules* or *marks* of pustules.

tchín, for tchí nû *or* tchí nî *thus I*, 22, 21.

tchínäksh, d. tchítchĕnäksh *musquito.* Kl. for tsínäsh Mod.

tchinéχam, pl. túmi tch. (1) a species of *pond-lily*, the seeds of which are unpalatable: *Nuphar polysepalum*, 75, 5. (2) *wókash* or *pond-lily seed not yet ripe.* Cf. wókash.

tchínta, d. tchitchánta (1) *to help, assist*, as in warfare, on the battle-field. Cf. tchílla. (2) *to assist, sustain the opposite party* in war; *to be a traitor.*

tchínta, adv., *not far off; at a short distance.*

tchíntawa *to turn away from; to turn the back to:* tch. náyensh *to turn one's back to* somebody; with or without kä'mat *back.*

tchípash, pl. túmi tch., *tchípash-seed,* a little brown seed somewhat larger than that of the nútak, growing on the stalk of the tchípsham-grass. This seed is collected by the natives in baskets, and to use it as food they make a pulp of it, 149, 5–11.; lúiχitk tchî'pshash *larger than the tchípash-seed,* 146, 3.

tchípashptchi *looking like, resembling tchípash-seed,* 148, 5.

tchípka, d. tchitchápka, v. intr. (1) *to be* or *stand close by each other, to form a bundle* or *bunch of* something, as of beads: partic. tchî'pkatko something *of the same nature* or *shape put together, united, collected in a bunch; flocking together.* Cf. shtchī'dshapka, shtchípka. (2) *to live, dwell, stop together in the same camp, village; to be encamped together.* Der. tchía.

tchípka, d. tchitchápka *to contain, to be full of,* as of a liquid: kálatî ámbo tchî'pgank *into a kála-bucket containing water,* 113, 2. Der. ípka.

tchipkótkish, d. tchitchapkótkish *pitcher.* Der. tchípka No. 2.

tchî'pkshî, 78, 13., for tchípkash=î; see tchía.

tchípsham, the grass-stalk producing the brown tchípash-seed, 149, 5.

tchíptchima, d. tchitcháptchima *to drizzle down, to come down in atoms.* Mod.; unknown to Kl. Cf. ndshíndshishkanka.

tchî'sh, tsî's, encl. tchish, tsîs, abbr. -tch, -ts, additive particle used only as postp. and connecting coordinate nouns: *together with, along with, including, inclusive of; too, also, and,* 34, 1.; *further,* 36, 18.: É-ukshikni shákĕluk shi-íχaga yámnash, wátch, skútash tch. *the Lake People when gambling win from each other beads, horses, and blankets,* 79, 1.; pîts *it also,* 134, 2.; pásh ámbutch *food and water,* 95, 15. Cf. -tch (4), and 55, 16. 58, 2. 87, 2–7. 100, 5. 103, 6. 7. 109, 5. 133, 5. 6. Tch. connects coordinate sentences in 134, 18. 19. (Mod.) 141, 6.

tchī'sh (for tchí-ash), d. tchī'tchish *inhabitant, settler, colonist, dweller at a place* or *farm:* hátak=tch *a settler in that country* or *section;* Bóshtin hatak=tchítchîsh *white settlers in the country,* 37, 4., cf. 37, 16. Der. tchía.

tchī'sh (for tchí-ish), d. tchī'tchish *home:* (1) *settlement, camp, encampment; night-camp,* 29, 16.; *assemblage of wigwams,* 85, 13.: wigatán tch. *near his lodge* or *encampment,* 128, 8.; tch. gátpna *to reach one's home,* 131, 6. cf. 89, 5; pî a tchía tchíshχēni *he, she is at home;* Mō'dokisham lákiam tchî'-

shtat (nād) géna *we went to the residence of the Modoc leader* (he was then in Wright's cave), 38, 14.; tchî'shtala *towards home*, 85, 12. 96, 7.; shash tchî'shχeni î'tpampĕlank *having brought them back home*, 96, 8.; cf. máklaks (2). (2) *wigwam, lodge, dwelling:* tch. shnélχa *to burn down* (his) *lodge*, 85, 13.; tchî'shî *in the lodge, at home*, 105, 3. It stands for *corner* or *place in a lodge*, 111, 21. (3) *village, town.* Der. tchía. Cf. tchíwish.

tchishiwátko, d. tchitch'shiwátko *warped by fire* or *sun heat.*

tchíshka *to dislocate, hurt:* pála tch. *to hurt one's liver*, 120, 2 Der. tchía.

tchishkídsha, d. tchitchashkídsha *to form an eddy, whirlpool, vortex.* Cf. muigídsha, ntû'lkidsha.

tchîshχíχi (1) v. intr., *to be fat.* (2) subst., species of forest bird, small, head black, feathers whitish; incantation 170; 59. Cf. nen, tcháshlaksh.

tchíssa, 17, 17.; for tchí sha: "*thus they*".

Tchítak, nom. pr. fem. Kl: "*Bushy-Haired*". Cf. tchítaksh.

tchítaksh, tchítoks (1) tch, pl. túmi tch., *dewdrop, dew.* (2) tch., d. tchítchtoks, adj., *curly-haired; having bushy, snarly hair;* metaphoric term recalling the round shape of the dewdrops. Der. ítχa. Cf. ndshokólatko.

tchítu, tsíto, d. tchítchĕto (1) *to remain without offspring, to be sterile.* (2) subst., *sterile woman.*

tchítchiks! *be silent! shut your mouth! shut up!* lit. "so so!" 119, 15: tch a hû't gî! *let that thing alone!* 96, 15 Der. tchí.

tchítchulak, pl. túmi tch., *wren;* possibly the western house-wren, *Troglodytes Parkmanni.* Onomatop.

tchiû'nlĕχa *to pur*, as cats. Cf. shû'lχa.

tchíutchiush, 154; 10.; d. of tché-ush, q v.

tchiutchíwäsh, a prettily colored little bird supposed to have the power of producing snow, 170; 60. Onomatop.

Tchiutchíwäshamtch, nom. pr. of a mountain, Upper Klamath Lake.

tchíwa, d. tchítchua *to form a body* or *sheet of water:* éwaga shtáni wekétash tch. *the pond is full of green frogs;* é-ush tchiwá! *the lake is brimful of water!* 122, 12, cf. 13. Der. íwa. Cf. éwa, néwa, péwa, tchéwa.

tchiwíχa, d. tchitchuíχa *to sit* or *stay inside*, 66, 5. 112, 8.; *to live* or *dwell in; to inhabit:* látchashtat, stinā'shtat tch. *to live in a house, lodge.* Der. tchía. Cf. shnetchuéktekiūtch, tchiχóga.

tchíwish, d. tchítchuish *former settlement* or *encampment; camp* or *village abandoned*, 22, 1.; *former lodge*, 85, 14. Der. tchía. Cf p'léntant, tchī'sh.

tchíwish, d. tchítchuish *standing water; little spring* or *pond.* Der. tchíwa. Cf. éwaga, Tchä'kĕle-Tsíwish.

tchiwitítikaga, a little, twittering bird with a red or yellow ring around its neck, 157; 39. Dim. tchúititi, q. v.

tchkásh, encl. tchkash, additive particle placed *after* the noun to which it refers; differs from tchîsh only by referring to temporal succession: *moreover, in addition to, besides, also, too:* nā-éntch tch. *another man besides*, 22, 16. 18 ; nā'sh tch. *another one also*, 112, 10.; î tchkásh î *you also*, 75, 13.; Ké-udshiámtchkash *Gray Wolf also*, 113, 9. and Note; pí tchkash *he, she also*, 113, 18. 119, 7. Contr. from tchékash. Cf. tchísh, tchē'ksh (2), and 83, 4. 88, 10. 94, 5. 8. 112, 8. 114, 7 141, 1.

tchkáwa, d. tchkáshkua *to be cold;* said of water and liquids only: ámbû a tch. *the water is cold.* Der. ská (1).

tchkû'la, pl. túmi tch., a sort of *seed-fan* or *paddle* made of willow branches. Cf. pá'hla, tía, tchákĕla.

tchkúle, tchχáye, Mod. for skúle, sχáye, Kl., q. v.

tchχashétko, d. tchatchχashétko (1) *irrigated land* or *meadow; green, wet meadow.* (2) *marsh, marshy ground*, Mod. Der. tchíχi. Cf. híuhiush.

tchχe-utchχé-uptchi, adj., *showing a color-shade between blue and purple;* term applied to some sorts of mantles, blankets etc.: lit. "jay-colored". Der. tchχe-utchχé-ush, -ptchi.

tchχe-utchχé-ush, tsχä-utsχä'-ush *blue-jay, Steller's jay*, a bird of the mountains: *Cyanura Stelleri frontalis;* incantation, 170; 61. Onomatop.

tchlakádsha, d. tchatchlkádsha *to scratch with the finger-nails* or *claws; to scratch:* pápkash tch. *to scratch on the wooden wall;* tch. ansh *I scratch myself.* Cf. shatchlχámia, tchlíka.

tchlakátchna, d. tchatch'lkátchna; same as tchlakádsha, q. v.

tchlakédsha, d. tchatchlkédsha; same as tchlakádsha, q. v.

tchlalála, d. tchatchĕlála *to roast, broil on hot coals.* Cf. nókla, tchilála.

tchlā'lχa, d. tchlatchlā'lχa *to sink to the ground:* pitakmăní tch. *to be drowned* or *to drown oneself*, 127, 12. Cf. ktúshna.

tchlakága, d. tchlatchlkága *to jump on the throat* or *body;* said of wild beasts, 144, 11. and Note.

tchlä'pka, d. tchétchlpka *to scratch the face.*

tchligátchktcha, d. tchitchlagátchktcha *to pinch continually, to keep on pinching,* **113**, 5. Der. tchlíka.

tchlíka, d. tchítchlχa Kl., tchitchláka Mod. (1) *to pinch with the finger-nails* or *claws.* (2) *to hold fast, to grasp.*

tchlíkĕlak, d. tchitchlákĕlak *sparrow-hawk: Falco sparverius;* lit. "the pincher". Der. tchlíka.

Tslî'toiksh "*Eyelids Upturned*", nom. pr. fem. Kl.

tchlîtoíχî, d. tchitchl'toíχî *to turn inside out; to turn up,* as eyelids: tchlîtoíχîpksh lû'lp gítko *having the eyelids upturned;* shuékalsh tch. *to tuck up the sleeves.*

tchlíuyägótkish, d. tchitchluyägótkish *slit in the pocket-knife blade,* to facilitate its opening. Cf. tchlíka, uyéga.

tchlúχatko, tslóχatko, d. tchutchlóχatko (1) *slick, smooth, polished; slippery.* (2) *level, even, plane.* Cf. shnutchlúktagia.

tchmekoléash, d. tchmetchm'koléash, a bird popularly called "*prairie hawk*"; perhaps the prairie falcon: *Falco polyagrus.*

tchmúya, tchmóya, d. tchotchmúya, v. intr., *to taste sour, to be of a sour, acrid taste.* Cf. tchmû'lhak.

tchmûyúχatko, d. tchutchmuyúkatko *sour; of sour taste.*

tchmō'k, tsmū'k *smell of rotten fish:* tsmō'k pî'luitk *smelling like putrid fish,* **146**, 7. **148**, 15.

tchmóχaltko, pl. túmi tch.; same as shmókaltko, q. v.

tch'mû'ka, d. tchû'tch'mka Kl, tchutchmúka Mod., v. impers., *it is dark, obscure:* ka-á tch. pshín *the night is pitch-dark.* Cf. pushpúshli.

tchmû'ksh, tchĕmû'kash, d tchû'tchmûksh *darkness, obscurity.*

tchmû'lhak, Mod. tchmú-ilak, pl. túmi tch., *red wild-currant,* a species of *Ribes.* Der. tchmúya.

tchmû'tch, d. tchútchmatch (1) *lean, raw-boned.* Cf. papatkáwatko. (2) Tchmû'tch, nom. pr. of *Frank Riddle,* a white settler on the headwaters of the Klamath River and interpreter during the Modoc war. He is mentioned 33, 3. 34, 8. 36, 12. 15. 38, 5. 8. 13. 41, 20.–22. 54, 16.; cf. 40, 19. 42, 16. and Introd. to the Texts, p. 6. Cf. Skakáwash. Several other persons are called by the same name.

tchnípal, tsnípal, tslípal, d. tchítchnpal, tsítsnpal (1) *shoulder-blade of man;*

often used for *shoulder*, 24, 1. (2) *largest wing-feathers of bird.* Cf. lápaklash, shétashtχapksh, shnē'ktchigsh.

tchóya, d. tchotchóya, v. intr., *to melt;* same as tchúya No. 2, q. v.

tchóke, tchóḵe, pl. túmi tch., *pumice-stone,* a volcanic rock found in profusion in the shape of gravel, knolls and boulders throughout the Klamath Uplands: nénutko (käíla) tchóḵe *fields covered with pumice-stone gravel.*

Tchókeam-Psî'sh, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "Pumicestone Nose".

tchokéyaltko (1) *covered with pumice-stone.* (2) where gravel is formed by this mineral only, as in many tracts along the Cascade Range: *covered with gravel.* Der. tchóke.

tchókpa, d. tchutchákpa, v. intr., *to drip down;* said, e. g., of melting snow, ice. Cf. tchúya No. 2.

tchō'kshash, usually abbr. tchū'ksh, tsóks, pl. túmi tch., *blackbird;* a little, gregarious bird, destructive of crops; a species of *Agelaius*, 180; 7. Cf. lólomak, tchékaga.

tchóka, tchō'ka, tsû'χa, d. tchotchóka, tsutsō'χa *to perish;* said of anim. and inan. subjects, and generally referring to premature death by violence or starvation: kū'sh tchû'ka stópaluish *pine trees fade away after peeling,* 148, 22.; nánuk nû'natank tchû'ka *all perished by blazing up,* 114, 4.; tchóχapksh tátakiash *the murdered children,* 110, 21., cf. 89, 1. 108, 3. Tch. does not refer to violent death in 134, 3. Cf. hushtchóχa, ḵ'léka (3), shnutchóka, shtchû'katko, tchúkapĕle.

tchóktamna, d. tchotchóktamna *to faint, to have a fit, to fall in a swoon.* Der. tchóka, -tamna.

tchótcha, tchō'dsha, d. tchō'tch'tcha, v. intr., *to drip down continually* from any pliant article, as from a hat, rag, cloth, blanket, from leaves etc. Cf. tchókpa, tchúya No. 2.

tchpál, tspál; same as spál, q. v.

tchpínu, d. tchpítchp'nû *tribal* or *family burial-ground,* 85, 4. Cf. ibéna, p'nána, p'nánkish, vumí (3).

tchpínuala, d. tchpítchp'nuala *to bury in a tribal* or *family cemetery,* 88, 1.

Tchpinúksakshi, nom. pr. of a locality near the Williamson River: lit. "at the burial ground". Cf. P'nánksi.

tchuá, d. tchuátchua, a small bird not specified. Onomatop.

tchuá, pl. túmi tch., "*water potato*", eatable root of the arrow-leaved *Sagittaria sagittifolia* and *S. variabilis*, growing throughout Oregon and the larger part of the United States at the bottom of ponds and lakes; collected by the women of the western tribes, who catch them between the toes while standing in water waist-deep, then roasted, baked or fried, 149, 12.–14. and Note: tsualä'mi "*in the water-potato season*"; viz: early in the spring, before the sprouting of the grass. Called wápatu in Chin. J. Cf. Tchuaχē'ni.

tchuaísh, tchuá-ish, d. tchátchuish (1) *black vulture* of large size, head light-colored, or reddish; seems to be identical with the skólos, q. v.; incantation, 170; 62. (2) bald-headed species of *buzzard*.

tsuák, pl. túmi ts., the eatable portion of a plant found around Upper Klamath Lake; described 149, 15.

tchuákĕna, d. tsatsuákĕna *jackass rabbit, cotton-tail rabbit;* a species of *Lepus*, small in size, with white tail. Cf. ká-i, kúikuish, nk̲û'l.

Tchuaχē'ni, Tsuaχē'na, nom. pr. of (1) a settlement of the Snake Indians in Sprague River Valley; lit. "Wápatu-Place". (2) *Chewaukan Marsh*, an extensive marshy tract in the northeastern part of the Klamath reservation. Cf. Note to 149, 12.

tchuálam, the red-flowered plants producing the tchuá or wápatu-root, q. v.: *Sagittaria sagittifolia* and *S. variabilis*, 149, 14.

tsuám, pl. túmi ts., species of *sucker-fish*, about three feet long, with hump on the top of the snout; caught in the lakes of the Klamath Highlands and in the Williamson River: *Chasmistes luxatus*, Cope, 180; 14.: tsuamä'mi "*in the tsuám-sucker season*", a period of the year corresponding to the first half of April. Cf. yē'n, udsháksh.

tsuégatko, d. tsetsuégatko *strong, powerful;* said of tissues, ropes.

tsu'hltsú'hli, d. tsutsa'hltsû''hli *having a flat* or *level but coarse, rugged surface*, as hewn stones. Cf. tchlúχatko.

tchúi, tsúi, temp. conj., *hereupon, after that, afterwards, then; subsequently, hereafter:* lē'ltki hûnk, tchúi hemēχen *he looked at it, then said*, 126, 8.; tchúi tchī'k *and afterward*, 65, 15. When connecting two or more principal clauses it corresponds to our *then, and*, and to French *puis;* and

(with tchúyunk) it is the usual particle met with in historic narratives; tsúi laláḵi wáltka *hereupon the headmen deliberated,* 65, 14. Exceptionally it is found abbr. into tchí, tsi. Cf. ḵ'léwiank (under ḵ'léwi).

tsuína, tchúina, vulgar form of shuína, 70, 3. and Note; 90, 12.

tchúiti, tsúĕti, d. tsitsúăti (1) *red berry of wild rose, dog-rose.* (2) abbr. of tchúitiam, q v.

Tsuitiákshi, nom. pr. of a locality on the Sprague River overgrown with tchúitiam or dog-rose bushes. Contr. from tsúitiam-kshi.

tchúitiam, d. tchitchúatiam (1) *dog-rose bush,* a thorny plant, the stalk of which is used for the manufacture of arrows: *Rosa californica.* (2) *arrow* made of this wood. Cf. ntē'ktish, tchúiti.

tchúititi, tchíwititi, pl. túmi tch., *killdeer,* a small aquatic bird of the plover family, grayish white with black ring around neck: *Aigialitis vociferus.* English and Indian name onomatopoetic. Cf. tchiwitítikaga.

tchúitchiga, d. tchutchítchiga *to be incandescent; to be at white* or *red heat.* Cf. tchuitchúili.

tchúitchiks, d. tchútchitchiks *strawberry.*

tchúitchiksham, d. tchutchitchī'ksam (1) *strawberry-plant.* (2) a species of plant resembling the strawberry-plant.

tchuitchúili, tchü'itchuili, d. tchutchúitchuili, adj., *sorrel, reddish yellow,* a darker shade than ka-uká-uli.

tchúya, d. tchutchúya *to smash, break,* as glass.

tchúya, tchóya, d. tchutchóya Mod., tchutcháya, tchutchéya, tsutsä'ya Kl., v. intr., *to melt, dissolve;* said of snow, ice. Kl. prefers the d. form; cf. stílχa No. 1, tchókpa, tchutche-itámpka, tchutchéya, tchutcheyéga.

tchúyamna, d. tchutchíamna *to swim about below the water's surface,* as a fish. Cf. kídsha, túyamna.

tchúyesh, tsuyē'sh, d. tchútchiēsh, any covering for the head: *headwear, hat, cap, sombrero,* 112, 18. 138, 2.; mî at tch. tû' *your hat lies there.* The various kinds of hats, partly obsolete at the present time, are described under kíuks, kúmal, múkash (1), pû'kalsh, sχī'l (under skél), vúlal, wátchkina. The kóltam tch. is made of otter skin and shaped like our caps; the lásh tch. a headdress, around which feathers are stuck up for adornment; the tché-usam tch a headcover adorned with the tails of the tché-ush woodpecker, q. v. Cf. naggáya, pátash, stílash.

tchuyesháltko, d. tchutchiesháltko (1) *possessed of a headcover*, Kl. (2) *dressed in headgear; wearing a hat* or *cap*, Mod.: vúnăm mbá-ush tchutchi-esháltko *they were dressed in caps* or *hats made of elkskin*, 90, 17.

tchuyétko, d. tchutchiétko *wearing a headcover, headdress, hat* or *cap*, 181, 1.: tchuyétk Yámsham núsh *using North Wind's head as headcover*, 111, 19. Cf. tché-ush, tchuyesháltko.

tchuyóma, d. tchutchiō'ma *to be idle, to lounge about.* Cf. yámpka.

tchuyómash, d. tchutchiū'mash *idler, lounger.* Cf. yámpkash.

tchúyuk, conj. composed of tchúi húk, tsúi hû'k and used in the same signification as tchúi, q. v, when the verb following indicates an action performed in sight of the one speaking, 24, 11. 68, 3. 10. 73, 4. 8. 96, 10.

tchúyunk, conj. composed of tchúi húnk, tsúi hûnk, having the signification of tchúi, q. v., when the verb following it contains an action performed or a state of things observed at a distance from or unseen by the real or supposed speaker, 94, 4. 6. 95, 1. 131, 1. 5. 132, 7. After tchúi, tch. is the most frequent conj. connecting portions of historic narratives, but more in Kl. than in Mod. Cf. at (2) (3).

tchúyupiksh, d. tchutchiû'piksh, species of a little, round, black *bug.*

tsû'k, tchúk, pl. túmi ts., species of *grass* producing a seed gathered and eaten by Indians: tsúk'hämi, tchukä'mi "*in the tsû'k-seed ripening time*", a period corresponding to the middle of our month of July.

tchúk, tsūk, adv., *then there; finally, at last out there*, the infixed -u-, -hu-, pointing to local distance: sésatui tchû'k wátsat *and they bartered them out there for horses*, 20, 19.; tsúk at *then at last*, 83, 5 ; tchûk géknank *finally issuing*, 123, 5. Der. tchē'k.

tchúka, d. tchútchka *to swim up the river:* tch. k̲ó̲ke *to swim against the current;* kíäm tchûk̲á shátma *they call the fish to swim up stream*, 135, 4.

tchû'kapěle, d. tchútchχapěle (1) *to perish again.* (2) *to disappear, vanish again, repeatedly:* paíshash tch. *the cloud* (or *clouds*) *disappears.* Der. tchóka, -pěli. Cf. hudsháltka.

tchû'ksh, tsō'ks, Mod. tchókash; d. tchútchûksh, Mod. tchotchóχash *leg*, 122, 23.; tch. tapítni *hind leg, hind quarter;* cf. tapítni; tch. kéwatko *having a leg broken, fractured;* ts'û'ks toks ké-usht *but when a leg is broken*, 71, 7.; wunípa tsō'ks gî'tk̲ *a quadruped*, 145, 2.; Atíni Tch'û'ks "*Long-Legs*",

nom. pr. fem. Mod.; tchû'kshtka shχû'tka *he crossed her on his legs*, 123, 1. Cf awálĕsh (Mod.), Nχîtsá=Tsû'ks, pē'tch, pû'shaklish.

tchû'kshûm *tea* or *coffee pot*, made of tinware.

tchúktχaga, d. tchutcháktχaga *to try, attempt, endeavor*. Cf. kéko.

tchuktχakánka, d. tchutchaktχakánka *to try by repeated efforts, to attempt many times:* Sháshapamtch hátaktal kūtéguk tch. *Old Grizzly tried hard to crawl in through there*, 121, 16.

tsuktsúkli, tchóktchokli, d. tsutsáktsukli *pure, clean, neat, free of spots:* ts. ámbû *pure water;* ts. shulótish *clean dress*. Cf. yáliali.

tchúχa, tchúka, d. tchútchχa; see tchóka.

tchúχatχa, d. tchutcháχatχa *to be restless, nervous, excited*, 179; 6. and Note. Cf. tchúktχaga

tchúlash, d. tchutchálash *calf of leg*. Cf. yówish, tchúlēksh.

tchulékaga, d. tchutchlékaga *body* or *corpse of child:* snawédshkălam k'lékatk tchulä'kag *corpse of girl*. Dim. tchúlēksh.

tchúlēksh, tsólēks, tchulē'ks, d. tchútchlēks (1) *flesh, muscles on body:* wátchăm tch. *horse flesh*, 85, 8.; máklakstî tch. *human flesh*, 113, 6.; pálpal=tch.=gítko *white person*, cf. pálpali; múni tchúleks gítko *thick-set fellow*, a sobriquet given to German settlers by the Modocs; tsulä'ks=sitk *flesh-like*, 73, 7. (2) *meat*, 113, 9. 119, 11.–14. 18. 22.: tch. tchilála *to boil meat;* tch. pán *to eat meat*, 91, 1. 119, 16. 134, 22.; tch. lî'lhankshti *venison*, 113, 7. Cf. kiulála, pílui (2). (3) *human* or *animal body*, alive or dead, 73, 5. 6. 142, 9.: k'lékatk tch. snawédsham *corpse of woman*.

tchuliága, tsuliák, tsulî'k, d. tchutchliága (1) *little shirt*. (2) *little garment, coat* or *dress:* mbá-ush tch. *small buckskin gown*. Dim. tchúlish.

tchúlish, tchûlísh, d. tchútchlish (1) *shirt:* kitchkítchli tch. *woolen shirt:* púshaklish páni tsulísh ubá-ush *skin shirt reaching* or *covering the upper part of the leg;* tch. shiáshka *to take off one's shirt*, 95, 2. Quot. under p'nátak. (2) *coat, dress:* mbá-ush tch. *buckskin coat*.

tchúlla, d. tchutchálla *to have cramps*. Cf. lulúlish.

tsû'lpas, a large-sized fish found in the lakes of the Klamath Highlands; not palatable, 180; 14.

tchúlui, d. tchutchálui, tchútchĕlui *to swim*, Mod. Cf. tcheléwa, tchúka.

tchúm, adv., same as tchímē, with infixed -u- pointing to local distance.

Mod.: nánuk a gitá vuíshink wá ámpotat, nû tch. pé-uta (*or* pówat a) *though there are all kinds of snakes in this water, I will bathe in it.* Cf. tchúk.

tsû'mtsak, tchúmsaχ, d. tsútsamtsak, tall species of *brushwood*, used for arrows and growing around the Klamath agency buildings.

tchuníka, the eatable, bulbous part of some plant, 149, 17. 18.

tchúnua, d. tchutchánua *to throw up, to vomit.* Quot. under tchékĕli.

tchúnukish d. tchutchánukish *producing vomit, emetic:* kú-idshi tchúnukish *poisonous;* said of fruits, plants; lit. "a bad emetic".

tsúpinksh, d. tsû'tspinksh *bow made from the tsúpinksham-tree* or *bush.*

tsúpinksham, d. tsû'tspinksham, a tree or bush with red or reddish wood and cedar-shaped leaves; bows were made from this tree, which has become scarce. It is sometimes called *yew* in the West, but seems to be *Juniperus libocedrus.*

tsû'pkish, tchû'pksh (1) sturgeon-like *fish* found in the Klamath water-basins; incantation 177; 33. (2) *soft entrails* of this fish, used in fastening arrow-heads.

tchúshak, tsû'ssak *always, ever, all the time, continually, perpetually,* 60, 21. 66, 11. 77, 3. 78, 3. 12. 85, 10. 99, 8.: tch. shíla *to suffer with a chronic disease;* tch. páka *to be an habitual smoker;* tch. tatámnuish *vagrant, tramp;* tsússak séllual *they fought all the time,* 19, 1.; ná-asht tsû'ssak (for ts. gî) *they always speak so,* 65, 10.; at tû' tsû'ssak *ever since,* 99, 8.

tchû'shni, adj. used adverbially, *forever, for a perpetuity:* tch. wä'mpĕle *he always was well again,* 73, 9.; kiä'm k'leká tch. *fish die* and remain dead *forever,* 130, 1.; tsûshnî' m'sh nî skuyû'shkuapk *forever I shall separate her from you,* 60, 19. 61, 2. Cf. tchûshníni

tchû'shniak, adj., also used adverbially, *forever; unceasingly,* 139, 8.

tchûshníni, d. tchutchashníni *perpetual, lasting for ages, everlasting:* tch. slánkosh, 33, 3., mentioned under shlánkōsh, Tilhuántko, q. v.; ká-i nä'd tchûssnî'ni máklaks *we men are not immortal,* 64, 16.

tchúta, d. tchutcháta *to administer help in sickness; to treat, nurse, doctor;* said of conjurers only, 72, 2. 73, 2. 8. This includes the singing of songs by the conjurer, his assistant and the chorusing public, which mainly consists of women, 64, 1. 2.: tsutísh gî'ntak *in spite of being treated by a conjurer,* 68, 7. Der tchía, by synizesis of tchiúta. Cf. tchutátka.

tchútanhuya, d. tchutchtanhúya *to treat, nurse for a certain time, for a while*, 65, 19. Der. tchútĕna.

tchútanish, d. tchútchtanish *one who treats* or *doctors* a patient; or *while treating* etc., 71, 3. 5.; see tchútĕna.

tchutánsha, d. tchutchtánsha *to go out for curing* the sick; *to go visiting* a patient, 68, 4. Der. tchútĕna.

tchutátka, d. tchutchatátka *to squat.* Der. tchúta.

tchútĕna, tchútna, d. tchutchátĕna *to treat* a patient; *to administer help, to try a cure;* said of conjurers, 65, 18. 71, 3. 72, 1.; nû tchútĕnan kē'kish heshuámpĕli *this person was cured by my treatment;* liukiámnank tchûtchtníshash *crowding around the manipulating* (conjurer), 71, 5. Der. tchúta.

tchutĕnótkish, d. tchútchtĕnótkish *apparatus, tool* or *article used in treating the sick*, 73, 1.

tchutíla, d. tchutchtíla, tsûtstíla (1) *to sit under* something; *to be below, to stay* or *lie underneath.* Speaking of many subjects, liutíla, wawatíla. (2) prep. and postp., *below, underneath*: ktáyat tsûtíla *under the rocks*, 30, 12. Der. tchía.

tchútchak (d. tsútsatsak), pl. túmi tch., species of *squirrel* burrowing in the ground, fur gray or bluish-gray: shlóa hútnank shnúka tch. *the lynx rushes up and catches a squirrel;* tsû'tskam snû'lash *squirrel-hole*, 24, 13.; tchû'tchkam íwam, cf. íwam (1).

tsû'tsaptsûks, a kind of *bead* for neckwear, thicker in the middle than at both ends. Cf. tchákptchi (2).

tchutche-itámpka; same as tchutcheyéga, q. v.

tchutchéya, d. tchut'tchä'ya, v. intr., *to melt, dissolve*, Kl.: wĕ'sh tch. *the ice is melting.* Absol. form tchúya unfrequent in Kl.

tchutcheyéga *to commence to melt;* said of snow, ice: wĕ'sh tchutchäyéga *the ice begins to melt.* Kl. Absol. form tchuyéga unfrequent in Kl.

tchútchua, tchutchóa, pl. túmi tch., *to croak;* said of the white-headed eagle, 162; 4. Onomatop.

U.

This vowel is pronounced either clear (*u*) or dumb (*û*), forms diphthongs, frequently interchanges with *o* (especially the long *o*) with *hu*, *vu*, *w* and *wu*, and words not found here must be looked for under H, O, V, W. I

have written *u* before consonants, *v* before *u* (vu-) and *w* before the other vowels, wa-, wä-, we-, wi-, wo-. A prefix u- refers to one long-shaped article, including animate beings; cf Introductory words to A and I; another prefix u-, which is the adverb hu, q. v., refers to height, to local or to temporal distance. Terms with initial u-, vu- w- show a distributive reduplication, which is either monosyllabic or dissyllabic.

u, û, û′, ō′; same as hu, hû adv., q. v. Usually suffixed to other terms, u does not occur often as a separate word: kanítala n'sh û shlewitaknû′la? *who then is blowing out of my mouth?* 153; 3.; nû ai shuína u wátsag *I the dog am singing in the distance*, 177; 4. Occurs as an affix in génu, gé-u, i-u, táměnu, tamú, tchílamnu.

u á t c h n a, u-átchna; for huhátchna, d. of húdshna, q. v.

u b á - u s h, ubä′-ush; same as mbá-ush, q. v.

u d é k a s h, d. ude-udékash *golden plover.* Onomatop. from its note, "udék".

u d é l g a t k o, d. ude-událgatko *speckled, spotted, dotted over; studded with various colors, striped*, 175; 14.: u. skíntch *yellow-jacket wasp.*

U d í l t a l s h, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man.

u d î′ n t ě n a, d. udi-udántěna *to beat*, as a drum. Der. tíntan. Cf bámbam.

u d î n t ě n ó t k i s h, d udi-udantěnótkish *drum-stick.*

u d í t a, udítta, d. udi-udáta; same as vud'híta, q. v.

u d o k ó t k i s h, udaχótkish, d. udo-udχótkish; same as vutukótkish, q. v.

u d ú y u a, d. udū′duyua (1) *to beat, bruise* with a stick or club; *to whip:* watchága u. *to whip a dog.* (2) *to conquer in battle*, 18, 1. 2. Cf. skúpma. (3) *to win at a game, to be the winner;* when used in the passive, *to lose, to be the loser:* udúiwisham î′χaguk nánuk *having won everything staked by the losers*, 79, 6. The original signification of u. is reciprocal.

u d ú m k a n k a, d. udúdamkanka *to swim habitually, to live in the water;* said of aquatic animals, 145, 9.

u d ú m k u a, d. udódamkua, vudódamkua *to swim over, to cross by swimming:* kóketat u *to swim across a river.*

u d u m l a l ó n a, d. udūdamlalóna *to swim away on the water's surface;* with or without ámbutat.

u d ú m t c h n a, vudû′mtchna, d. udū′damtchna *to swim about on the water's surface.* Cf. kídsha, túyamna, tchúyamna.

udumulípka, d. udūdamulípka *to swim away from the shore towards*, as towards a canoe; said of the mink leaving the shore, 156; 29.

udúpka, vudópka, wutópka, d. udu-udápka, udūdápka (1) *to beat, strike, whip, give blows, bruise* with a stick or club, 59, 9. 12. 73, 5.: títatna u. hissuáksh snawä'dsh m'na *sometimes a man beats his wife*, 61, 19. cf. 62, 1.: wudû'pka mákshatka tchû'ksh *she struck the leg with the skullcap*, 123, 2. (2) *to defeat in battle, to conquer, vanquish.*

udúpkpa, udópkpa, d. udúdapkpa *to beat, strike* with a club or stick: káa u. *to beat mercilessly*, 61, 20.

udsháksh, vudsáks, pl. túmi u., a fish belonging to the sucker or *Catastomidae* family; popularly called *whitefish*, smaller than the vúnai. In the middle of March this fish is caught in profusion, but in Lost River only: udshaksä'mi *in the whitefish season*, cf. 75, 21.; páha u. *they dry the whitefish*, 74, 1.; páhatk u. *dried whitefish.* Der. utchá-ika. Cf. yē'n, kámalsh, tsuám.

udsháksalsha *to take whitefish annually* or *habitually*, cf. 75, 21.

udshídshi, vudshídshi, vutchítchi, d. u-udshídshi, vu-utchítchi *to chop, split*, as logs, wood, stumps of trees: túm udsî'tsî ánku *it splits large quantities of wood*, 178; 10. Cf. ukáta, utcháya.

udshíklχa, d. udshi-udsháklχa *to fall when stumbling; to stumble and fall.*

udshípa, utchípa *to draw out, to pull out;* said of one long-shaped object: kī u. *to take off the key.* Speaking of more than one object, idshípa. Cf. ludshípa, shulshípa.

udshitchótkish, d. u-udshitchótkish *heavy ax* for felling trees. Der. udshídshi. Cf. shlakótkish.

uē, u-ē; see wē.

ug'hä'plχa *to build an Indian summer-lodge.* Cf. uképělaksh.

u'hlítcha, u'hlídsha *to shake out*, as liquids, 123, 3.

u'hlopátana, u'hlóptna, d. ulolopátana, u'hlóloptna, v. intr., *to produce a burn* or *wound while coming in contact with the body;* said of nettles. Cf. lupatkuéla, tékteka, upáta.

u'hlútua, d. uh'lúlatua *to let a dress, garment* or *blanket reach the ankles* or *feet.* Der. lěvúta, in the form lúta.

u'hlutuína, d uh'lulatuína *to drag along, train behind*, as a gown: *to wear a garment, walk around in a blanket trailing on the ground*, 189; 6

ú-itchna, ó-idshna, hú-itchna, d. u-úitchna, ū-î'tsna *to advance in front file, to proceed in front line,* 30, 11. Der. húdshna. Different from ó-itchna.

úya, óya, ó-i *to give, present, bestow;* said of one long-shaped article, as a pole, bow, arrow, long knife, stick of tobacco, 189; 1; ḵá-i mîsh nû ó-it nû tidsä'wa *I do not like to give you,* 136, 1. (for ḵá-i nû tidsä'wa mîsh nû ó-it), cf. 136, 2. Speaking of more than one article: yáni, shewána. Cf. kshúya, lúya.

úyamna, d. u-ī'amna, v. trans., referring to one long-shaped or anim. object: (1) *to seize, take hold of; to hold in one's hand:* pî a hûnk ú. lóloksgîsh *he held a rifle in his hand.* Cf. Note to 34, 10. (2) *to carry about; to take one person along with:* úyamnank nté-ish gé-u *taking my bow along,* 136, 2.; sikĕnitgî'k pî'la úyamnatk *being provided with a small pistol only,* 19, 6.—Speaking of more than one object, í-amna.

uyéga, d. u-uyéga (1) *to lift up, raise* one long object; partic. uyéχitko *high-grown, tall;* lit. "lifted up", "raised": kō'sh mû'ni uyéχitk kápka *the pine is taller than the kápka-pine.* (2) *to lift up* something long in the middle. Cf. kshuíχi, luyéga, shuyéga, winíχi.

uyésh, d. uyé-uyash, other form for wíesh, q. v.

uyoχátko, uyoḵátko, d. uyo-uyoχátko *striped,* as calico; *streaked.*

uyúga, other pronunciation of wí-uka, d. of wíka, q. v. Cf. éwa (2).

uyúka, d. u-uyúka, ūyóka *to shave, to shear, to clip.* Cf. ktuyúga, shuyóka.

-uk, -ûk (1) for huk, hûk, pron. dem., q. v. (2) for huk, hûk, adv., q. v. (3), for -ak, *only, just, but,* when suffixed to nouns: hissuáksûk the *husband alone* without a companion, 83, 1. Cf. hak.

ukagótkish, d. uka-ukgótkish *scoop* made of deer's horn to clean fish.

ukä'sh, d. ukä'-ukash *marble:* the d. form also signifies *quartz-rock,* Mod.

ukáta, ugáta, d. uka-ukáta (1) *to cut, to cut down.* (2) *to chop, split,* as wood, a rail, log.—Speaking of more than one long object, vulódsha. Der. káta. Cf. kátchka, udshídshi, vuká.

uká-ukua, d. uka-ukókua *to knock, rap with a stick.* Cf. tká-ukua.

uképĕlaksh *slab lodge; wigwam constructed of boards.* Der. ug'hä'plχa.

ukéwa, ukä'wa, d. ukä-ukä'wa, v. trans., referring to one long-shaped object: (1) *to mash, break, break to pieces.* Cf. uḵaúḵōsh. (2) *to break down,* as the branch of a shrub, tree; *to break through* or *across with the*

foot.—Speaking of more than one object: ikéwa, d. i-akéwa; kápka i-akéwa *they bend down kápka-pines*, **82, 11.** Cf. tékua, te-utéwa.

ukídshlin, d. uki-ukádshlin, v. intr., *to blow, pass* or *waft through;* said of light air-drafts. Cf. wíli.

ukî'mtatka, v. intr., *to be completely wrapped in*, as in a blanket: lúash u. (or lúash a p'laí) *the fog is high up in the air.* Cf. aggî'ma, takíma.

ukō'tlaksh *knot in a string* or *rope.* Der. ukō'tlĕka.

ukō'tlĕka *to tie a knot:* nû a ukótlĕχa *I am making a knot.* Der. k̲uáta.

úkshua, d. u-ákshua; same as ókshua, q. v.

uk̲á, uχá, pl. túmi u., *gulch, dry river-bed, former water-course.* Mod., unknown to Kl.; compare k̲óke, k̲úk̲a *river*, pronounced with apheresis of k̲, and Introductory words to letter K̲. Cf. kupkúpĕle, páksh No. 1, pálkish, pálkuish.

uk̲aúk̲ōsh *moon* in *all* phases, and considered as a changeable body: u k̲'léka *it is new moon;* lit. "the moon is dead"; u. tgélχmangatko *the moon is in the first* or *last quarter, is crescent-shaped.* Contr. from ukáukuash. Der. ukéwa (1). Cf. shápash (2), shukuáshka.

Uχadé-ush, nom. pr. of a camping site at Yáneks; interpreted by "planting a willow" (?). Cf. ukáta.

úχapalksh, d. uχá-ûk̲palksh *arrow-head chipper*, generally made of horn. Der. ukéwa.

Uχáshkshi, nom. pr. of a locality at Yáneks. Der. ukă'sh, -kshi.

Uχótuash, nom. pr. of an island in Upper Klamath Lake, near its southern end. A myth relates that U. was created from a game-stick by K'múkamtch, who was then playing with five sticks. From another of these game-sticks Á-ushme (q. v.) was made, another gave origin to I-ulalóna, another to Modoc Point.

uláyue, ulä'yo-i, uläyúe, d. ula-ulíyue, v. intr., *to scatter about, to run in different directions.* Cf. gayúe.

ulakátchktcha, d. ula-ulkátchktcha *to shake the head* as a gesture of refusal. Cf. shuakátchktcha.

ulak'kánka, d. ula-ulak'kánka *to slide over, to skate:* wéshtat u. *to slide, skate on the ice.* Cf. shektlälóna.

ulak'kánkish, d. ula-ulak'kánkish (1) *skater, one who is skating.* (2) *whip snake*, from 3 to 4 feet long.

ulak'kankótkish, d. ula-ulak'kangótkish *pair of skates.*

ulakluánsha, d. ula-ulakluánsha *to slide on the ice; to make an ice-slide.*

ulakolóla, d. ula-ulakolóla *to slide down,* as from a roof, load of hay etc.

uláksha, d. ula-uláksha *to lick, lap with the tongue,* as food, water etc.

ulakshuláksha *to drink, lap;* said, e. g., of dogs lapping water.

úlal, Ulálkshi; same as vúlal, Vulálkshi, q. v.

uláplpa, d. ula-uláplpa (1) *to shake the ears,* as quadrupeds (2) *to flicker about,* as moths.

uláwa, d. ulá-ulhua *to watch the fish;* said of fishermen spearing fish through ice-holes. Mod. for vulán Kl. Cf. yíkashla.

ulä-ikánka, d. ulä-ulikánka, v. trans., *to shake, put in tremulous motion:* shléwish u. tápak *the wind shakes the leaves.* Cf. ulí-ukshla.

ulé χatko, d. ule-uléχatko *pliant, flexible, easily bent.* Cf. lk̲án.

ulé χuga, d. ulä-uláχuga *to place into; to put* or *bring into:* wéwanuish ulä'χuga yákitat *the women put into their baskets,* 149, 6. Der. íkuga.

ulíndshna, d. uli-ulándshna *to stagger;* said of old persons. Cf. tutiéna.

ulítchkanka, d. uli-ulátchkanka *to creep* or *walk straight out* in the manner of lizards, 145, 14. Cf. nû'lidsha.

ulí-ukshla, d. uli-ulō'kshla *to fan, to cool by fanning.* Cf. shiulína, wíli.

û'lkish, d. u-úlggish, uwálkish *slanderer, defamer.* Cf. vúlχa, walíχish.

ulókasha, d. ulo-ulákasha (1) *to rub a notched stick,* as done at war dances. (2) *to dance a war-dance.*

û'lsh, û'lshaltko, pl. túmi û.; same as ō'lash, ō'lshaltko, q. v.

un, ûn, encl. particle, originally temporal and abbr. from the adv. hun, q. v.; used extensively only by Modocs. Though not often translatable in English, its meaning is *then, sometime, ever.* Its place is before the verb in the principal clause, and in conditional sentences it is often found in the incident clause also; with -tak, -tok of the future tense, ûn is almost constantly connected. K̲á-i nû ûn māl tatá shapî'tak *I will not tell ye whence,* 41, 5., cf. 41, 2. 15.; 126, 11.; hä' î shma²htcháktak yaínatat, k̲á-i î ûn k̲ésh shlé-etak *if you let your shadow fall on the mountain you will not find any ipo-roots,* 135, 1., cf. 2.; hä î ûn nen hak né-ulaktak, k̲á-i î ûn pēn táta né-ulak̲tak *if you should keep this compact you will never keep any* (other) *compact again,* 41, 14.; cf. 40, 4. 5. 8. 11. 41, 3. 15. 21. 42, 5.

úna, û'na, uná, adv. temp. (1) *in the past; a short* or *long time ago*, 140, 2.: úna gín (gēn), û'nagîn *long ago*, 122, 15.; û'nash (for û'na sha) *early they*, 43, 3.; úna *a while ago*, 141, 9, Mod.; uná *long ago*, 186; 51. (2) *yesterday:* û'na pshín *last night.* Cf. waitóla (2). Der. un, a.

unā'k, unák, adv., *early in the morning*, 100, 1. 127, 1. and Note to I; unák páka *to take an early meal*, 158; 54. Der. úna, ak. Cf. mbúshant

únak, únakaga, ū'nakak; same as vúnak; vúnakaga, q. v.

unakákala *to give birth to a son.* Der. únakaga. Cf. péyala, wē'kala.

unā'kni, unákni, adj., used also adverbially, *early, matutinal; rising at an early hour of day:* u. ktchō'l *Venus as morning star.* Der. unā'k.

unéga, d. u-unéga, v. trans., *to lower, descend, let down*, 87, 11. Cf. uyéga.

únip, únipni; see vúnep, vúnepni.

úntchēk, undshē'k, abbr. úntsē, undsä', û'nds, ûns, adv., *some time from now, after a while:* u. nû mî'sh gû'tchaluapk *a while after this I will bite you in the hair*, 119, 5.; undsä' nî né-ulakuapk *after a while I will have* (her) *tried in court*, 65, 1.; undshē'k tchē'k *finally after some time*, 113, 7.; undsē'ks *sometime*, 136, 5.; únds mbúsant *some time next day*, 136, 4. 144, 8.; undsēt, 136, 8. for úntsē'k at; cf. 70, 4. 137, 1. 2. 144, 5. and Note to 136, 4. 5. Der. un, tchē'k.

u-óhu, term used as refrain at the end of men's songs. Mod. Cf. ī-ū.

upanótkish, d. u-apanótkish, a sort of *dip-net.* Cf. pána.

upáta, upâ'ta, d. u-upáta *to wound* with a long article, or by scratching.

upátia, d. u-upátia *to inflict a wound upon* a person with a long-shaped weapon, implement; partic. upátiantko *slashed; scarred.* Cf. lupatkuéla, mpámptia, u'hlopátana.

upatnótkish, d. upa-upatnótkish *hammer; mallet.*

úsha, û'sha, d. ú-ûsha *to lie, to be extended over* or *along;* said of inan. subjects of long shape: káshma käílatat ushá *the káshma-plant grows extended over the ground*, 146, 7. Cf. 147, 5. and kshúsha, lúsha.

ushíka, d. ushi-ushíka, v. impers., *it blows a gentle breeze.* Mod.

ushíkshka, d. ushi-ushákshka, Kl. for ushíka Mod., q. v.

utáma, udáma, wudáma, d. udá-ud'ma *to cover up:* télish wudámatko *the face is covered*, 87, 13.; *to cover*, as a tub or vase. Cf. wáldsha.

utámsh *cover* of a receptacle, vase or pot.

utátchkia, hutátchkia, vutátchkia *to put a cover upon; to cover*, as against rain; said, e. g., of the smoke-hole of a lodge, 120, 10. Cf. utáma.

utatchkiúla; same as hutatchkiúla, q. v.

utáwa, d. utá-utua *to converse while standing.*

utéwa, udä'wa, d. u-utéwa, v. trans., *to shoot high up in the air; to shoot up perpendicularly*, as an arrow. Der. hu, téwi.

ut'háwa, d. uta-ut'háwa *to shake off*, as dust. Cf. shiulátchka.

utíla, d. u-utíla (1) *to be under, to lie below:* shákta huk u. ubá-ushtat *the awl was under the buckskin.* (2) *to place, put under the surface of the water;* as dip-nets. Cf. i-utíla, lutíla, otílks.

útk'ûtka, d. û-átkûtka *to nod; to bow for a welcome.* Der. útχa.

útχa, d. ú-atχa *to take away, to remove, to wrench off;* shikĕnítkîsh u. *to take a pistol away*, 55, 6.; lóloksgîsh húnkîsh û'tχî! *take the rifle away from him!* 37, 9. Speaking of more than one long object, ítχa. Cf. lútχa.

utüssusá-ash, pl. túmi u., *clown, jester.* Cf. kä'la, sheshχeilá-ash.

û'tch, útch, úds (1) exclamation introducing a wish, advice or exhortation; often connected with gíntak: útch gíntak am nû gē'nt *I should like to go;* útch gît gí! *let go! quit!* û'tch hû'nksh gä'mpĕlîtki (supply gî)! *let him go home!* (2) *never mind! don't care if!* an exclamation of people worrying about something; gäkán a nā't! û'tch nā'lsh hushtchō'ktgî! *let us set out, whether they kill us or not!* 17, 9.; ū'ts gint (for gíntak) shlî'tki nûsh! *never mind, they may shoot me!* 22, 10. Cf. káyudsh, múni (1), támudsh.

útcha, û'dsha, d. ú-utcha *to cut apart, to sever, to split.*

utchá-ika *to seize, pull by the handle* or *long-shaped end:* wawá-ush u *to ring a table-bell;* said of fishing implements. Cf udsháksh, utchín, vuká

utcháya, vutcháya, wudsóya, ntcháya, d. u-utcháya, vū'dsaya, ntchantcháya, and utcha-utcháya (1) *to chop, cut apart; to crack, split*, as wood, logs, sticks: ánku slakótkishtka u. *to split wood with the ax;* utcháyatko ánku *slab, board.* The first d. form means to split in a few places; the second, in many. Cf. nadshā'shak, udshídshi. (2) *to bruise, hurt, injure; to inflict bodily injury*, 59, 11. 61, 16. 17. Der. útcha. Cf. shútka, vud'híta (2).

utchín, d. utchí-utchan *to fish with* any sort of *net.* Cf. utchá-ika.

V

This sound occurs only before the vowel *u*, and *vu* constantly alternates with *u* and *u-u*, *wo*, *wu*, sometimes also with *hu*, *o*, *ō*, *w*, but not with *b*. The *v* occurring in English and foreign terms is rendered in Klamath by *b*. Words most frequently pronounced with initial vu- are given under this heading; others, not found here, to be looked for under U, W For prefixes and distributive forms, see Introductory words to letter U.

vuáklak, d. vuváklak; same as wákalak, q. v.

vuálχa, wálχa, d. of vúlχa, q. v.

vuámiam, d. vuavuámiam, species of *weed* of the *Compositæ* family producing a white woolly fruit. Cf. wálhualam.

vud'híta, ut'híta, udíta, d. vud'hiud'híta, udi-udáta (1) *to make burst, to cut holes*, as into a filled bag or flour-sack. Cf kitíta (2), vud'hitakuéla. (2) *to beat, whip*, inflicting permanent injuries. Der. títa.

vud'hitakuéla, v. trans., *to push down, to roll over and down;* said when the rolling is attended with injuries or breakage: v. ktáyat Sháshapamtchash *he rolled Old Grizzly over the rocks*, 131, 11. Lit. "to make burst by rolling down". Cf. tilankuéla.

vudúka, d. vu-udúka *to strike, beat*, as with a club, or other long article, 69, 1.: nû a vudúkuapka kē'ksh pápkashtka *I am going to strike him with a club.* Different from vutóka, q. v.

vudshlō'shka, d. vu-udshlō'shka (1) *to brush off; to sweep off with a broom.* (2) *to rub, scrub with a brush.*

vudshlōshχnótkish *broom.* Cf. ndshashlína

vudshóka, ûtchóχa, d. vu-udshóχa (1) *to scrub, clean by scrubbing; to sweep.* (2) *to wash, clean;* sháplash v. *to clean dishes;* vudshû'χi hûn shulō't'sh mi! *clean your dress!* Cf. tédsha, temádsha.

vudshokálχa, d. vu-udshokálχa *to wash out, clean off, scour;* said of stains, dots, blood, 40, 16.

vudshoknótkish, pl. túmi v. *scrubbing brush.*

vudshū'shka, d. vu-udshū'shka *to clean off from; to sweep* with a broom. Der. vudshóka. Cf. vudshlō'shka.

vu'hlî'lsh, d. vu'hlî'ulalsh *skin, hide* of elk or antelope. Cf. mbá-ush.

vuhupiéga, vu-upiéga, d. vuhuhapiéga, vu-uapiéga *to carry, drive before oneself; to stir up;* said of whirlwinds, wind-gusts: shléwish v. nkíllilksh *the wind is carrying dust* Cf. píena.

vuíg *salmon*, which has become *discolored* by old age.

vuíχankish, wíχanksh *green grass*, standing or just mowed. Cf. kshū'n.

vúiχin, vúiχe, d. vu-uíχîn *to surpass in strength, to conquer, defeat:* hû lā'p lalákiash v. *he defeated two officers*, 56, 4.; pēn vúiχe *again they were victorious*, 54, 11. Mod. Cf. kshúiχi, lúiχi, winíχi (1).

vuiníχi; same as winíχi, q. v.

vuiplé-ush, wipléwĕsh, u-ipĕlíwash, species of forest-bird, small and of gray color; incantation, 171; 70. Der. vúya (2), -pĕli.

vúish, d. vu-úish, the position of the four sticks in the shúlshēsh-game, by which the two thicker ones lie on one side under the pá'hla, the two slender ones (sχútash) on the other, 79, 4. and Note.

vúya, d vuivúya (1) *to shake oneself, to shake one's body*, 190; 9. (2) *to shake the wings; to flutter, fly*, 169; 51.

vuyá-aga, vū'yak (1) species of small *sucker-fish*. Cf. yē'n, vúnai. (2) Vuyá-ak, Wúyāk, nom. pr. fem., "*Sucker-Eater*". Cf. Note to 64, 1, p. 67.

vuyálapsh, 112, 19.; same as wayálapsh, q. v.

vuyámna, d. vuiviámna, v. intr. (1) *to shake* or *contort oneself, to swing the body about*, 190; 10. (2) *to blow around, to whirl about in the sky;* said of the storm-blast, 168; 42.: p'laína nû v *I am blowing up in the skies*, 173; 6. Der. vúya.

vúyukiaks, d. vuyû'yakiaks *arm-pit*. Cf. kä'katīlsh.

vuyumkédsha, d. vuyuyamkédsha, v. intr., *to whirl about*, as dry leaves in the wind. Der. vuyámna.

vuká, uká, wûχá *fishing-rod*, made of a *pole* or *reed*. Cf. shué-ush.

vukéta, d. vuké-ukta *to strike glowing wood* to elicit fire.

vukétchta, d. vuke-ukétchta *to strike flint* to elicit sparks.

vúkish (1) *fishing-place:* wû'ksχēn (for vukîshχē'ni) génuapkug *intending to go to the fishing-place*, 131, 10. (2) Vû'kshχēni, nom. pr. of a locality on the Williamson River below the Sprague River junction; said to be named after little suckers. Cf. vuyá-aga, vuká.

Vúksalkshi, Wúksalks; see Wō'ksalkshi.

Vúkshi, nom. pr. of a camping-place on the Upper Sprague River. The name is interpreted by "Old Fireplace". Der. vúkish, -i.

vukúta, d. vu-ukúta *to scrape:* wátitka vukútank *scraping with knives*, and thereby reducing to powder, 150, 8. Cf. vulína.

vúla, wû'la, vulá, d. vú-ula (1) *to inquire, ask a question*, 40, 18. 64, 8. 101, 13. 14. 105, 3. 14. 121, 13.; pän shash v. *then he asked them*, 105, 7.; vulanuápka nû nanukä'nash *I will inquire of everybody.* Cf. vulánkia. (2) *to ask for, require*, 39, 9.; *to beg*, 119, 3.; pî ansh vúlampka pátki gíug *he requested me to eat.* In 127, 3. it stands incorrectly for vúlχa, q. v.

vúlal, úlal, d. úla-ulal *cottonwood-tree: Populus angustifolia:* v.-tchuyésh *hat* or *head-cover made of cottonwood-* or *aspen-bark*, with circular and wide brim, high, with paint put on in spots; vulálat *under the cottonwood-tree*, 183; 15 Cf. pû'kalsh.

Vulálkshi, Ulálksi, nom. pr. of (1) *Cottonwood Creek*, a little brook emptying into Lower Klamath Lake from the southeast, in Modoc County, California. Here the Peace Commissioners met at John Fairchild's farm-house, during the Modoc campaign, on February 20, 1873: Vûlálkshi gîshî', 38, 6. 7. (2) *Cottonwood*, camping-site on Sprague River.

vulán, ulán, d. vulá-ulan *to watch for the fish at the ice-holes.* Cf. uláwa.

vulánkia, d. vu-ulánkia *to inquire; to inform oneself*, 141, 1. Der. vúla.

vúlantana, d. vu-úlantana *to ask* or *inquire of repeatedly* or *continually*, 78, 3. Der. vúla.

vuléli, vu'léli, d. vu-uléli *to descend into, to run down into*, 120, 14. 16.

vúli, vû'li, d. vu-úli *to fall down.* Cf. nû'lidsha, vuléli.

vulína, d. vu-ulína, vū'lina (1) *to pare* with the knife; *to trim, to whittle, to peel off.* Cf. ktchelóla. (2) *to smooth off; to make smooth, even; to plane.* Cf ilína, taláka (2), vukúta.

vulíni, d. vu-ulíni *to scrub, scrape off:* v. tchílak *to scrape off fish scales.*

vulínish, pl. túmi v., *joiner, cabinet-maker;* lit. "one who is smoothing, planing." Der. vulína (2).

vúlχa, vû'lk̲a, d. vuálχa, wálχa (1) *to reply to a question; to answer*, 37, 1. 121, 6. 8. 10. Cf. kédsha (3), shawálχa. (2) *to borrow:* vû'lk̲ashti (for vulχápkashti) wátch *on a borrowed horse*, 189; 4., cf. 6. (3) *to loan, to lend.* Quot. under tidshéwa. Der. vúla.

vulódsha, ulódsha, d. vulōlódsha *to chop, cut, split;* said of many long objects, as blocks of wood, rails etc. 35, 12.: ánku piták vulódshan gî, Mod., *he is splitting wood for himself.* Cf. udshídshi, ukáta.

vultchíkish, d. vu-ultchíkish (1) adj., *narrow-headed, long-headed; dolichocephalic.* (2) Vû'ltchiksh, nom. pr. fem. Kl.

vúluandsham, vû'luansham, vúlvantcham, û'lvantch(am), d. vuvá-luandsham (1) *cedar tree,* with dark-colored bark, the blocks of which are used for fire-drills; probably some species of *Juniperus:* v. ánku *cedar wood.* Cf. kétlash. (2) *redwood: Sequoia sempervirens.*

vumí, vû'mi, d. vú-umi (1) *to bury in the ground; to caché,* 147, 17.; *to put, store underground,* 134, 13. 15. and Note. Cf. ílkshla, p'nána. (2) subst., *caché; locality where provisions are stored underground.* (3) *to bury a corpse* or *to dispose of its ashes after cremation,* Mod., 39, 7. 85, 1. 17.: vûmî-û'lan *after having interred, after burial,* 85, 12. Cf. ísha, tchékĕli.

vumísh, d. vú-umish, subst.; same as vumí (2), 147, 17. Cf. ílktcha.

vún, wû'n, u-ún, d. vu-uán, vuwán *elk,* the largest species of American deer except the moose; chestnut-red, grayish in winter: *Cervus canadensis:* wō'n lakí *elk-buck,* 190; 16.; wō'n shû'dshna *to chase, pursue an elk,* 193; 14.; vúnăm wî'hle, Mod., *elk fawn;* vúnam wileága *elk fawn of tender age.* Incantation of five female elks, 174; 7.; wû'nam tû't *elk's teeth.* These are of a rounded, flattened shape and of a brownish color; those of young animals rose-colored. Teeth of old animals are appended to garments, and often form the end of hair-braids; they are regarded as amulets, and also serve as a currency, fifty purchasing a pony. Teeth of young elks are not seen among the Máklaks. Cf. mbá-ush, táwalsh, vu'hlî'lsh.

vû'na, vû'n'ha, d. wū'na, vú-una *to finish up, achieve, to have* something *done,* 105, 2.: î unk vû'n'a *you have finished, you have come to an end* with it; vû'na an gé-u stéginsh lédshish *I have finished knitting my stocking;* î hû'nk vû'nhuapka *you will achieve it,* 139, 2. Cf. shutóla.

vúnai, wû'na-i, pl. túmi v., species of freshwater fish, resembling a sucker. Cf. tépa, udsháksh, vuyá-aga.

vúnak, vunága, unák, d. vû-unága, vuná-unak *son, male offspring;* used alternatively with wéash: ké-u v. *my son;* Tsaskáyalam v. *Weaslet's son,*

108, 2., cf. 3. 109, 10.–16.; mî û'nak *your son*, 141, 8.; únaka m'na Aíshishash shtílta *he informed his son Aíshish of it*, 94, 8., cf. 95, 8.; vunaká m'na *his son*, 94, 10.; vuna-únaga is contr. into wanúnga, 112, 1. Cf. pé-ip.

vúnakaga, ū'nakak, d. vu-únakaga *little son*, a term with double dim. ending, 96, 11. 107, 16. 108, 1. 109, 13.–16. 110, 3. 5. 15. Dim. vúnak.

vunáldsha *to start on an elk hunt, to hunt elks.* Der. vún. Cf. gánkanka.

vunékish, d. vune-unékish *voracious, ravenous; very hungry.* Der. unéga.

vúnep, vúnäp, wû'nip, û'nep, d. vû-únep *four*, 33, 6. 44, 8.: vunípa shéktatχatko *one-fourth part;* te-unepánta v. pé-ula *fourteen.* Cf. pákalaksh.

vúnepni, wunépni, únepni, abbr. vuníp̄i, d. vu-unépni (1) adv. num., *four times:* v. taúnep *forty*, 37, 22.; v. té-unepanta té-unep *four hundred*, cf. 33, 6. 37, 20.; v. waíta giúlan *Thursday;* únîpni waítash *during four days*, 75, 14.; vûnî'pnî taúnepni yards *forty yards away* (from the camp), 40, 13. (2) adj. num., *four:* wenépî wéwanuish *four wives*, 101, 4. Quot. under kē, No. 1, (2).

vúnsh, wû'nsh, wō'ns, d. vúwansh, wú-ōns (1) *dugout canoe;* these Indians possess no other boats but pine-logs hollowed out, round below, and about 20 feet long, 122, 21. 23. 148, 1.: wō'ns î'lktsat *they will submerge their dugouts*, 74, 15.; vúnshtat ilápka *to load into a canoe;* vû'nsat tamádsa *to fasten on the bow of a canoe*, 149, 22., cf. 150, 5.; vû'nshatka gépka *to arrive, approach in a canoe* or *canoes*, 28, 2. Cf. sχéna. (2) *boat, sailboat, scow* or any other water vehicle manufactured by whites: vû'nshatka sk̲ä'na *to row out in a boat*, 78, 7. Cf. shneklōtchnótkish.

vunshága, wúnshak, d. vú-ānshak *little dugout, canoe, boat.* Dim. vúnsh.

vunshákaptchi, d. vu-ānshákaptchi, adj., *long and hollow-shaped;* lit. "small-canoe-like". Der. vunshága.

vúsha, vússa, wū'sa, d. vú-usha (1) *to fear, to be in terror of; to be terrified* or *scared at*, 70, 2. 7. 147, 13.: at vushá E-ukskî'shash *now they were afraid of the Lake men*, 28, 12.; vû'ssa shū'ldshash *the troops took fright*, 30, 9. 31, 3.; vû'shuk *from fright*, 88, 10.; vû'shuk Sháshapamtchash m'nálsh pînódshuapksht *fearing that Old Grizzly might overtake them*, 122, 5. Cf. shínamshta. (2) *to be a coward, poltroon; to run away through fright.*

Vushî'nkam Tínuash, nom. pr. of a locality on Klamath Marsh; lit. "where a snake was found drowned", 74, 15. From wíshink, tínuash.

vúshish, wō'sis, d. vú-ushish (1) *terrified, scared at*, 19, 3.; *frightened, afraid of.* (2) *coward.* Der. vúsha.

vúshmush, ū'shmush, pl. túmi v., the Mod. pronunciation of múshmush.

vushó, wushú, û'shû, pl. túmi v., *chest, breast, bosom*, 42, 10.: shlín û'shûtal *he shot him in the breast*, 110, 17. Cf. édshash, kídshash, páni.

vúta, more frequently wû'ta, wutá, d. vú-uta, wuwáta (1) *to strike, beat* with a long-shaped article, as with a club, ax Cf. shu-úta, vúya, vutódsha, vutóka. (2) *to keep off, to hold at a distance:* ke-utchíshash wuwatuápkasht *in order to keep off the gray wolves*, 88, 2. (3) *to eat up, consume; to eat, make a repast, have a meal:* nánuk wû'ta *he ate up everything*, 113, 8.; *to make use of*, 137, 3. Cf. lólomak.

vutátchkia, 120, 10.; see utátchkia.

vutéka, d. vute-utéga *to chop fine:* tchúlēks v. *to chop meat.* Cf. vukúta.

vutikápka *to put out, protrude the tongue:* vutikapkía nû'sh hût *he draws the tongue at me.*

vútχa, wútka, d. vú-utχa *to fall down upon* something. Cf. hínua

vû'tχi, d. vú-utχi *to fall down on the ground:* hishuáksh kat gû'ka wû'tχî hû'k kóshtat *the man who climbed that pine-tree fell down from it.* Cf. vû'li.

vutódsha, d. vu-utódsha (1) *to remove, cast off;* said of long-shaped or anim. objects. (2) *to repudiate, reject.* (3) *to remove from office, depose from position*, 61, 9. Der vúta (1). Cf. shnékĕlui.

vutódshna, vûtû'dshna, d. vu-utúdshna (1) *to throw, hurl* sticks, strings or other long-shaped objects, 80, 9. (2) *to throw away, reject; to repudiate*, 59, 21. 78, 2. Cf. kédsha, nutódshna, shékatcha.

vutóya, utóya, d. vuto-utóya *to dig, excavate, make a hole in the ground* with a tool, spade: nād unák utotoyetámpka *we have commenced to dig early in the morning.* Cf. ibutúya, putóya, sputúya, shutóya.

vutoyótkish, utoyū'tksh, d. vutotoyótkish (1) *hoe, spade.* (2) *pick, pickax* or other *sharp digging tool.* Cf. meyótkish.

vutóka, vutóχa, d. vu-utóχa, v. trans. (1) *to swing around; to swing in the air.* (2) *to catch with the lasso.* Different from vudúka, q. v. Der. vúta (1).

vutókakua, d. vu-utókakua (1) *to move* like a clock-pendulum, *to swing to and fro* on a support. (2) subst., *clock-pendulum.* Cf. nutókakua.

vutókanka, d. vu-utókanka, v. trans., *to swing by one's arm* or *hand;* said of long-shaped objects. Der. vutóka.

vutoknótkish, d. vu-utoknótkish *lasso;* used in capturing antelopes, wild horses etc. Der. vutóka.

vutólχa, wutúlχa, d. vu-utû'lχa *to throw down, to throw on the ground,* said of a long or anim. object, 55, 5.: máklăks shnukán v. *the Indians seized and threw him down,* 42, 11.; skúpmank v. *to conquer by physical force.*

vutuálχa, wutuwálχa, d. vu-utuwálχa *to throw, cast up in the air:* gé-u tchuyésh nû v. *I throw up my hat;* wutû'walχa shuekō'shtka tchímma-ash *they throw up the game-string with* their *poles,* 80, 9.

vutu-ípĕle, d. vu-utu-ípĕle *to throw back, to return to* somebody *by throwing,* 80, 11. Der. vúta (1).

vutukótkish, udokótkish, vutkū'tksh, údokōtch, d. vu-utokótkish *whip-stick;* a heavy, conical rounded stick of hard wood, in the end of which the nawálash or whip-reed is inserted. Der. vutóka (1). Cf. lĕgákish.

vutchéwa, d. vutche-utchéwa *to jump out of the water; to make a somersault out of the water,* as fish. Der. tchéwa. Cf. utchín.

vu-úa, d. vuwúa; same as wóa, q. v.

W.

The sound *w* is used here only before vowels; it never has a labial sound approaching the German *w* or the English *w* in *wear, wine.* Terms in which initial *w* occurs before *-u* are written *vu.* Initial wa- in some instances stands for the prefix u-, as in wapálash, wawíkanka. Verbs with initial wawa-, chiefly used in their d. forms, have been inserted under their absolute form in wa-.

wá, u-á (d. wáwa), pl. túmi wá, v. intr., used of a plurality of subjects only: (1) *to dwell, stay, remain in* or *within.* Cf. wā'sh. (2) *to live, to exist, to be in a* certain *place, spot, land* or other locality: kat gēk wá *those which live* (there), 129, 7.; kinkáni tût wá *few of them exist there,* 134, 16.; tánni gúshû mî ktchínkshtat wá? *how many hogs are in your pen?* Cf. ktáyalish. (3) *to move about, to fly, flutter, swarm* or *swim around;* said of animals, the medium in which they exist being usually added: págashtat hû múlk wá, Mod., *worms live in moist ground;* nánuktua kiä'm ámbutat wá *all kinds of fish existing in the water,* 94, 4. Cf. nadshā'shak, tchía.

wadshákuisham, d. wa-udshákuisham, species of coarse *grass,* growing to the length of about twelve inches. Cf. watéskuam.

wádshuga, d. wawádshuga *to remain, stay continually at* or *within;* said of many subjects. Cf. tchī'dsha.

waggáya, wakáya, d. wawaggáya; see tchaggáya.

waggídsha, d. wa-uggídsha (1) *to turn, revolve about, to make a complete revolution* or *turn; to turn oneself around.* (2) *to return, to come back* (in a circle, as it were): at ké-u steínash wakídsha *now my vitality* (lit. "heart") *has returned,* 175; 17. Der. aggédsha.

wá'hlash, wáh'lka etc.; see wálash, wálχa, etc.

wá'hlkîsh, wálkish *pole, stick; pole* as used in games, 80, 11. Cf. shué-kūsh, wálash.

wá'hlχa, 114, 5.; same as wálχa, q. v.

wá'hlta, d. wawá'hlta *to watch, to be on the lookout* in the capacity of a *scout; to be watchful against* thieves, enemies etc.

waíha, d. wawaíha Mod., wawíha Kl. (1) *to wait upon, serve.* (2) subst., *negro.* (3) *to wait for, to expect:* käílatat wawálχa wawaíha *they sit on the ground and wait,* 85, 2. and Note.

wá-ish, d. wawá-ish, second d. wawáwish *what produces offspring, fruits, crops:* käíla kaítua wawá-ish *unproductive land;* Móatok pî'la tû'm wawá-wish gî tchípsham *only the Modoc country is very productive in tchípash-grass,* 149, 11. Cf. waíshi, wéash.

waíshi, d. wawî'shi *to generate, procreate; to cohabit with.* Der. wá-ish. Cf. shnáwedsh, wéash.

waíta, wäíta, d. wawíta, wäwíta (1) *to pass a day:* tína w., lápni w. *to pass one, two days;* tsúi nat w. *we passed one day* or *the day,* 21, 12.; cf. túměni, tunépni (1). (2) *to wait one day; to lay over for a day and night,* 29, 9. 75, 2. (3) adv., *during a whole day, all day,* 110, 18: w. shéllual *they fought all day,* 37, 21.; ndáni w. *for three days,* 42, 18. 43, 1.; nä'sh waítak (for waíta ak) *on a single day,* 56, 7. and Note. Cf. ndáni, pä'dshit, súndē giúla, túměni.

waítan, wäítan, d. wawítan, adv., *all day long, the whole day:* w. shlō'ktsna óksua nû *I spit and coughed all day long;* lútkeshtkan w. shuéwa *I have angled the whole day long.* Partic. of waíta; abbr. into waíta, see waíta (3). Cf. pashiúta.

waítash, wäítash, d. wawaítash (1) *one day with night ensuing:* tánkěni

w. *after so and so many days*, 73, 7.; cf. 66, 2. 88, 4., mbúshant. (2) *day:* gén w. *to-day;* únîpni w. *during four days*, 75, 14.; náyant waítashtat *on another day, some day*, 66, 10. Der. waíta.

Waitä'nknî, Wétänkni, or W. máklaks, nom. pr., *Warm Spring Indian* of Des Chutes Valley, Oregon, belonging to the Sahaptin family; also called Yámakni and Lókuashtkni, q. v., 78, 10.; Wäitängî'sham tĕmćska wáts *they stole horses from the Warm Spring Indians*, 18, 2.

waitóla, d. wawitóla (1) *to have passed a whole day*, or *a day and the night following it:* waitólan *at one day's end;* lápĕni waitō'lan *two days after*, Mod., 54, 18.; ndáni waitólank *three days after*, 66, 8., cf. 66, 2.; ndā'ni tchēk waitólank *finally after the lapse of three days*, 66, 6, cf. 8.; tû'nepni waitólat *during five days*, 70, 1. and Note; tutenépni waitólan *after five days have elapsed in every instance*, 85, 1.; Mod.; cf. 88, 4.; tánknî waitō'-lan *a few days after this*, 43, 4. (2) adv., w. or waitólank, waitólan *yesterday;* sometimes used instead of the more frequent úna. Der. waíta.

waíwash, weíwash, poss. wayō'sham, d. wáwiwash, waweíwash *snow-goose*, a long-necked white goose: *Anser hyperboreus*, 180; 13. 185; 40. 189; 3. Often observed flying before the advent of storms (wítchtaks), and hence believed to have the power of producing them; incantation 170; 69.: wayō'sham stû'tχantk *having the voice of the snow-goose*, 183; 19.; equivalent to: "having a lovely, harmonious voice." Onomatop.

wayálapsh, wiyálaps, vuyálaps, d. wawīálapsh (1) *icicle*, 112, 19. (2) *floating cake of ice, ice-chunk*, 179; 4. Der. wayálpa.

wayálpa, d. wawīálpa, v. intr., *to form icicles*, 111, 20.; *to form pieces* or *chunks of ice, to turn into ice.* Cf. wésh.

wayō'sham, 183; 19.; see waíwash.

wak, wák *how, in which manner;* particle used either interrogatively, relatively or demonstratively: (1) interrogatively, *how?* wák ak psé-utiwash tchí-uapk lû'ldam? *how would the people be able to live through the winter?* 105, 8.; tû'sh ak nen hû'k wák kä'la? *where are they and what are they doing?* 110, 19.; wakaí? (for wák ká-i?) *why not?* 105, 10. Connected with the verbs gî *to exist, to be*, and gî *to act, to do*, wak often, but not always, assumes the meaning of *why? for what reason?* thus corresponding to tuá, q. v.; wák gî? wákgi? wák gîsht? *how? in which manner?* lit.

"how doing?" 65, 5.; wákgî pä'dshit húshlta î? *how do you do to-day?* wák gîtko, wák gîtk *for what cause?* lit. "having acted how?" 183; 15. 184; 27.; wák gíug? *why?* lit. "for doing what?" 184; 26.; wák la giúga, waklakiúka, wak a gíuga *of course, undoubtedly, certainly;* wák î' ûn gíug' ktû'pka? *why do you slap* (the child)? 96, 4.; wák î gén gîtk? *what are you doing here?* lit "how are you acting here?" 101, 14.; wák lîsh? (for wák lîsh gî?) Mod. *what is the matter? why then?* lit. "how is it then?" 40, 14.; wák ma (supply: î hémkanka)? *what do you say?* used when a question has not been well understood; wak tála, waktála, abbr. wák ta *why then?* lit. "how then, how after all?" 65, 5. 110, 18. 158; 55.; wąk ta gíug? *for what reason then?* 110, 10. Combined with tuá? in: tuá î wák gí-uapkug tē'bl sánahōli? *for what purpose do you require the table?* (2) relatively and demonstratively: *how, in which manner; so, in such a manner:* ḵá-i tchín wák ō'skank *I do not mind it in any manner*, 65, 1.; wák îsh shútä! *do something for me! help me!* lit. "work for me in such a way!" 111, 14.; pákish wák kû'tsag! *how good is the gudgeon to eat!* 178; 1.; wák nen sémtsalka *for the manner by which she found out*, 65, 2. Cf. léwak, mat, wakaítch, wákaptchi.

wákai, wák hai (1) interr., emphatic form of wak, embodying actuality: *how? how then?* wák hai tchî' m's nû shuté-uapk? *in which manner must I then protect you?* 111, 15. Cf. hai, wakaítch, wák hai la gēn. (2) wakaí (for wak ḵá-i) *how not, why not*, 105, 10.

wakaítch, wák haitch, emphatic form of wak: (1) interr., *how then?* w. gíug? *why? to what end? why after all?* 105, 7. 141, 11.; wák haitch āt nûsh gî'-uapk a? *what are ye going to do with me?* lit. "how are ye going to act upon me?" 95, 18.; wák haitch hûk híshuaksh shéshatk? *what is that man's name?* (2) rel. and dem., *in which manner.* Cf. haítch, húmasht, wákai (1).

Wákakshi, Wákaksh, abbr. Wáka nom. pr. (1) of a mountain on Upper Klamath Lake. (2) a locality on the western shore of Upper Klamath Lake, where an ancient mortuary sweat-lodge of the tribe is standing: W. spúklishtat *at the sweat-lodge at Wáka*, 142, 6. Named after the tuákish- *or* wákish-crane, cf. tuákish. Cf. spû'klish (2).

wákaktoksh *in the same manner as; just as:* w. hû nánuk tchía *to live just like all others* (all American citizens), 39, 9.; wákaktak *equally as*, 139, 3.

wákalak, wakálaχ, vuáklak, d. wa-ukálak (1) *inclosure, corral* limited by a fence or stone-wall: kitchkáni w., abbr. kítchk' w., *a corral of small extent;* wáklakam or wakálakat kaíshtish *gate of inclosure; wall-gate.* Quot. under ginátant, kpulí. (2) *fence* or *stone-wall* of inclosure.

wakáluish, d. wawákaluish (1) *leg below knee, lower leg.* Cf. tchúlash. (2) *shin-bone, bone of lower leg.* (3) *withers; lower end of mane:* kídshash w., Mod., *dorsal fin.* Cf. awálĕsh, élhuish, tchû'ksh.

wakálwakalsh, pl. túmi w., *Adam's apple: thyroid cartilage.* Cf. kálkali, laggalagásh, sχutkanū'tkish (2), wakwákli.

wákaptchi, wákaptch, wáktchi, d. wawákaptchi, wawáktchi, adj., *how formed, how shaped* or *conditioned:* wákaptch nen nē'pka *how appears, looks,* 192; 4.; wáktch a télak, for: wákaptcha a télak *what* or *such a kind of a waistcoat,* 186; 50.; waktchí huk pä'tch gîtk! *what a curious foot he had!* 24, 18. From wak, -ptchi.

wákash, wáksas; same as tuákish, q. v. Cf. wákashak.

wákash (1) *bone-awl,* 105, 6. 120, 21. Cf. káko (1), sákta. (2) *mother-of-pearl;* the incrustation forming the inside of the *Haliotis shell* of the Pacific Coast (Span. *avlone*); cut into oval pieces and worn as ornament around the neck, on garments etc.: w. snáwākish *mother-of-pearl* (or *bone*) *necklace.* Cf. ktchák, láktash, wakwákli.

wákashak *young tuákish-crane.* Incantation, 170; 64. Dim. tuákish.

wâ'kashla; see wókashla.

wakatchótkish, d. wa-ukatchótkish *rake.*

wákĕna, wákna, d. wawákna *to experience the natural alteration of the voice,* as boys do after their fifteenth year; *to alter, change one's voice.* Cf. kuā'nkuana, shuákia, shuáktcha.

Wákĕnamtch, nom. pr. of a Modoc man, called after his changeable voice. Der. wákĕna, ámtch.

wákgi? d. wawákgi? interr. adv., *how? in which manner?* see wák (1).

wák hai la gēn! the Kl. form of oká-ilagen! q. v.

wakíanhua, wakiánua, wakéanhua *perhaps, may be; by chance,* 60, 12. 129, 3. 5. 144, 7.; w. spulhí-uapka mîsh *perhaps I may lock you up,* 59, 1. Der. wák, yánhua.

wákinsh *red paint* for face and body; prepared from a resin flowing from the pán or pánam-tree, 150, 6.–9. Cf. walákish.

wákish, wakísh, d. wá-ukish *inside ladder;* ladder leading from the roof of the winter-lodge into its interior, 111, 20. 112, 4. 175; 14. 180; 22. Cf. ga-ulúlkish, gukĕnō'tkish, lûldamaláksh, shashtanulólash, tánt.

waklakága, wáklakak *small inclosure* or *corral.* Dim. wákalak.

wáklkish *table; four-legged table.* Vulgarism for pák'lgish, q. v.

wákma, wák ma, Mod. for wák mat Kl. Cf. mat, wak (1).

wā'ko, *or* wā'kuam, d. wawā'ko, wawákuam *hemlock pine;* a species of pine-trees with a grayish bark, growing, e. g., around Klamath Marsh. Seems to be the Douglas pine, *Abies Douglasii.* Cf. Wák-Talíkshi.

wákogsh, wáχoks, d. wawákoksh *any round-shaped receptacle,* as: (1) *sack, bag, pouch, purse:* tálalam w. *money-purse.* (2) *sack holding about one hundred pounds* of provisions, grain, seeds etc.; when filled with wókash-seed, it is sold for about two dollars, 74, 10.; shápĕleam w. *sack of flour,* Mod. Cf pála-ash, wíllishik. (3) *bottle,* Kl.; *cask, barrel,* Mod.: lámam-w. *whisky-bottle,* or any kind of *glass-bottle.* Cf. heyéna, lámkosh. (4) *sheath* or *case* for instruments, spectacles etc.: shláyaksam w. *powder-horn.* (5) *shell* of mollusks: klē'dshuam w. *clam-shell.*

wáksha, d. wawáksha *to gallop.* Cf. shlúihuya, shnä'-uldsha.

wákshna, d. wawákshna (1) *to put moccasins* (or *shoes*) *on:* wawákshnatko *having moccasins on both feet,* 131, 7. (2) subst., *moccasin;* mostly manufactured of buckskin, 131, 9. 12 (3) subst., *shoe* of American manufacture. Cf. stalégatko, stíkshui.

Wák-Talíkshi, nom. pr. of a camping place near Klamath Marsh; lit. "Pine-on-River". Der. wā'ko, talíga. Cf. K̲ä'k̲-Talíksh.

waktä'lash, a tree furnishing a kind of wood used for making shafts; often spotted, 180; 19. Cf. ktélo.

waktchí, 24, 18.; wáktch, 186; 50.; same as wákaptchi, q. v.

wákwaka, d. wawákwaka *to turn into steam, to become steam:* k̲élpkug ámbu w. *by heat water becomes steam.* Cf. tuáka.

wákwakinsh, d. wawákwakinsh *red-headed woodpecker* or *log-cock,* body black; incantations: 170; 65., 174; 13. Cf. kilíwash, skaúkûsh.

wakwákli, d. wawakwákli *high-pointed, conical:* w. *or* abbr. wákwak nû'sh *a high-pointed head.* Cf. hápa.

wála, d wa-úla (1) *to sweat, perspire,* as after bodily exertion, after danc-

ing or through the heat of fire. Cf. shuálka No. 2. (2) *to dance at "doctor-dances"*, 70, 1. 7. 75, 19. Cf. spû'kli.

wálakgîsh *watching-place;* spot where hunters are on the lookout for game, cf. 74, 18. Der. wálχa.

walákish, d. wa-ulákish (1) *resin; liquid resin, turpentine.* Cf. lalágo. (2) *pitch, resinous* or *glutinous substance* used in adjusting or fastening the several parts of arrows together. Cf. lák'laka, ntē'ktish, shûlhípěli.

waláktcha d. wa-uláktcha *to go out hunting.* Der. wálχa. Cf. wálakgîsh.

Walamkshíni, adj., *belonging* or *referring to Rogue River Butte and its surroundings:* W. wálish *Rogue River Valley's rocky sites.* Cf. Wálamsh.

wálamna, d. wawálamna, chiefly used in the d. form; see tchálamna.

Wálamsh, *or* W. Yaína (1) nom pr. of *Rogue River Butte*, a mountain at the head of Rogue River Valley, almost due west of Fort Klamath: Wálamsi *at* or *to the headwaters of Rogue River*, 16, 3. (2) Wálamsh, nom. pr. of *the Rogue River* among the Modocs. Der. wal- in wálish.

Wálamskni, pl. túmi W. (1) adj., *belonging to, coming from Rogue River Valley*, in Southwestern Oregon. (2) W., *or* W. máklaks, nom. pr., *Rogue River Indian.* These Indians belong, like the Umpqua, to the Tinné family of aborigines; they formerly inhabited the largest part of the country drained by the Rogue River and its tributaries (Illinois River, Applegate Creek etc.), and also held the coast of the Pacific Ocean between 41° 30′ and 43° of latitude. They are sometimes called Tototen or Tutatami after one of their tribes, which was settled at the mouth of the Rogue River. When they had been subjugated during the long and bloody Oregon war, the majority of this race and of their allies in war, the Shasti Indians, were removed to the coast reservations, though many still remain in their old haunts and fishing places. Dr. Hubbard, in an article written in February 1856, before their removal and the cession of their lands by treaty to the Government of the United States, fixed the number of Rogue River tribes, each under a chief, at thirteen, and the number of Indians at 1,205. Two episodes of their local quarrels with the É-ukshikni are sketched in our Texts, pp. 16–18. A Rogue River chief is mentioned, 16, 6. sqq. Der. Wálamsh. Cf. Ámpkokni, Sóltchokni, Tchakä'nkni.

W á l a m s w a s h , or W. máklaks, Mod. for Wálamskni (2) Kl.: Wálamswasham käíla *Rogue River Valley.* Der. Wálamsh, wá.

w á l a s h , wă''hlas, d. wă'-ulash (1) *stick, pole, support, post, lodge-pillar, lodge-pole, scalp-pole; tree stem* in 170; 65. (2) a *bush* or *tree* not specified, having a stem of 1 to 2 inches diameter, from which poles are cut by the natives; incantation, 170; 66. Cf. téwa, suffix -wala.

w á l ā s h , d. wá-ulāsh, whitish *glutinous substance* of the *eye.*

w á l d s h a , wáltcha, d. wawáldsha *to cover, cover up; to lay upon, put on top of, to superimpose,* 148, 17.: skû'tash a w. *they spread a blanket over,* 82, 3.; käíla waltchátko *covered with earth,* 82, 2. Cf shawáltcha, wálshash.

w á l h h ' k a , 43, 11.; see wálχa No. 2.

w á l h u a l a m , huálhuălam, pl. túmi w., species of *sage-brush;* a plant with yellow flowers and woolly pods or fruit, of the family of *Compositæ;* eaten by cattle. Cf vuámiam.

w a l í g a , d. wawalíga, chiefly used in the distributive form; see tchalíga.

w a l í χ i s h , d. wawalíχish *slanderer, tell-tale.* Kl. for û'lkish Mod.

w á l i s h , walī'sh, wálidsh, d. wáwalish, wá-ulidsh (1) *cliff, edge of hill, rocky eminence, high boulder, detached rock-cliff,* 179; 3.: Walamkshíni w. *the upper* or *rocky portion of Rogue River Valley;* walídsat *on cliffs,* 146, 7. walî'sh î-utíla *under the cliffs,* 31, 1. (2) *shore beach* or *bank* of river, lake, sea, when either rocky or studded with trees. Cf. ktá-i, sχówashka, shuála, tgalíga and suffix -wala

w á l k i s h , wálks, d. wawálkish *hole in the ground* scooped out for a lodge. For stsá-usa=wálks, 180; 23., cf. shtchá-ush.

w á l χ a *to reply,* 121, 10.; d. of vúlχa, q. v.

w á l χ a , wá'hlχa, wá'hlka, wál'hha, d. wawálχa, wawá'hlχa (1) *to watch, to look out for; to keep an eye on, to keep within sight,* 43, 11 90, 11. 14.: in 90, 10. 11. 14. it assumes the additional meaning of *to stand up, arise;* see Note. Cf. sha-ulánka, shuálka No. 1. (2) *to hide in ambush for watching.* (3) *to wait, expect, tarry:* w. húkĕnûksht *he waited until they would rush out,* 113, 22. (4) *to sit, to sit around,* as in expectation, 34, 13. 14.: käílatat wawálχa *they sit on the ground,* 85, 2.; wawálχank tchípash népatka hlópa *sitting around they sop the tchípash-mush with their hands,* 149, 10. Speaking of one subject sitting, tchélχa.

walχátchaga, walχátchka, a quadruped described as a black, large-sized *marten* with a long tail; probably the *fisher*, *Mustela Pennantii*. Incantations, 154; 15. 177; 7. 180; 1.

walχátchkatko *dressed in the skin of the walχátchaga-marten; poorly, miserably dressed*, 189; 7.

Wálpi, nom. pr. of (1) a mountain near Modoc Point, east side of Upper Klamath Lake. (2) a locality at the source of Sprague River.

wálshash, d. wawálshash *what forms a cover; what envelopes, wraps in:* nkásham w. *peritoneum*. Der. wáldsha. Cf. skútash.

wálta, huálta, d. wawálta, huahuálta (1) *to make noise, to rattle*, 166; 17.: käíla nî w. *I the earth am trembling*, 176; 3.; pápkash huálta *lumber is rattling*, when men walk on it, 155; 18. 178; 7. Cf. kúdshinksh. (2) *to sound, resound*, as a bell. Cf. shnáhualta. (3) *to emit musical sounds* or *clangs*.

waltákpĕli, hualtákpĕli, d. wawaltákpĕli *to talk over and over, to deliberate upon* a subject; *to debate, converse upon*. From wáltka, -pĕli.

wáltka, huáltka, d. wawáltka, huahuáltka (1) *to make noise by talking loudly* or *promiscuously together; to speak promiscuously, to talk all at once*. (2) *to converse, discourse, debate; to have a talk, to hold council, to deliberate*, 34, 21.; 65, 14. 15.; *to utter words*, the words being mentioned, 65, 14.: tû'm w. *to talk a great deal*, 23, 3. Der. wálta.

wáltkash, d. wawáltkash, Mod. for wáltoks, Kl, q. v.

wáltkish, d. wawáltkish (1) *speaker*. (2) *talker, babbler, prattler:* ḵá-i w. *shy, bashful person*. Der. wáltka.

waltkótkish, d. wawaltkótkish *meeting place for councils, debates:* w. látchash, Kl., *communal lodge*. Der. wáltka.

wáltoks, wáltaks, huáltoksh, d. wawáltoks (1) *discourse, speech; conversation, talk*, 23, 4. (2) *language*. Kl. for wáltkash Mod. Der. wáltka. Cf. hémkanksh, ndshóka.

walwiléga, meaningless word often repeated while at play; taken from walwilékash, q. v., 195; 3. and Note.

walwilékash, d. wawalwilékash *day-butterfly; diurnal lepidopterous insect:* walwilégsam túḵe *feeler of the butterfly*. Cf. ḵépḵap, wékwak.

wámĕlhuish, wámluish, d. wáwam'luish *mane* of horse, lion. Der. wámla. Cf. kshéluish, shuánshakluish.

wámĕnaksh, Mod. wámĕnigsh, d. wawámĕnaks (1) *black spotted snake*, about four feet in length; a reptile found frequently on the sunny, rocky shores of Upper Klamath Lake at Nílakshi; a species of *Pityophis*, probably *P. sayi bellona:* Incantation 157; 47., cf. 180; 16. (2) generic Klamath term for all snakes, 145, 13. Der. wámla. Cf. ltóks, wíshink.

wámla, pl. wáwamla *to form a file, row, series;* said, e. g., of an alley of trees. Der. wá.

wă'n, wánn, d. wáwăn (1) *red fox;* becomes lighter-colored in winter and therefore is also called *silver fox: Urocyon cinereo-argentatus*, 180; 2: wánam wéash *the young silver fox.* (2) *red-fox skin*, 71, 2.; cf. múluash. (3) *sun-halo:* sháp'sam wánam shakatchálish *silvery sun-halo.* Cf. wanáka.

wanáka, pl. túmi w. (1) *young of red fox, silver fox;* also called wánam wéash in the incantation 156, 30. His epithets are: kenkatílatuash, kenkapshlä'li, mbaubáwash, ndundótatuash. (2) Wanáka, Wának, nom. pr. of the personified, mythic *Young Silver Fox.* He figures as the constant companion of K'múkamtch, because he represents the silvery-white *sun-halo*, with its changing colors, K'múkamtch being the personified *sun:* one of the frequent mythologic examples of hunting scenes transferred to the skies. The fire of Young Silver Fox burns with a yellow (käkä'kli) flame. Mentioned in 99, 3. 5. 100, 21. and Note to 99, 3. Dim. wă'n, q. v. Cf. múluash.

wankwánka, d. wawankwánka *to nod, to raise and drop the head*, as observed on lizards, whose heads are often seen to describe a semicircular motion Cf. eíkana (2), kuánka.

wanúnga, 112, 1., contr. from vuna-únaga, una-únaga, d. form of unága, unák; see vúnak.

wapálash, d. wawapálash *dead tree; tree still erect, but withered, rotten* or *dead*, generally through removal of the bark: wapálatat *on the tree stump*, 174; 13. Der. pála. Cf. hímboks, stópĕla, stópalhuish.

wapíl'ma, d. wa-upíl'ma (1) *to tie* or *wind around, to wrap around; to bind.* (2) *to twist.* (3) *to wind up*, as a rope. Cf. wépla.

wápka, d. wawápka *to sit together, to be seated together*, 29, 13. 33, 5. 42, 1. 43, 12.: at wawápka wē *they are still sitting there.* Speaking of one subject only, tchípka (2). Iterat. of wá, q. v.

wáptash, d. wawáptash *water running* through ponds and small lakes *with visible motion.* Cf. wapíl'ma.

Waptashχē'ni, nom. pr. of a camping ground on Klamath Marsh; lit. "water moving perceptibly through ponds".

Warner Lake, nom pr. of a long narrow lake stretching from north to south, situated in Grant County, Southern Oregon, 29, 7.–9.; also called *Christmas Lake.* It lies northeast of Goose Lake, and has no perceptible outlet. Warner Ridge extends along its western shores.

wă'sh, wásh, d. wáwăsh *prairie-wolf,* called cóyote in the West (term of Aztec origin: coyotl "the burrower"), 88, 2. 105, 1. sqq. 127, 13. 128, 4.–10. 144, 9. 10.: *Canis latrans.* This wolf, which resembles the jackal of the eastern hemisphere, is supposed to harbor wicked spirits, 128. 4., and forms the subject of a large number of cosmogonic and other myths throughout Oregon and California; a lover is called a crazed wolf, 184; 32. 33. 34.: washa=wéka *the coyote-child, young of the prairie wolf,* 105, 9.; wásh tχû'tχatkish *the prairie wolf is a presager of woe,* 133, 1. cf. 2.

wā'sh, wásh, d. wáwāsh (1) *place of dwelling, living; residence:* wáshî *indoors,* 158; 55.: Skélamtch wā'shî gulî' *Old Marten stepped into the lodge,* 111, 19.; wā'shîn *in the lodge room,* 111, 20. Cf. tchī'sh No. 2 (2) *animal's den* or *burrow,* 127, 7; *hole in the ground, cavity:* púmam wásh *the beaver's den,* 185; 42. (3) *hole, hollow, excavation* of any kind, 180; 22. Cf. washknóla. (4) *floor of winter-lodge* or *mudhouse,* because excavated. Cf. slû'mdamd=wásh. (5) *winter-lodge,* or any Indian lodge entered at the top. (6) *spot, locality* or *place in or upon the ground,* where many objects of the same description are found. Often occurs in local names: Ktaí=Washi, Kúltam=Wash, Mbúshaksham=Wásh etc. Der. wá.

washknóla, d. wawashknóla *to hollow out,* as a dug-out canoe These Indians make canoes from pine-logs by hollowing them out with the ax

wā'shla, wā'shăla, d. wawā'shla (1) *to make, dig, scratch a hole, den:* wátsaga w. *the dog scratches a hole.* (2) subst., *fence-mouse, chipmunk, ground-squirrel;* a species of *Tamias,* generally brown with black stripes, differing from the smaller washlá-aga, 110, 8. 9. 12.; washlálam íwam *chipmunk's whortleberry.* Der. wā'sh. Cf. m'shásh, tchútchak.

washlá-aga, washlā'g *small fence-mouse, chipmunk; little* striped *ground-squirrel;* a species of *Tamias,* 179; 10. Dim. wā'shla. Cf. wítchash.

wáshlala, d. wawáshlala *to hunt* or *shoot chipmunks*, 107, 13.

wáshlalsha, wáshlaltcha, d. wawáshlalsha *to start to hunt chipmunks* or *fence-mice*, 110, 8. Der. wā'shla (2).

washólalχa *to prance about*, 184; 33.; stands for huhashólalχa, huhh'shólalχa, d. of hushólalχa, q. v.

wáshpalaksh, wash-pálaksh, species of *fox*, large and slim built: *Vulpes velox;* lit. "the emaciated prairie-wolf." Incantations, 154, 7. and Note; 155, 22. Cf. páhalka, pá'hlaksh, wă'sh.

wássuass, wáshwash, a species of tall *aquatic grass*, 180; 19. Cf. wátsaks.

watákia, d. wa-utákia, wa-u'htákia *to disperse, to scare off, to scatter:* gépka tumî' máklaks wa-u'htákiug *many men arrived in order to put them to flight*, 88, 9. Der. túka. Cf. tpúdsha, uláyue.

Wátanks, nom. pr of a mountain east of Link River.

watáwa, d. wawatáwa; chiefly used in the d. form, 121, 7. 8.; same as tchatáwa, q. v. Cf. shuatáwi.

watéskuam, d. wa-utéskuam, species of stiff *scirpus* with cylindric stem.

wáti, d. wawáti (1) *thorn, spine* Lit. "sticking, growing on it". (2) *knife blade; straight knife* (not pocket-knife), 174; 7. 184; 29.: wátitka vukúta *to scrape with knives*, 150, 8. Der. wá. Cf. kóshapash, ktî'tchitcha, mbû'shaksh, tĕ'kish, tulísh (1).

watíla, d. wawatíla; chiefly used in the d. form; same as tchutíla, q. v.

wátiti, d. wawátiti (1) *iron, steel* in a crude or manufactured shape, as in the form of bars, springs, wire etc.: w. ktchínksh *cage of metal;* w. shúshatish *blacksmith;* w. hú hashashuakiótkish gî *this wire is a telegraph.* (2) *metal*, Mod. Lit. "knife-substance". Der. wáti (2). Cf. tchíkĕmen.

wátksam, an alimentary plant growing in rocky ground, 149, 19.

wátch, wáts (d. wáwatch), pl. túmi w. *horse*, 30, 1.–6. 39, 11.–15. 183; 23. The horses owned by the Máklaks Indians descend from the enduring race of Cayuse *ponies*, and are almost equal in size to the common horse. Lakí w. *male horse;* ndsílo w. *mare;* w. lalá-a *mares foal*, 75, 6.; kó-idshi w. *a vicious steed*, 184; 35.; nû a wátchash pásh shéwana *I give the horse to eat;* nû a wátchash tchíya (*or* t'shía) *I give the horse to drink;* wátcham wéash *colt, filly;* wátcham lalásχish *horseshoes;* wátchat tchíkla, 184; 33.; wátchat *or* wátchatka hushō'tchna *to ride on horseback;* sa sé-

satui wátchat *they bartered them for horses*, 20, 19.; watsátka hushólalχa *to prance around on a horse*, 183; 22., cf. 184; 33. Cf. itnúla, shí-itna, skédshatko, shláka, shlûlksháltko, shúmalua (2), taktákli, tχá-ush.

watchága, wátsag (d. wawatchága, wa-utchága), pl. túmi w. (1) *dog:* lakí w. *male dog;* ndsílo w. *female dog, bitch;* ndsíluag w. *young female dog;* w. wáwa *dogs whine*, 133, 6. 144, 4.; w. tχótχa *the dog is a presager of woe*, 133, 7.; mû'mĕnish wawákash gítko wátsag *fox-hound;* cf. múni; watchágalam stinā'sh, Mod., *dog-kennel;* watchágalam (abbr. wátchagam) wéash! *you son of a bitch!* an opprobrious epithet, 37, 6. 8. 185; 38 186; 53.; watchágalam pé-ip! *you old bitch!* Incantations: 155; 24. 177; 4. Cf. shéwala, shewókaga, shī'p. (2) Wátsag, nom. pr. masc. Kl.

watcháka, d. wa-utcháka *to sharpen, to cut* or *grind to a sharp point.* Der. tchak- in tchaktchákli. Cf. shnatcháktka, táka.

wátsaks *aquatic grass* used in the manufacture of matting. Cf. watéskuam.

watcháltko *owning a horse, possessed of a horse* or *horses*, 127, 9.: Tséloχinsh túmă w. *Tséloχins has a large number of horses.* Der. wátch.

wátchkina, d. wawátchkina *raccoon;* grayish-white, hairs black tipped; tail with black rings: *Procyon lotor:* w. tchúyēsh *raccoon hat*, a high head-cover with a "tail" appended behind.

wátchpka, d. wawátchpka *to lose all that is staked successively* in playing or gambling; *to be the final loser* at a series of games, 99, 7. and Note. Cf. shatchátka, wí-uka.

wá-u'htûsh, wá-u'htuash, pl. túmi w., long-legged species of *duck*, 180; 12. Incantation, 170; 67. Cf. watákia.

wawa-; cf. absolute forms with initial wa-, as wálamna etc.

wáwa, d. wáwawa *to whine, to emit querulous sounds:* wátchag wawá a *dogs are whining*, 133, 6. 144, 4. Cf. shuá-uka.

wawákash, d. wa-ū-ákash (1) *exterior of ears:* kó-idshi wawákîsh gî *the ears are misshaped*, 91, 8. (2) *both ears:* nágshtant w. *on one ear only;* wawákshăm gíntkish *ear-canal, aperture of ear.* Mod. for mû'muatch Kl. Quoted under múni (1), q. v. Cf télkgîsh, wákash, wákogsh.

Wawalígish, Wawáliks, nom. pr. Kl of *Dave Hill*, 19, 5. 21, 1. (titles). Der. walíga. Lit. "two (or more) sitting on the water's edge".

Wawáliks-Skaítatko, nom. pr. of *Dave Hill*, combining his name

Wawalígish, q. v., with that of his father, Skaítatko, "*the Left-Handed*". Cf. shkétitko (2).

wawá-ush, d. wa-ū-á-ush (1) *little bell, sleigh-bell.* (2) *door-bell:* w. spatchíga *to ring a door-bell.* Cf. tíntan, utchá-ika.

wawáwish, 149, 11.; see wá-ish.

wawígap, d. wawī'gap *great grandson* or *great granddaughter*, said by great grandfather or great grandmother.

wawígsh, d. wawī'gsh *great grandfather* or *great grandmother*, said by the grandchildren. Cf. wawígap.

wawíkanka, v. intr., *to shake to and fro, to rock continually*, as trees in a storm, 170; 66. Der. u-, wíka No. 2. Cf. wikánsha.

wä-; words with initial wä- not found here to be looked for under we-; wäyálapsh under wayálapsh.

wä'gĕn, wä'g'n *wheeled vehicle, wagon, truck*, 56, 1. 87, 5. 9.: wä'ginat *upon the wagon*, 87, 16.; wä'gînam (*or* wä'g'nam) itísh, Mod., *wagon grease.* From the English Cf. p'lú (1), stú, tchíktchik.

wē', wä', wä, u-ē, ué (1) *for some time, for a while*, Kl.; same as wigápani: kuatchákî wē îsh! *bite me for a while in the hair!* 119, 4.; tchí' wä' (for tchía wä) *to stop awhile;* hágga wä! *wait a moment!* gén' wä'! *go there for a while* (to return soon)! (2) *still, yet, even now*, cf. 42, 12.: at (*or* pēn) wawápka wē, Mod., *they are still sitting there;* ká-i wä', ká-i wē gî *not yet.*

wéa, d. u-u-éa, uwéa *to cry, to weep*, as babes. Cf. yéa, wáwa, wóa.

wéaks, wē'ks; same as wékash, q. v.

weálapsh; see wayálapsh.

wéash, contr. wē's, d. and pl. wewéash (1) *offspring, progeny; child, young descendant* of either sex, *son* or *daughter;* applies to persons and also to animals; when said of a child, it implies that its parents are alive: húnkĕlam w. *his child*, 85, 16.; wéas lúla *a child dies*, 82, 4., cf. 142, 7. 16.; The d. form, wewéash, often stands for *family*, cf. skápuksh, weweshâltko. Applied to animals, it occurs in kóltalam w., kólta wéas *young otter*, 174; 9. 180; 1.; tsáskaya w. *the weasel's offspring*, 180; 1.; wátchagalam w. *son of a bitch*, cf. watchága; klítisham w. *young of the sandhill crane*, 190; 12.; wánam w *young silver fox*, 156; 30.; wátcham w. *colt, filly;* lúkam w. *the grizzly bear's cub*, 156; 36.; lápa wewéash *both children*, 118, 1. 2. and

Note. Cf. kshukátkal, tánni (1). (2) *son, male descendant;* synonym with vúnak: tápiam gé-u w. gî *he is the son of my younger brother;* wē'sam wē's *son's son;* wewéash *boys*, 107, 13. 118, 3.; lákiam wéashash gî'sht *being the son of the chief*, 182; 6. Der. wa-i in waíshi. Cf. tatáksni, waíshi, wē'ka.

wē'k, wä'k, u-ä'k, d. wéwak, contr. wé-uk (1) *limb, branch* of tree or tall shrub: kétcha (for ketchkáni) w. *twig, bough.* (2) *root* of tree, bush, shrub: kō'sham w. *root of pine-tree.* Cf. skínuashka. (3) *arm,* as a limb of the human body: skétish w. *the left arm;* w. shudshóka *to wash one's arm;* w. stáni *an armful;* wä'k E-ukskî'shas shlín *he had shot a Klamath Lake man in the arm*, 24, 2 ; tishiwápkash wä'k gítko *having crooked arms*, 91, 4.; wéktat *on the arms*, 91, 10.; cf. 16, 12. and níka, nikánka. Der. wá.

wéka *to shake, beat* or *paddle into; to beat down into:* lû'k sháplashtka w. *to gather seed by means of wicker-work paddles* or *seed-fans;* wéwanuish lû'k wékank yákitka *the women beat the seeds into their seed-baskets*, 146, 4. 148, 6.; wékank tíatka *beating* (it) *with a tía-paddle*, 147, 15.

wē'ka, wä'ka, d. wewē'ka, wewága *little child*, 77, 3.; *little boy* or *girl*, or, when said of animals, *small pup, cub* or *young*, 96, 2. 3.; shkúlelam wewéka *the young brood of a lark*, 94, 9.; wewéga pîl tchî'shî *only the young ones were at home*, 105, 3. Cf. 113, 21. 118, 8. 9 119, 13. 14. Contr. from wé-aga, dim. of wéash, q. v.

wékaga, d. wéwakaga (1) *small tree-limb; little bush, shrub, shrubbery*, 82, 11. (2) *little root* of tree, shrub etc. (3) *little arm, armlet.* Dim. wē'k.

wē'kala, wä'kăla, d. wewä'kala *to give birth to; to bear a child* or *children, to become a mother*, 77, 2. 78, 1. 109, 12.: partic. wékaltko *having a child, baby;* said of mothers only: wä'kaltk hû'kt kî *this woman had a child*, 96, 1.; wewékaltko húkt gî *this woman has* or *had several children, babes.* Der. wē'ka. Cf. lápeala, péyala.

wékamua; same as wíkamua, q. v.

wékash, wē'ks, wä'ks, wéaks, wä'-aks, d wewē'ks (1) *mallard duck;* a large duck with a bluish-colored neck: *Anas boschas:* nī'l wéksa (for wéksam) *mallard-down*, 144, 1. Incantation: 170; 68. Cf. póp-wäks. (2) Wä'ks, Wē'ks, nom. pr. of one of Aíshish's wives, 99, 10. 101, 5. Onomatop.

wekétash, wéketa, wäkä'tas, wakétish, d. we-ū'ketash *green frog, small frog;* a species of *Rana*, 177; 2. 3. 180; 17.: yaínati w. *tree-frog;* species of *Hyla.* Onomatop. Cf. kóe, tále, tchíwa.

wekíshtchna, d. wē'hkíshtchna *to walk with a swinging gait; to totter, reel.* Der. kíshtchna. Cf. kíshlχa.

wekótkish, contr. wékōtch (1) *seed-fan.* (2) *hand seed-basket.* Der. wéka. Cf. sháplash, tía.

wéktash, d. wewáktash *braid, hair-tress* of females, worn on back. Cf. shákpaksh, shukatonolótkish.

wékwak, d. wéwakwak, large *diurnal butterfly* of gay colors, black trimmed with yellow, inside purple: a species of *Vanessa:* lápi w. *two butterflies,* 101, 7., cf. 14.: wä'kwak=wéwanuish *female butterflies,* 95, 14. Der. wakwákli. Cf. walwilékash.

wékwekash, wékweks, d. wewákwekash *magpie: Pica hudsonica;* personified in 114, 9. Incantation: 177; 17. 18. Onomatop. Cf. kä'tch.

wéla, wél'ha, d. wéwala, wéwalha (1) *to be sore, to have a sore, to have the skin rubbed off:* wewálha wátch *the horses have become sore,* 75, 2. (2) *to be swollen through sores.*

Wélaklak, nom. pr. fem Mod.: "*Old Woman*".

welä'χatka d. we-ulä'χatka *to travel around as "old woman's spirit",* 178; 13. and Note. Der. welékash.

welékaga, welä'kag, d. we-ulékag (1) *little old woman.* (2) *spirit of old woman,* 178; 13. and Note; 179; 6. Cf. ē'ni. (3) in the double rainbow the *dim and fading bow.* Cf. tchákiaga. Dim. welékash.

Welékag=Knûkleksáksi, nom. pr. of a locality in Sprague River Valley, called after a rock of contorted appearance; lit. "At the Old Woman stooping down". Cf. Pálan É-ush, Tsáχeak=Tkáwalsh.

welékash, welä'ksh, d. wewalē'ksh, we-ulē'ksh *old woman, old squaw,* 28, 6. 70, 2.: kíuks w. *a female conjurer;* kó-e welä'kash *the old female frog,* 163; 9. 173; 5.; wéwaläks pî'la *old women only,* 28, 3.; we-uléksam bunō'kish *wine;* lit. "old women's drink".

welekátko, d. we-ulekátko *woman in old age:* welekápkash Mōdokísh-ash shnúka *they captured an old Modoc woman,* 13, 5. Cf. k'mútcha.

welē'li, d. wewalē'li *Oregon grape, barberry bush:* a bush about 3 feet high, root very bitter, intensely yellow and used as a remedy for colds; leaves thorny and of an acid, pungent taste; fruits blue, growing in bunches, tasting sour and used for preserves: *Berberis aquifolium.*

welína, d. wewilína *to be left over, to remain after use*, 111, 3.

welísht *a little while ago, not long since*, 185; 44. Cf. nía, shápa, tánkak, té-in, welína, welítana.

welítana, welítan, prep. and postp. *away, at a distance from, at another place:* w. kóke *away from the river;* gén w. *distant from here*, 39, 2.; *through this side road.* Cf. shuelíta.

wélwash, d. wewáluash (1) *spring of water:* w. palálla *the spring has become dry*, 173; 4. and Note; cf. 157; 46. 163; 9. 173; 5. 179; 4. (2) *pond-source* of a stream; same as kokága, nushaltkága, q. v. (3) *well, deep well*, either natural or excavated. (4) *children's fontanel.* Cf. nkák, wéla (2).

welwél'hi, d. wewalwél'hi *liberal, generous, not stingy.* Kl. Cf. widshíkish.

wémpěle, u-ä'mpěli, d. wewámpěli (1) *to regain health, to recover*, 101, 21.: káyak tídsh wémpělank *never fully recovering again*, 65, 20. (2) *to come to life again, to be revived*, 96, 19. (3) *to be in good health*, 73, 9. Der. ē'mpěli. Cf. heshuámpěli, huggídsha.

wén, wē'n, d. wéwan *to freeze, to turn into ice, to congeal:* kátogshtka ámbu w. *by cold the water freezes;* kóke a w. *the river freezes over;* partic. wétko *frozen, icy*, 75, 18.; ká-i wétk *was not frozen*, 111, 21. Cf. éwa (3), kátags, kátka, shvû'ntka.

wéna, d. wéwa *to wear out, to use up*, as clothing, blankets. Cf. kága, téga.

wenépî, 101, 4.; same as vúnepni, q. v.

wénka, wéngga, wénga *to die* by natural or violent death; said of a plurality of subjects only, 24, 11. 127, 14. 134, 19.: p'gî'shap t'shî'shap wéngga *mother and father died*, 55, 20.; partic. wénkatko *dead persons.* Cf. k'léka (3), shuénka.

wénkogsht, 127, 14.; see yuhiéna *and* wínkogsht.

wénni, d. wewánni (1) adv., *differently* from others; *curiously, strangely, remarkably:* î w. tchikolálχa *you walk very oddly on your long legs*, 190; 12.; w. hémkanka *to speak a different language.* (2) adv., *to another place*, 35, 14. (3) adj., *different, separate, distinct:* w. taína (nû gî) *I am now a maiden different* from the one I was before, 186; 49. (4) adj., *strange, queer, awkward*; (3) and (4) are abbr. from wenníni, like áti from atíni.

wenníala, d. wewanníăla *to become foreign, strange, estranged, removed from:* wák wennī'lota (for wenníalota) nûsh gî'tk? *in which manner did you become estranged from me?* 184; 27.

wennínkni, d. wewanníkni (1) adj., *coming from different* or *other parts, tribes* or *lands; belonging to another:* wátch wännikísham *a horse not one's own,* 58, 12. (2) subst., *stranger; outsider.* Der. wénni. Cf. temádsha.

wennínі, abbr. wénni (q. v.), d. wewanníni (1) adj., *different, disparate; other;* wennínish hû shulótantko *they are dressed in a different manner.* (2) adj., *strange, curious, queer, awkward.* (3) subst., *stranger, alien:* w. a tuá gátpa *some kind of a foreign man has come,* 112, 1. 7. Cf. wíktchish.

wenóya, d. wewanóya *to become a widow,* 89, 5. 6. Cf. tchíměna, wetú-i.

wénuitko, d. wéwanuitko *widow;* called so even after losing husband *and children,* 82, 5. 186; 57. 58. Partic. of wenóya. Cf. lápk̲lēksh.

wépla, d. wewápla, v. trans., *to bind, tie up; to pass around, to wind around:* pokä'wishtka w. *to bind with straps.* Cf. tínkopka, wapíl'ma, wítchχa.

weplakiámna, d. wewaplakiámna *to bend* or *coil up; to form rings,* as an animal does with its tail. Der. wépla.

wésh, wĕ'sh, d. wéwash *ice:* wéshtat tínua *to fall through the ice.* Der. wén. Cf. kátags, kátka, spáka, tchutchéya, ulak'kánka.

wēsháltko, weasháltko; see weweshaltko.

Wésatko, nom. pr. masc. Kl.: "*Spittle-Mouthed*"; viz. "Letting spittle stand on his closed lips".

wéta, wétta (e short), d. wé-uta *to laugh, to chuckle,* 24, 14.

wétanta, d. we-útanta *to deride, to laugh at:* w. shash *he laughed at them,* 131, 3. 14. 132, 7. Der. wéta. Cf. luaíχa, shuluákta.

Wétänkni, or W. mák̲laks; same as Waítänkni, q. v.

wetékuish, d. wewatékuish *caving in of earth.*

wétish, d. wé-utish *laughter; act of derision.* Der. wéta.

wetíshptchi, wetíshtchi, d. we-utíshptchi *laughable, ludicrous, comical.* Der. wétish, -ptchi.

wétko, d. wewátko; the partic. of wén, q v.

wetkokótkish, contr. wetχógūtch, d. wewatkokótkish *measure for one charge of gunpowder; load gauger:* also shláyaksăm w. Cf. wetkuéla.

wetkuéla, d. wewatkúela (1) *to fall, roll* or *slide down* in an oblique

direction, as down a slope. (2) *to flow down from, to drip down,* as tears from the eyes, 110, 15.—Speaking of one subject, nde-ukuéla.

wétli, d. wewátli *to throw down, to throw into,* as wood, 120, 9.

wetóli, d. we-utóli, 21, 15.; see ndé-uli.

wetú-i, wetúwi, abbr. wetû', *to become estranged by distance* or otherwise, 184; 26. Cf. wénni, wenníala.

wé-ukala *to branch out into limbs, twigs, boughs, roots; to bifurcate:* kä's wé-uχalks (for we-uχálpkash) tsélash gî'tk *the ipo-plant has a bifurcated stalk,* 147, 8. Der. wé-uk, d. of wē'k.

we-uχálkish *mark* or *target to shoot arrows at;* lit. "bifurcation".

wé-ula, d. wewé-ula *to permit, allow, concede:* ká-i nû w. gulî'tki hī't gíug *I do not allow anybody to enter here:* tsúi nî ká-i săm wä'walsh (for wé-ulash) shlín *then I shot her, as they would not allow* her to remain in my possession, 23, 9. Cf. lewé-ula, shewé-ula, wéwalta.

wé-utch, wä'-uts, pl. túmi w., apher. form of kué-utch, q. v. Cf. shué-kōsh, shué-ush.

wéwalta, d. wewéwalta *to permit, concede to* somebody. Der. wé-ula.

wéwan's, contr. of wéwanuish, q. v., and of wewanuíshash.

wéwansni *women with their children and families,* 21, 19. Cf. -ni.

wéwanuish, abbr. wéwan'sh, wéwans; obj. wewanuíshash, 28, 2., abbr. wewánishash, 23, 5. 36, 20., wéwanuish, 20, 6. 23, 7., wéwanshîsh, 96, 9., wä'wan's, wéwansh, 61, 12. 107, 2., *women, females; the female sex;* serves as a plural to shnáwedsh, q. v.: (1) *women,* whether married or not: wewanuíshash tputpayámnish *one who chases women, runs after them;* w. kahiéwuk *in order to obtain women,* 182; 9.; É-ukshikni w. *the females of the Lake tribe,* 80, 1. cf. 7.; wä'kwak=w. *female butterflies,* 95, 14. Cf. 28, 1. 3. 31, 6. 15. 71, 4. 146, 4. 9. 185; 44. 186; 52. (2) *wives; married women:* Aíshisham w. *the wives of Aíshish,* 95, 9. 23.; hä w. lā'pi gíug hish-tcháktanuapk *if the wives should quarrel for being double,* 60, 18., cf. 61, 12. Cf. gúlu, shnáwedsh, waíshi, welékash, wéwansni.

wewánuishla, syncop. wéwanshla, wä'wansla; pl. túmă w., *to take as a wife* or *wives; to marry:* (sa) wä'wanslank (for wä'wanslan gî) shash *they took them as wives,* 107, 12. Cf. lákiala, shnawédshla.

weweshâltko *parent of two* or *more children; father* or *mother of a family,*

55, 16: híshuaks tû'ma w. *a man with a large progeny*, cf. 85, 16.; nánuk m'na wewē'shaltko (*or* wewéash) *his* or *her family*. The absolute form, wéashaltko *having one child*, is not in use; cf. wē'kala: in Modoc, wewe-shē'ltko is sometimes heard. Der. wéash.

widshápka, 169; 49; see wítcha.

widshíbam, widshípa, d. wi-udshíbam, wi-udshípa (1) *lacustrine reed* used for arrows and resembling the shā'l, q. v.; its flowers produce a woolly substance. (2) *arrow* made of the w. grass or reed. Der. udshípa.

wídshika, d. wiwídshika *to be niggardly, stingy, parsimonious*, 75, 8.

widshíkish, wídshiksh, d. wiwidshíkish *avaricious, stingy*. Der. wídshika.

widshíkl'χa; other form of udshíkl'χa, q. v.

wíesh, uyésh, pl. túmi w., *mountain sheep, wild sheep: Ovis montana;* some of these animals are occasionally seen on the Oregon-California border.

wigá-ak, wikáhak *not far from; a little further on*, 24, 15.: wigá hak génan *having gone a short distance only*, 126, 6. From wíka, ak.

wigáni, wikā'ni, d. wi-ukáni (1) *low, growing to a small height;* said of plants: tchélash pá-usham wí-ukani *the stalks of the páwash-root are of low growth*, 148, 9.; wí-ukayant kĕládshamat *on the low kĕládsh-bushes*, 146, 8. (2) *short in body, of low stature;* the opposite of atíni, q. v. Der. wíka.

wigápani, wiká păni, wigábăni, wigápan, d. wi-ukápăni *a short while; for a while, for some time:* tsúi wigábănî shenótank-húya shash *and they fought them for a short while*, 20, 2. From wíka, páni. Cf tánkak, wē'.

wigátak, d. wi-ugátak, adv., *together, at the same place* or *home:* wiggátak tchía sa *they* (man and wife) *lived together*, 78, 1. From wigáta, ak.

wigátan, wiggátan, wikáta, wī'kat, d. wi-ugáta, prep. and postp., *close to, aside of, in proximity to*, 24, 13.: w. tchussnî'nîsh slánkosh *near the Natural Bridge*, 33, 3.; w. kû'metat *near the cave*, 43, 6.; tû' k̲álo wikā't *high up close to the sky*, 101, 6. 7.; wigáta mā'shipksh, kíukshĕsh *near the patient, conjurer*, 71, 3. 4.; lóloks wiggáta *close to the fire*, 16, 13.; ámpu wigáta, ámbu wígat *near water;* sometimes used for "*island*"; wiggáta û'naka î-úlχa *close to the son his arrow struck the ground*, 110, 9.; wikátant gal-tcháwiank *approaching nearer to* (the object to be supplied), 121, 3. Abbr. from wigátana. Der. wíka.

wí'hla *apex, point, upper end*, as of a pole, pyramid, 74, 17. and Note. Cf. hápa, wílhashlash.

wí'hla, wíla, wī'l, d. wíwala, wī'wal *fawn; young antelope, young deer;* also said of calves, kids; wílti in the incantation: wī-iltí nû shotelóla "*I will disengage what is on the wí'hla*", 185; 42. is a metaphoric expression of an obscene import, and was explained: "I draw back my prepuce". Hence this partitive case points to the fine, delicate skin of the young antelope. Cf. lelédshi, táwalsh, tché-u, tχá-ush, vún, wí'hlaga.

wí'hlaga, wílhag, wílag, Mod. wileága, d. wíwalaga, wí-ulag, wī'lag, Mod. wi-uleága *little fawn; very young antelope,* younger than the wí'hla, p. 120 sqq. incantation 177; 5. 6.: wílag vû'la *one young antelope asked,* 120, 2. 4. 6., cf. 119, 23.; mumû'atch wilhágam *the ears of the young antelope;* cf. Note to 177; 5. Dim. wí'hla No. 2.

wíhuash, a very small bird living among willows: w. kä'-ishalsh sháyuaksh *the wíhuash is expert in producing snowfall,* 180; 8. Cf. kē'shala.

wihü'tchχa, wihû'tska, d. wiwihä'tchχa *to whip, chastise by whipping.* Cf. udúpka, wí-udsha.

wī-iltí, 185; 42.; see wí'hla.

wíka, wigá, u-iká, d. wí-uga, wíuka, uyúga, adv. (1) *near the ground,* 147, 19.: wí-uka hulí'lχank *skipping up and down at short intervals,* 183; 25.; uyúga hátokt éwa *it is not deep here.* (2) *near, near by, close to, at short distance, in the vicinity,* 43, 3.; wíka-shítko *looking as if close by; seemingly in close proximity,* 192; 2.; wiká an' gáldsuish sánahōli *I intend to approach quite closely,* 22, 8.; télshapka wiká *to perceive at a short distance,* though unseen oneself, 22, 14. (3) *a little, not much, not a great deal.* (4) *almost:* wigá telsámpka k'lä'ksh *she almost saw the dead;* viz. "she almost entered the spirit-land, she came near dying", 68, 8.; cf. k'léka (3). (5) *in a shortened, dwarfed shape, condition:* wika-télantko *short-faced,* 190; 14. Cf. wigáni.

wíka, wiká, d. wí-uka *to blow out; to emit air* or *breath:* lalálashtala w. nû *I blow air through my ribs,* 156; 32.

wikáhak, 24, 15; see wigá-ak.

wíkamua, wékamua (1) *narrow, low plate, vase,* as a soap-dish or spittoon. (2) *tumbler, drinking glass:* shnintō'lχa nû w. *I let the tumbler fall.* Der. wíka No. 1 (1). Quot. under ndshápka, páka No. 3, shlóklgish.

wikánsha, d. wi-ukánsha *to blow across, to sweep over,* said of wind-gusts: käíla nû w. *I sweep over the face of the earth,* 167; 29. Der. wíka No. 2.

wikníaga, d. wiwakníaga, wiwaknī'ka *little telltale*, 190; 18. Dim. wíknish. Cf. wíka No. 2.

wíknish, d. wiwáknish, wi-ū'knish *telltale, tatler, slanderer.*

wíktchish, wíkts, d. wíwaktchish *various, different:* nánuktua lílhanks wíkts nákanti (for nánukanti) *all different kinds of quadrupeds*, 145, 2.; tchákiag ítpa wíktchishti *the boy brings various things.* Cf. wenníni.

wī'l, wī'-il, d. wíwal; same as wí'hla No. 2, q. v. Cf. wí'lhaga.

wilála, vuilála, d. wi-ulála *to blow into*, as wind does into fire. Der. ilála.

wílamna, d. wí-ulamna, v. trans., *to blow at, to blow after, to blow around:* yámash nû'sh wílamnapka *the north wind followed me, pursued me*, 155; 20. 156; 30. and Note. Der. íla. Cf. shlewílamna.

wílhashlash, wiláshlash, d. wi-úlashlash *apex, top* or *highest point of*, as of waves, billows Der. wí'hla No. 1. Cf. hápa.

wílhaslashna, willaslashna *to stay* or *rest on the top* or *surface of; to sprawl when on a wave-crest;* said of aquatic birds, 185; 41. and Note.

wílhua, d. wiwálhua *to blow at* or *toward*, as the wind does, 155; 25.

wíli, wilí, vuih'lí, d. wí-uli *to blow* or *waft through;* said of a strong draft of air. Der. ílhi. Cf. ukídshlin, ulí-ukshla.

wilítgish, willitkish, d. wi-ulítgish *racking, pacing* or *ambling horse.*

wílχa, d. wiwálχa (1) *to cease blowing;* said of the wind. (2) *to hide oneself, to squat down; to place oneself in ambush, to take position*, 42, 19.

willaslā, 185; 41. abbr. from willaslína, q v.

willaslína, wilhashlína, d. wi-ulaslína *to sprawl* or *wriggle while lying* or *floating on the belly;* said of the motions of the coot and other aquatic birds when floating down from the wave tops, 185; 41. and Note.

willishik, vuílishik *sack, bag* holding over 50 pounds of grain, seeds or flour, 74, 10. 12. Used for carrying and keeping provisions and for storing them in cachés; anciently they were made of strong swamp-grasses, 147, 16. The contents of twelve of these sacks filled with wókash etc. are considered sufficient to feed a family during the winter months. Túnip wuíllishik ī'-amnash *five bags full of neckwear*, 111, 1. (2) generic term for *sack, bag*, 144, 2. Cf. táyash, tgíllak, wákogsh (2).

wímpka, d. wiwámpka *to lie on belly; to lie flat on the ground.* Speaking of one subject, shuílpka. Cf. yámpka.

wína, d. wíwa *to sing.* Cf. shuína, shuī'sh, winóta.

Wináya, Huináya, nom. pr. fem. Kl: lit. "Singing in her dreams".

wíniaχia, 56, 2., Mod.: same as winíχi, q. v.

winíχi, vuinîχi, d. wi-unîχi (1) *to surpass, excel, to be superior to, to preponderate over; to conquer, defeat:* wuinî'χiank sellólok *conquering by war-expeditions* or *raids,* 17, 20. 134, 14. 15. Often used to circumscribe gradation or the comparative form of our adjective: atî' nálsh wíniχitk *much stronger than ourselves,* 112, 1. 12. 16.; nû a túma gítk w. mîsh *I have more than you.* (2) *to surpass in stature, to be taller than:* î a n'sh w. *you are taller than I am.* Cf. kshúiχi, lúiχi, uyéga (1), vúiχin.

winíχishptchi, winiχī'shtchi, d. wi-unîχishptchi *surpassing in size* or *quality, superior to.* Der. winíχi, -ptchi.

wínka, d. wiwánka *to be half in, half out;* Títakash nû shléa winkámpkapsh luld'malákshtat *I saw Titak with half the body out of the mud-lodge.*

wínkogsht, wénkōgsht, for iwína hû gī'sht; said of more than one subject; forming a plural to yuhiéṇa (q. v.) gī'sht: *staying inside,* 127, 14.

winóta, d. wi-unóta *to sing in chorus* a shamanic song previously sung in full by the conjurer and then started again by his repeater (lútatkish), 71, 4. Conjurers' choruses are generally sung by *women.* Der. wína. Cf. nadshā'shak, shiunóta, shuinótkish.

winótna, d. wi-unótna *to go and sing in chorus* a song started by the conjurer or his expounder: wéwan'sh gûlî' winō'tnîsh *women enter* (the lodge) *to form a shamanic chorus,* 84, 1.

wínta, d. wiwánta *to hold oneself, to stick to,* as the woodpecker does to the tree, 170; 65. 174; 13.

wintíla, d. wiwantíla *to stay, sit* or *lie underneath,* 186; 56., cf. stúp. Cf. i-utíla, tchutíla, utíla.

wínua, d wiwánua *to lie face downward in the water,* 178; 1.

wípka, d. wiwápka *to escape* an imminent peril by craft or cunning: nā's w. hû ámbotat *one man escaped* by jumping *into the water,* 88, 7.

wíshink, wíssink, d. wí-ushink (1) *garter-snake,* a harmless, beautiful reptile of the genus *Eutaenia,* striped in yellow, reaching a length of two feet; 103, 7.–9. 180; 16. (2) generic Kl. name for *snake,* the w. being the most frequent snake near the Klamath Lake settlements, 145, 13. Quot. under néwa, shélχalua, stáni.

wishinkága, d wi-ushinkága (1) *young garter-snake.* (2) *little snake,* 71, 6. Dim. wíshink.

wíshkaga, wíshχak, d. wiwáshkaga, a bird of the lark's size, red or yellow bosom; popularly called *robin-redbreast,* 144, 3.

wíshtkak, 1 6; 19., for wítchtka gî; see wítcha.

wíta, d. wí-uta (1) *to blow;* said of the wind: yénash ai nîsh sléwish w. *the wind is singing about me, the yē'n-fish;* here the noise of the *personified* wind is declared to be the *song* of the wind, 165; 6. (2) *to blow down upon.* Cf. shléwi, shlewíta, wítka.

witä'm, d. wi-utä'm *black bear,* changing to brown and lighter colors according to the seasons: *Ursus americanus;* 128, 6.; incantation, 176; 6. 7., cf 180; 2. of the *female black bear,* w. kúlo, 177; 1. Cf. lúk, náka.

witämága, d. wi-utämága *black bear's cub;* incantation, 177; 2. 3. Dim. witä'm. Cf. the black bear's female cub, 177; 1.

Witä'mamtchi, nom. pr. of a camping site on the Williamson River; lit. "Where the Old Black Bear was". Der. witä'm, ámtch.

witíla, d. wi-utíla *to blow underneath, to blow into;* said of the wind, 157; 39. Der. wíta.

wítka, d. wiwátka (1) v. trans. and intr., *to blow out from, to blow out of:* shlä'wish wā'shtat w. *the wind blows out of a den* or *cave;* é-eni nû w. *I blew out from me in the spirit-land,* 174; 11. (2) *to eviscerate, disembowel,* as game, slaughtered cattle. Der. ítχa.

wítkatkish, wítkakash (wítkoko), d. wiwátkatkish, species of *hawk,* small but long-tailed, somewhat stronger than the yúkiak-hawk; wings spotted; gathers in swarms to attack horses and feeds on their carcasses. The uniform note of this bird, which is often seen near Klamath Marsh, is: wí wí wí; incantation, 171; 71.; witkatkísham lā's *the feather of the wítkatkish,* forms the subject of an incantation, 181; 2.

witχnóla, d. wiwatχnóla *to blow out from mouth.* Der. wítka.

wítlash, d. wiwátlash (1) *eminence, hill* or *land shaped roof-like.* (2) Wítlas, nom. pr. of a roof-shaped natural rock or rock-dam on the southern bank of the Williamson River, about half a mile below the junction with Sprague River; it was given, as is generally believed, by the deity K'múkamtch to the Lake tribe as a fishing-place, 143, 1.

wítna, d. wiwátna *to blow, to blow off*, 153; 2.; *to blow down upon*, 156; 27. Der. wíta. Cf. shlewíta.

wítwita, d. wiwátwita *to shake, tremble; to writhe, struggle, wriggle.*

wítcha, wítsa, d. wiwítcha, wiwítsa *to blow continually;* said of birds, winds etc., 176; 2. and Note: shléwish nû widsápka *I the wind am blowing in the distance*, 169; 49.: wíshtkak, verbal desiderative for wítchtka gî (nû) *I am on the point of blowing*, 166; 19. Der. wíta.

wítchash, pl. túmi w., *little chipmunk*, a species of ground-squirrel, striped and very small: *Tamias quadrivittatus.* Mod. for washlá-aga Kl.

wítchiak, d. wiwátchiak, wéwatchiak *rainbow:* lápi w. *double rainbow.* Kl. for shtchálapshtish Mod. Cf. tchákiaga, welékaga, wítchχa.

witchkátko, d. wiwatchkátko *hill range, mountain ridge.* Der. wítchχa.

witchkinsh, d. wiwátchkinsh *dew.* Mod. for tchítoksh Kl.

wítchχa, d. wiwátchχa, v. trans., *to wind around*, as a thread.

wítchna, d. wiwátchna (1) *to wish, desire, to be fond of;* cf. shaná-uli. (2) *to love a person of the opposite sex:* î lúlula wítchnok a (nû'sh) *you rattle around because you love (me)*, 183; 16. Cf. wítchta.

witchólash, witsólas, witsúls, vuitchū'lsh *wide-meshed scoop-net*, used also by fishing Indians as a drag-net on their canoes; the hoop has a diameter from 2 to 3 feet, the handle is about 5 feet long: w. éna *they abstract his scoop-net*, 133, 9.; nû lúela kiä'm witsólashtka *I catch fish with the drag-net* Cf. hiksû'lsha, lá-iks, lutéash, téwash, upanótkish.

witchólashla, witsō'lsla, d. wiwatchúlashla (1) *to manufacture a witchólash scoop-net.* (2) *to fish with this net*, 149, 22. 150, 3. Cf. utchín.

wítchpai, d. wiwátchpai, species of lacustrine grass or tule-bulrush, the edible bulb of which is the kálsh, 147, 6.

wítchta, d. wiwátchta (1) *to like, to be fond of.* Cf. shaná-uli. (2) *to love a person of the opposite sex*, 186; 54. Cf. shuldákua, wítchna. (3) *to allow, permit.* Cf. lewítchta.

wítchtaks, d. wiwátchtaks *tempest, storm*, stormy and rainy weather. The swan can make tempest at will, 166; 20.; also the snow-goose: gé-ü a-i hû't w. *this is the storm which I have produced* by my song 170; 69. Der. wítchtka. Cf. kúlχash.

wítchtka, d. wiwátchtka *it is stormy weather;* it is snowing or raining and blowing at the same time. Der. wítcha.

wítchwitch, d. wíwatchwitch *stiffly, rigidly;* adv. of witchwítchli.

witchwítchli, d. wiwatchwítchli *stiff, rigid;* said of dead bodies, frozen limbs etc. Cf. tápsχoya.

wí-udsha, d. wi-wū'dsha *to beat, to inflict blows, to strike:* ánkutka w. *to beat with a club,* 134, 9., used passively in 134, 10. Cf. wihü'tchχa.

wí-udshna, d. wiwū'dshna; same as wí-udsha, q. v.

wí-uka, wíuga; wí-ukani, d. of wíka; wigáni, q. v.

wí-uka, wí-uχa (1) *to win; to obtain by winning a game:* kshē'sh w. *to win a check in the spélshna-* or any other *game,* 79, 5. 80, 3. 4. 5. (2) *to be the final winner of all the stakes.* Cf. shatchátka, wátchpka, winíχi.

wí-uka, d. wi-ū'ka (1) *to blow smoke into,* 127, 6. (2) *to smoke out,* as an animal out of its den.

wiulála, d. wiwūlála *to strike a blow, to strike:* nû' nā'sh wí-ulalek (for wí-ulala ak)! *I will strike one only!* 114, 7.

wiulalápěle, d. wiwūlalápěle *to strike again:* Skélamtch wiulalápěle steínash "*Old Marten*" *struck another of the hearts,* 114, 5. 6.

wi-ulótkish, d. wi-ūlótkish *anvil.* Cf. wiulála.

wiwakníka, 190; 18., for wiwakniága, d. of wikníaga, q. v.

wiwáknish, wíwalag, d. of wíknish, wí'hlaga, q. v.

wíwi, wíhui, d. wívuivui, species of a tall aquatic food-plant, said to be a kind of *cat's tail,* 149, 20. Cf. ktúks, ktúksam.

wiwiwá! *blown off! gone!* interj., containing the radix of wíka, wílamna, wílhua, wítna, wítcha etc. 153, 2.

wóa, vu-úa, d. wowóa (1) *to cry, vociferate; to scream, screech, caw;* said of the larger birds: táplal w. mû stútχantko *the loon cries with a loud voice,* 183; 24. Cf. tchútchua. (2) *to cry, howl, roar;* said of wild beasts. Onomatop. Cf hä'ma, shuá-uka, wókanka.

wókanka *to howl* or *cry continuously;* said of the prairie-wolf, 184; 31. Cf. hä'ma, yá-a, yéa.

wókash, wû'kas, u-ō'kash, pl. túmi w. (1) *seed of yellow pond-lily,* greenish and of lenticular shape; when roasted and ground this seed forms the most important food article of the Klamath Lake, Modoc and Snake Indians on the reservation, 74, 7.–11. 14. 75, 1. 180; 19.: wû'kash-shitk máshetk *tasting like pond-lily seed,* 146, 6. Cf. shníkanua. (2) w. and

wókasham, wóksam *yellow pond-lily;* a fresh-water plant growing along the shores of all the upland lakes of Southern Oregon and Northern California, and in immense numbers in the shallow portions of Klamath Marsh: *Nuphar advena.* The pods are collected by the women, who paddle their dugout canoes over the open waters of the marsh; the season of gathering them (wōksalsä'mi) begins about the middle of July and lasts five to six weeks. Cf. É-ukshi (2), guíkaksh, spû'kli (2).

wókashla, wû'kshala, abbr. wókshla, wâ'ksla *to collect pond-lily seed annually* or *habitually:* wâkslólank *after having gathered in the wókash-harvest,* 146, 9.; kánktak wókslat Eúkshikni *for so long may the Klamath Lake people gather wókash,* 74, 8.

Wō'ksalkshi, Wúksalksh *Wókash-Place,* nom. pr. of various places along lakes and marshes where wókash-seed is picked in the summer-season; the place mentioned in 19, 11. is a marsh about six miles from Linkville, Oregon. Der wókashla.

wóksalsha, 74, 6. 7.; other form for wókashla, q. v.,

wō'ksalsä'mi; see wókash.

wóksam, wókasham, pl. túmi w., *pond-lily,* especially the yellow pond-lily; same as wókash (2), q. v. Cf. tchinéχam.

wō'ksla, 74, 8. 13.; same as wókashla, q. v.

woχówa, woχówo, vuχóyi *to surrender, transfer property;* said of fines paid, 90, 8., or of horses transferred to parents by the bridegroom as an equivalent for their daughter, 182; 8. 189; 8. Cf. skúkta, skúktna.

wō'sĕs, 19, 3.; same as vúshish, q. v.

DICTIONARY OF THE KLAMATH LANGUAGE.

ENGLISH-KLAMATH.

INTRODUCTION.

The preparation of this second part of the Dictionary of the Klamath Language has been a much more arduous task than would at first appear, and therefore I add a few remarks supplementing those introductory to the Klamath-English part of the Dictionary in order to set forth the principles that guided me in my work.

To be of practical and scientific value, a manual of this kind should be something more than a mere accumulation of the terms corresponding in each language. When several Klamath terms correspond to one English term the reader should be taught which expression must be used in one acception of the term and which in another. This discrimination can be made only after a careful examination, based upon practical use and etymology, of the real signification of each term. By thus preventing as much as possible the misapplication of terms in using the language, I have tried to make a fair start toward a synonymy of the tongue which I now introduce to the public. In cases of doubt, however, there must be a reference to the word in Part First under which are given the manifold practical applications of the term.

In the following pages the various Klamath terms corresponding to one English term are introduced by synonymic and idiomatic English expressions in italics, arranged alphabetically, unless, for some reason, another arrangement was found to be desirable. In the case of verbs the equivalents are enumerated in alphabetic order after the preposition accom-

panying the verb. Full information on the equivalents of certain English nouns and verbs of wide and general signification can be obtained only by looking up its synonyms; as, for example,

assist: to aid, help, cooperate.

bad: abject, mischievous, mean, wicked, wretched.

bring: to carry, fetch, haul, transport.

It will be observed that in the Klamath, as well as in many other unwritten languages, there are no single equivalents for such abstract English terms as the substantives *hope*, *hurry*, *love*, *time*, or for the verbs *to cause*, *let*, *prompt*, but there are phrases, locutions, and compound terms by means of which these ideas can be expressed with accuracy.

Compound English words are noticed only when they correspond to simple Klamath terms. Phrases and sentences when wanting in this part of the Dictionary will be found in the Klamath-English part. As to orthography, accentuation, and pronunciation, the Klamath words are written precisely as in Part First, save in a very few instances where circumstances seemed to make a change desirable. Where differences occur between the two dialects, the Modoc term stands after that of the northern, or Klamath Lake dialect.

Names of localities are usually identical in both English and Klamath; therefore a few only—the more important ones—will be found in Part Second. The meaning of many of the Klamath topographic names is involved in obscurity. Of personal names, only those of well-known Indians are recorded as such; others are inserted according to their ordinary signification, as, for instance, the name Hlékosh will be found under *lap*, v. t.

The Klamath terms having the initial y , which is interchangeable with i-, iy-, are for convenience of reference inserted in Part First immediately after those beginning in i-. In this part, however, the English y, as well as tch, occupies its usual place in the alphabet.

Although many additions have suggested themselves, the author deemed it preferable to restrict himself to the terms given in the Klamath-English part. The majority of verbs, however, can form derivatives of an inchoative meaning in *-támpka*, or *-iéga*, *-éga*, or completives in *-óla*, *-úla*, and other forms, which students of this language will readily understand when

conversing with the natives. They will also readily reconstruct the diminutive form in nouns, when not met with in this Dictionary.

Since Klamath makes no formal distinction between the direct and the the indirect object, which is expressed by our dative case, the terms transitive and intransitive verb cannot mean the same thing in Klamath that they do in English. English intransitives are sometimes rendered by Klamath transitives, and vice versa. In the Klamath language the transitive verb is governed by its object, a rule which can be comprehended in its full import only by a study of the Grammar.

In their prefixes, verbs and their derivatives indicate the form and number of the object acted upon, and intransitive verbs the form and number of the subject. Thus it may be seen from the prefix attached to many terms, whether the action or state refers to one or many, or to a long, flat, thread-like, round, bulky, erect, animate being or inanimate thing. For the sake of brevity, shape and number could not always be referred to in the following pages, hence reference to the section "*Prefixes*" in the Grammar is necessary.

LIST OF PREFIXES.

The most common prefixes, simple and compound, are as follows:

a-	long-shaped object—in the singular number or collectively.
i-, iy-, y-	long or animate—generally in the plural.
k-, ki-	act performed laterally, obliquely.
ksh-, ks-	long or animate object—in the singular or collectively, especially when held in the arms.
l-	round, rounded or bulky object or subject.
n-	thin, thread-like or sheet-like object or subject; also refers to what is seen on the horizon.
p-	proprietary prefix; inalienable ownership.
p-, pe-	long, round, or animate object—generally in the plural number.
sh-, s-	medial prefix.
shl-	object enveloping the whole body.
shn-	object round, rounded, bulky, in a medial sense.
t-, ta-, te-	subject or object standing erect—singular number.
tch-, ts-	subject or object a liquid, as water, etc.
u-, vu-	long or animate subject, or direct and indirect object standing or being above.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The abbreviations used are those of Part First, and only a few new ones require explanation here:

coll. collective objects; collectively.

du. (with verb intransitive) referring to two, three, or, at the utmost, four subjects only.

no ex. eq. no exact equivalent.

pl. (with verb intransitive) referring to a plurality of subjects.

pl. (with verb transitive) referring to more than one object.

s. substantive.

temp. temporal.

v. caus. causative verb.

v. i. intransitive verb.

v. t. transitive verb.

A.

a b a n d o n, v. t., hushlíndsha, du. tushlíndsha, pl. tilíndsha; *a. maliciously* or *not*, k'lewídshna; *cast away*, inan. obj., púedsha; anim. or inan. kédsha, kédshna; *leave behind*, tulína; *run away from*, gû'-shka, guíkaka; *to be abandoned, straying*, lólalχa; cf. stray, v.

a b d o m e n, nkásh.

a b d u c t, v. t., one anim. obj., spúntχa; *to carry away* on one's arms, kshéna, kshukátkal. Cf. abstract, kidnap.

a b h o r, v. t., mû'tchka, sníuχtcha, shnókakia.

a b j e c t, kú-idshi; *a. in character*, kúidshi steínash, tchákalsh, pápalish. Cf. bad, mischievous.

a b l e, t o b e; usually expressed by the particles ak, ák a, aká, ka; *not to be able*, késhga, tchána, or the particles ák ká-i, ká-i áka. Cf. unable, to be.

a b o u t, (1) prep., expressed by the case-suffixes -ti, -tat. (2) adv.; cf. around, near.

a b o v e, adv., tú, tû, tut; *at a distance a.*, tú; hu, mostly in the suffixed form: -u, *a. there; a., up there, high up*, átu, p'laí, p'laítala; *a., on the top of*, p'léntant; *acting, doing from a.*, p'laíkni; *coming from a.*, p'laitálkni, plaitalántni, tû'shni; *the one, those a.*, p'léntankni; *who, what is (high) a.*, p'laíkni, p'laítani. Cf. hápa.

a b o v e, prep., p'laítana, p'léntant, but mostly expressed by pre- and suffixes; *to stand* or *be a.* others, or *a.* the one speaking, tkálamna, du. luálamna, pl. líulamna.

a b r u p t, *steep*, lálatko, m'laiksíni; *to be a., steep*, lála.

a b r u p t l y, adv., referring to slopes, m'laí.

a b s e n c e; *in the a. of*, kélianta, loc. of kéliak.

a b s e n t, *gone*, nég; *to be a.*, kä'gi; *to be a. again*, kä'gipěle.

a b s t r a c t, v. t., anim. and long obj., tméshka, pl. yiméshka; *filch*, anúlipka; *steal*, pálla; *a. again, repeatedly*, pálapěle; *abstracted, filched object*, anulípkuish. Cf. abduct.

a b s u r d l y, hunā'shak.

a b u s i v e l y, hunā'shak.

a b y s s, gíntχish.

a c c e l e r a t e d, kíllitko.

a c c i d e n t a l l y, hunā'shak; *to find a.*, gáwal; ndákal, pl. ítkal; *one who finds a.*, i-átklish.

accompany, v. t., sha-ulánka, shawalinä'a; *a. on a trip, travel*, sha-ulankánka; *to some distance*, sha-ulántcha, sha-ulántchna; *a. in a chorus*, shuinála.

accomplice; *to be an a.*, pékalui.

account, *relation given of a fact*, shashapkĕléash; *to give an a.*, shashapkĕlía; *on that a.*, húmasht gíug, húmasht gîsht, húnkanti, hunkantchä'; *person of no a.*, kaítua sháyuaksh.

accumulate, v. t., shiū'lka, shiū'lki, Mod. hushtō'lki; *a. in a stack, pile*, shópalχa. Cf. gather, v. t., heap up, v.

accumulation *of hard material*, ákuash; *of snow*, kéknish; *place of a.*, shiû'lkish; *to form a.*, líwa, liwála, líupka. Cf. crowd, heap.

accustomed to, gélχatko; *to be a. to*, nítu; gélχatko gî. Cf. habit, habitual.

ache, v. i., káhaha, kaikáya.

achieve, v. t., vû'na; *a. by working*, shúta, shotelóla.

acknowledge, v. t., sháyuakta.

acorn, and *a. seed of the white oak*, húdsha; *a. of the black oak*, klî'sh.

acquainted, sháyuaksh; *to be a. with*, sháyuakta.

acrid, mbúkamnatko, ka-á máshetko, tchmûyúχatko; *to be a.*, tchmúya.

across, prep., *on the other side of*, gunígshtant, gúnitana; when nearer: gē'kshta, gétant; *a.* a river, lake, tû'gshtanta; *to go a.*, gákua, kakō'dsha, cf. ford, v. *What goes a.* a solid body from end to end, tunsχántko. Usually expressed by verbal suffixes.

act, v. t., and v. i., *to do*, gî, cf. gî (5); *to make, achieve*, shúta; *a. so, in this manner*, humásht gî; ná-asht gî, Mod. né-asht gî; *a. thus, in such a manner*, o-óakgî; *having acted thus*, húmasht gíulank, Mod. h. gíulan; *acting on one's own impulse*, shepelpelátko.

act *of doing something;* is expressed by the verbal in -ish, cf. léluidshish, lulálkish.

action, *in war*, shéllualsh, shishókish.

active; *to be a., to move about*, shiwína.

actor, kä'kl'kish.

actually, at, apoc. a.; at a; há-i, á-i; átutu, atíu, Mod. átu, átui, átui tû. Cf. now, presently.

Adam's apple, laggalagásh, wakálwakalsh; sχutkanū'tkish lakísh.

add, v. t., néta, nétna.

addition; *in a. to*, tchkásh; tchî'sh, nétnāk; *afterwards*, gíntak.

address, v. t., *to speak to*, hémkanka, hém'ta, shapíya.

address, s., hémkanksh; *a.* previously delivered, hémkankuish.

adhere to, v. i., *to hang on*, lĕvúta, d. l'ulúta; *to stick to, to be adhesive*, gíntana; gúta.

adhesive, *adhering to*, gintanátko.

adjoin, v. t., *to add*, néta, nétna.

administer, v. t., *to rule, dispose*, né-ulχa; *to superintend*, shualali-

ámpka, hashtaltámpka; *a. help in sickness*, tchúta, tchútĕna; said of conjurers only, yá-uka; *to commence to a.*, ne-ulakiéga.

administration, netnō'lχish.

administrator, shuashulaliámpkish; lakí.

admirable, mû tídshi.

adult; *a. person*, múni; *male a., a. man*, híshuaksh, Mod. hishuátchχash; *warrior*, sheshalólish; *a. girl*, shiwága; *a. female*, shnáwedsh.

advance, v. t., *one's head*, eíka, eíkana; *one's fingers*, spélshna, spélsha. Cf. put out, under: put, v.

advance, v. i., *to go before, ahead of others*, gayáya, gayá-idsha; *a. in front file*, ú-itchna; *a.*, as promontories, láwa; *to project*, long subj., tápka.

advise, v. t., often expressed by the suffixes of causative verbs: *a. to help oneself to*, v. caus., ániga.

afar. Cf. far.

affected, steínshaltko.

affection; *having sensitive, moral affections*, steínshaltko.

affirm, v. t., shéwala.

afflicted, *in a miserable condition*, yanhuáni; yuyálkish; yuyálkishptchi; *to be a.*, shéshäna, shunúyua; *to be a. by bereavement*, shlámia; látka; *to be a. mentally*, steínash mā'sha; *to be a. with disease*, mā'sha, shíla.

affluent, s., shenō'tkatko.

afford, v., t.; *a. mutual help*, hashatuáya. Cf. give, v.

affray, shishúkash; *to have an a.*, shútka; sissóka, d. of shíuga.

afloat; *to be a.*, cf. drift, float, v.

afraid of, vúshish; *to be a. of*, yáyakia, shínamshta, vúsha; *to tremble through being a. of*, liulíwa. Cf. frighten.

aft, adv. loc., tapí.

after, adv.; *some time a.*, mā'ntch-gítko; mā'ntchak-gítko; *one, two days a.*, waitólan, lápĕni waitólank.

after, prep., tapítana; frequently expressed by verbal suffixes: *a. this, a. that time*, gíntak, nétnāk, at pä'n, tchúi pén, tchúi tchä (tchē); tchē'k; tchä'tch; *a. some time, a. a while*, úntchēk, undshē'k tchē'k; *a. acting thus*, húmasht gíulank; *one who remains a. another*, tapítankni.

after, conj., tánkt; at, apoc. a.; at a; tchúi. The pluperfect tense is usually introduced by means of the particle at.

after-birth, genáli; k'lekála.

afternoon, pshéksht-giúla, shewatχúlash.

afterwards, (1) adv., gíntak; *some time a.*, mā'ntch-gitko, mā'ntchak-gítko; *shortly a.*, tánktak; untchē'k, Mod. tchē'ksla; *long a.*, mā'ntch gíntak. (2) conj., *after that, hereupon*, connecting sentences: tánkt; tapí, tapítana; tchē'k, tchē'ksh, tchä; at, apoc. a., k'léwiank; tchúi, tchúyuk, tchúyunk.

again, adv., pē'n, pénak; also expressed by the suffix -pĕlí, -pĕle,

-p'lí; when used as additive conj., nétnāk; tchúi, tchúyunk.

against, prep.; expressed by verbal affixes, or case-suffixes; *a. each other*, shipapĕlánkstant.

Agáwesh, nom. pr. of a Modoc settlement on Lower Klamath Lake, Cal.: Agáwesh.

age; *prior, first in a.*, tχé-u; *second in a.*, tapíni; *coming in a.* right *after another*, tapínkani; *lasting for ages*, tchûshníni. Cf. bent.

aged *person*, t'shíka, k'mutchéwatko; *a. male*, k'mutchátko; *a. female*, welékash; *to become a.*, t'shíka. Cf. old.

agency; *locality* and *buildings* of *a.* on an Indian reservation: agency; *pertaining to an a.*, agencî'ni.

agent *of an Indian reservation*, shuashulaliámpkish lakí, shuashulaliámpkish, lakí.

agglomeration *of débris*, ákuash; cf. accumulation, heap.

aggrieved, yuálkish; *to look a.*, like one bereaved, shlámia; *to feel a.*, shunúyua, látka. Cf. afflicted.

agitated; *to be a.*, waters, lkán; *violently*, lkapáta.

ago; *a short* or *long time a.*, nía, úna; *a while a.*, nía, úna; *a short while a.*, té-in, té-intaks nía, tánkak; *long a.*, gáhak; û'na gî'n, uná; mā'ntchgítko; tánktak, tánk; *done long a.*, mā'ntchni, tánkni, tánkak.

agree, v. i.; *a. with*, humásht gî, náasht gî, Mod. né-asht gî; *to assent*, shewé-ula; *to consent*, shí-iha; *agreeing with*, adverbially expressed, náasht, shúhank, shúhank=shítko.

agreeable, tídshi; *a. to the taste*, as a flavor, lúiluyatko.

agreement, shutánkish; *to conclude an a.*, shútanka.

agricultural; *a. land*, käíla=shútesh, né-ush; *a. planting ground*, háshuash.

ah! ohé! o, o'.

ahead; *straight a.*, tálaak, tála; gítala; *standing a.* in age, time, rank, tχé-u; *to go* or *be a. of* others, lamádsha, tamádsha.

aim; *to take a.*, láya, láyipka; shuawídshna.

air; no ex. eq.: *up in the a.*, p'laí, p'laítala; *to emit a.*, wíka, shléwi; *to fill with a.*, pníwa; *to be full of a.*, *wind*, shípnû; *to puff a. out*, pníukshla; *to put on airs*, *swagger*, shalkiá-a, shutákta. Cf. blow, v., pass through.

Aíshish; nom. pr. of a *deity* of the Klamath Lake and Modoc people, Aíshish; "*Old Aíshish*," Aíshiamtch.

alien, wenníkni, atíkni.

alike, adv., shúhank, shúhank=shítko.

alike to, adj.; resemblances seen, heard, tasted, etc., are expressed by suffix -ptchi, -mtchi, and by =shítko, =shítk appended: *a. to this*, húmtchi; *a. to that*, gémptchi, shúhankptchi; *a. to men*, *persons*, máklaks=shítko; *to be a. to*, yála; cf. íla; *to be* or *look a. in features*, télha.

Alíkwa or *Yúrok Indian*, nom. pr. Skatchpalíkni.

all, nánuk; *a. things*, nánuktua.

allege, v. t., shápa; "*as alleged*," "*as reported*": mat, if referring to facts only; nen, if referring to sayings.

alliance; *to form a.*, shítchla, shitchlála; *to be in a. of war*, tchínta, tchílla.

alligator, máklaks=papî'sh.

allow, v. t., wé-ula, wítchta; *a. to* somebody, wéwalta; *a., agree to*, shewé-ula; *not to a.*, lewé-ula.

all right! *that's well!* i-i tídsh!

allure, v. t., shnapémpema, Mod. shnepémpema. Cf. coax, v.

ally, shawalinéash, Mod. shítchlip

almost, wíka.

alone, tála; *belonging to me a.*, gé-u tála. Sometimes expressed by ak (No. 2), abbr.: ûk, hû'k; *a., standing a.*, when referring to the verb of the sentence, nā'dshiak; *solely, only, but*, referring to a noun, píla.

along with, tchî'sh, tchkásh; túla.

alongside of, *along the brink of*, yulalína; verbal and nominal suffix -tana.

aloud, kī'l, kílank; *to sing a.*, kílank shuína; *to halloo, cry a.*, ndéna; *to weep a.*, stû'tχishla; *to speak a. in public*, ámnadsha.

already, átutu, Mod. átu.

also, *together with*, túla; tchî'sh, connecting coördinate nouns only; adv. temp., tchkásh, q. v.

alter, v. t.; *a. the voice*, kuā'nkuana; as boys do, wákěna.

although, gíntak; -tak, -taks, -toks.

altercation; *to start an a.*, hishtcháktna, hushtlína, shukíkshlěa.

always, tchúshak; adj. used adverbially, tchû'shni, tchû'shniak.

ambling horse, wilítgish.

ambulance-bed, skû'lhash pet.

ambush, no ex. eq.; *to lie, hide in a*, sing. and pl. of subj., hishuálχa, pl. liukáya; shuílpka, pl. wiwámpka; *to hide in a.* for watching, wálχa; *to place oneself in a.*, knúklχa, wílχa.

American, s. and adj., Bóshtin. Bóshtin máklaks, pálpali=tchúlēks.

amid, *between*, i-utámsχa; tátχělam, Mod. tχálam. Cf among, between.

among, i-utámsχa; í-ukak; when on same level, tχálam, Kl. tátχělam; *being, sitting, standing*, etc. *a., amid*, tχálamni, Kl. tátχělamni; *a. each other*, shipapělánkstant; *a. the hills, mountains*, ī'wa, í-ukak.

amount; *to what a.?* tánk? tánni? *to that a.*, tánni.

amuse, v. t., *oneself at*, lé-una, léwa; ká-ika; *a. by jests* or *tricks*, shnándshma-a, sheshχeiléa.

anal fin, shuidshashksáksin kídshash.

ancestors, mā'ntchni máklaks, tánkni máklaks.

ancestral, mā'ntchni, tánkni; when said of mythologic beings, genii, etc., ámtchiksh, abbr. -amtch.

ancient, same as ancestral, q. v.

and, no ex. eq.; connecting coördinate nouns, tchî'sh; often not expressed at all. Connecting coördi-

nate sentences, tchúi, tchúyuk, (in sight) tchúyunk, (out of sight of the one speaking); at pē'n; in numerals pē'n; *a. if, a. when, but if*, hä'tchui, hä'tch, hä'ts.

a n e w, pē'n, pénak, or expressed by verbal suffix -pěle, -pělí.

a n g e l i c a, púdsho, q. v.

a n g l e, s. shtchakaliátpish; *having angles cut out*, stû'kshaltko; *to form an a.*, shtchakálka.

a n g l e, v. t., shuéwa, cf. knéwa; *a. habitually*, shué-utka; *to go angling*, shué-udsha; *to return from angling*, shué-utka; *angling line*, shué-ush.

a n g r y, kilōsh, tchákalsh, shawígatko; *to be a.*, kíla, shitchátka, tchákěla; *to be* or *become a.*, kílua, shawíga; *to be a. at* somebody or something, hishtcháktna, shitcháktna, hushtlína; *to become a. at each other*, hishtchákta, hishtcháktna.

animal, no generic term; *a. hunted, game*, if a quadruped, lílhanksh. Cf. Texts, p. 145.

a n k l e, pétcham náwalsh; *to let a garment* or *blanket reach the ankles*, u'hlútua.

a n n i h i l a t e *by breaking*, tékua; kéwa, pl. ngúldsha, pekéwa; *a. almost, partly*, shne-uyála; *a. by pressure*, ndshápka.

a n n o u n c e, v. t., shapíya; stílta, stíltpa; tpéwa; *a.*, as a messenger does, stíltchka; *to go and a.*, stíltchna.

a n n o u n c e m e n t, stíltish; tpéwash.

a n n o y, v. t., shnumátchka.

a n n u l a r, kálkali.

a n o t h e r, *a. one*, nā'dsh, náyensh; *at a. place*, welítana; *to a. place*, wénni; *at, on*, or *to a. place*, nā'dshash. Cf. other.

a n s w e r, s.; *to give an a.* or *answers*, vúlχa, kédsha.

a n t, kimā'dsh; *black a.*, lúkam kimā'dsh; *a.-hill*, kimā'dsham yainaága, kimā'dsham shulû'lkish.

a n t e c e d e n t, in space *or* time, lupíni; in time, age, rank, tχé-u.

a n t e l o p e, *Antilocapra americana*, tché-u; *young a.* wí'hla, dim. wí'hlaga; "*Old Antelope*", a mythic animal, Tchéwamtch.

a n t i c s, léshuatχash; *to perform one's antics*, sheshχē'la.

a n t i q u e, mā'ntchni, tánkni.

a n t l e r, tóke, dim. tukiága; *provided with antlers*, lχáwaltko.

a n u s, kilít, kíu; *vent* of animals, kilít, tsä'-i.

a n v i l, wi-ulótkish.

a n y, *anybody, a one*, kaní; *anything*, tuá; in the sense of *everything*, nánuk tuá, nánuktua.

a p a r t; *to place the legs a.*, skéka, pútchka, hushpû'tχa; *to sit with legs a.*, shkéktleχia; *to hold the legs a.* putchkánka. Cf. divide, v.

a p a r t m e n t, *in lodge*, shúltish; *a. in house*, shalatchgápshtish.

a p e r t u r e, *orifice:* kilít; gíntchχish, gíntχish; as of a bottle, inkstand, gínχantko; of ear, nose, métchish; *a. in the ground*, stú, dim. stu-

ága; *a. for going out* or *in*, gekánkish, gutékuish; *a., cleft*, ndsákish; as a keyhole, mét'hli; *a. on lodge top, smoke-hole*, gínχish; *a. scratched out*, ibékantko; *a., thoroughfare*, gínsχish; *a. of a tube* or *of the bowels*, kilít, cf. gínka; *a. made by piercing, punching*, shékish; *a. made by lightning*, nutē'ks; *to close an a.*, yankápshti; *to place into an a.*, yankápshti.

apex, wí'hla, wílhashlash; of a conical body, tree, hápa. Cf. point.

apparatus; expressed by the suffix -ótkish, contr. -ō'tch, -ū'tch; *a. for making fire*, shlikuyótkish; *a. for measuring*, skilulχótkish; *a. for shooting, bow and arrows*, táldshi, nté-ish. Cf. implement, tool.

appear, v. t., héshla; *a. as*, nē'pka; *a. first*, said of daylight only, nílakla; *appearing as*, -ptchi, =shítko. Cf. alike to.

appellation, shéshash.

appetite; tiä'mish; *to satisfy one's a.*, shohóta, ä'-una.

apple, ä'plěsh.

apple-tree, ä'p'lsam ánku, ellipt. ä'p'lsam.

apply, v. t.; *a. over*, lídsχa, nédsχa, ídsχa; *what is applied, rubbed* to the body-surface, shátělakish.

apportion, v. t., she-ä'ta.

appreciate, v. t., stínta, wítchna.

apprise, v. t., *teach*, hashiúga; *to report to, inform*, stíltpa, hishtálta; *apprised of*, sháyuaksh; *to be apprised of*, sháyuakta, túměna. Cf. announce, v.

approach, v. i.; *a. close to*, gakiámna; *a. closely while running*, hútampka, du. túshtampka, pl. tíntampka; *a., go over towards*, gákua; *a. in a* hostile *or* friendly *intention*, galdsháwia, gáldshui; *a. on the sly*, gánta, hushútanka; *a. setting time* (sun, moon), tinoléna; *a. to*, in the sense of *touching*, genála; *a. by the trail, road*, shákatla.

appropriate, shípatch; *at the a. time*, tché-etak; *a. for working*, shútesh.

April; inaccurately rendered by káptchělam shináktish, v.

apron, shikpiáyash; *large whole a.* buttoned on back, héshlaklash; *skin a., small a.*, sánia-ish.

Ara or *Károk Indian*, nom. pr.; Skatchpalíkni.

argue, v. t., shempéta, hashtáltala. Cf. dispute, v.

arise, v. i., hútkala, du. túshtkala, pl. tíntkala; *a.*, as fog, smoke, luyéga; *a. from sleep*, pátkal, pátkalpěli; *a. when sitting*, tgá-ulěχa, tgélχa, pl. lualō'lχa; *a. suddenly*, hútkalshna.

arm, of human body, wē'k; *on the arms*, wéktat; *an armful*, wē'k stáni; *to balance on one's arms*, shiákshiaga; *to beckon with one's a.*, nikánka, népatka shahamúya; *to carry under one's a.*, shaktíla; *to carry, hold on one's arms*, long obj., kshéna, kshúyamna; *to carry off, about, in the arms*, kshukátkal; *under one's a.* or *arms*, shayantíldsha;

to carry, hold under one's a., arms, shultíla; something long, shutíla; *to lean on one a.,* kiápka; *to put the a. out of, extend it,* níka wä'k, *or* níka, nikuálka; *to put under one's a.* or *arms,* shayantíla; *to go about with* something *under one's a.,* shayantíldsha.

armlet, *small arm,* wékaga.

armor, made of doubled-up (elk-) skins, kaknólsh; *to be dressed in such an a.,* kaknóla; *man arrayed with the* kaknólsh, ktáklish.

armpit, vúyukiaks; *hair under a.,* kä'katīlsh.

around, (1) adv., *about, in the vicinity of,* i-ukakiámna, túna; *a. there,* gínt; *all a.,* in horizontal dimension, ginkakiámna. (2) prep.; when connected with verbs, it is usually rendered by -mna, -pna, and other suffixes; *to be, stand a., about,* tkálamna, du. luálamna, pl. lúilamna.

arouse, v. t.; *a. for the start,* hushû'ktgi; *a. from sleep,* skishúla.

arrange, v. t., né-ulχa, shúta; *a. with,* ne-ulχía.

array, *garb, dress* of both sexes, shulótish; *female a.,* kuks.

array, v. t., cf. dress, v.; *arrayed with the elk-skin armor,* ktáklish.

arrest, v. t., persons, shnúka; *a. and take along,* spû'nshna.

arrive, v. i.; *a. at a place,* gátka; when the arrival is not seen by the one speaking, gátpa, gátpna; *a. at, reach to,* k̲'léka; hútpa, du. túshtpa, pl. tíntpa; *a. almost up to,* gatpánkshka; *a. at the camp, lodge* gátpamna; *a. and depart,* gatpanúla; *a. home,* geluípka, gémpĕle; *a. on horseback,* hushótpa; *a. at the top of an eminence,* gúiχi; *a. by the trail, road,* shákatla; *a. while traveling* in the distance, gátkapsha; *a. with* somebody or something, gatpĕnóta.

arrow; *hunting a.* with wooden point, táldshi, dim. taldshiága; *war-a.,* with stone point, ngé-ish, télak; *to shoot arrows,* ngé-isha; *arrows at,* nté-ishala; shlín, pl. yúta; *to shoot arrows at* somebody, nté-ishalta; *hunting bow and arrows* together, táldshi; *armed with b. and a.,* táldshitko; *war-bow and arrows* together, nté-ish; *long a. used by conjurers* as magic tool, hänä'sish; *flier of a.,* lä'sh; *to provide arrows with fliers,* hlä'; *point of a.,* cf. arrow-head, arrow-point; *a. made of the dog-rose bush,* tchúitiam; *a. made of the* shál=*reed,* ntē'ktish, and of another shape, shā'l; *a. made of the* tchák=*bulrush,* tchák; *a. made of the* widshíbam=*reed,* widshíbam.

arrow-head *of stone,* sháwalsh; *of flint,* kokóle sháwalsh; *of iron,* tchíkĕmen sháwalsh; *of obsidian,* mbû'shaksh=sháwalsh, mbû'shaksh, metsmetsáwals; *a.-h. of wood,* ntē'ktcham tulísh *or* tulísh; *a.-h. diverging below,* pútchχash; *to provide with an a.-h.,* sha-úla; *for* somebody, sha-ulía; *a.-h. chipper made of horn,* úχapalksh; *notch for inserting a.-h.,* tulísh.

Arrow-Head, nom. prop. loc., Mbû'shaksh=Sháwalsh.

arrow-point, *wooden*, of bird-hunters' arrow: ntē'ktcham tulísh, *or* tulísh.

arrow-shaft, *of light arrow*, ntē'ktish; *a.-sh. polisher of stone*, yéhish; *a.-sh. straightener of stone*, tkuílkish; *a.-sh. straightener of wood*, tkuyótkish.

article, in the sense of *object, thing, something*, tuá; *every a.* or *every kind of articles*, nánuktua; *a.* in the sense of *instrument, tool*, is expressed by the suffix-ótkish, abbr. -ōtch; *a. forming part of an implement*, shute-ótkish; *a. serving for doing, performing* something, shute-ótkish; *a. producing disease, pain*, tátktish; *a. used in treating the sick*, múluash, tchutĕnótkish; *a. used for killing, poisoning*, k̲'lekótkish; many obj., luelótkish. Cf. object.

articulation, *of limbs*, kólansh, nawálash.

ascend, v. i., ga-úla, ga-û'lχa; *a., go up hill*, niwálka, tiníχi; when *quickly*, huwaliä'ga, pl. gawaliä'ga. *a. above the horizon*, said of celestial bodies, gé-upka; tiníχi, tiniéga, tínshipka; *a. in the distance*, ga-úlapka; *a. as fog, smoke*, luyéga; *a. repeatedly*, ga-úlakpka; *a. r. again*, ga-ulapkápĕle; *a., as a spider* in the web, shalamnídsha, shalaggáya; lúyamna, pl. pé-ukanka; *a.*, as a *tree, ladder*, kókantcha.

ascend, v. t.; *a., as a horse*, gelápka; *a. a horse while on a trip* or journey, geláptcha; *a. by using hands*, ge'hlápka; *a. quickly*, as a horse, holápka.

ashamed, to be, ndétchka.

ashes, lû'kslaksh, Mod. lákpeks; *to reduce to a.*, shnélχa.

Ashland, nom. pr. of an Oregonian town, Ä'shlin.

aside of, prep.; *close to*, wigátan.

ask, v. t., as a *question*, vúla, vulánkia; *a. questions repeatedly* or *continually*, vúlantana; *a. for*, vúla, vulánkia; *a. for, beg repeatedly*, shakótka; *a. for money, valuables*, húshχakta.

asleep, ktánatko; *to fall a.*, ktánsha, ktánshna; *to be a.*, ktána.

assail, v. t. gû'lki, gutámpka; *a with blows*, ndû'pka. Cf. assault, v.

assassinate, v. t., hushtchóka; shíuga, pl. lúela, Mod. lúela, shuénka, häshχē'gi. Cf. kill, murder, slay, v.

assault, v. t., shkanága; *a. each other with stones*, etc., shuntápka. Cf. assail, attack, v.

assemble, v. t., shiū'lki, shiū'lkipĕle; shiúlagia, Mod. shiúlagien; *a. by a call*, sha'hmóka, sha'hmúlgi, shukû'lki.

assemble, v. i.; cf. derivatives of radix líu-, under gather, v. i.

assembly, *general a.*, shukû'lkish.

assent, v. i. humásht gî; ná-asht gî, Mod. né-asht gî; shewé-ula.

assert, v. i., shápa; hémkanka, hemē'χe.

assimilate to, v. i. íla, more freq. in the d., yála.

assist, v. i., hashatuáya, tchílla; *a. each other*, hashatuáya; *a. as allies*, shítchla, tchílla; *a. a conjurer in his performances*, lútatka; *a. in getting up*, ktiuyéga; *a. in warfare*, tchílla, tchínta; *a. the opposite party in warfare*, tchínta.

assistant, *conjurer's*, lutátkish.

associate with, v. i., shawalinä'a, shítchla, shitchlála.

association, mépoks; *to form an a.*, mépka.

assume, v. t., shéwa, héwa. Cf. suppose, think.

astraddle, shkéktleχiank; *to sit a.*, shkéktleχia.

astray; *to be a.*, yó-ishi, lólalχa, lulína; *to go a.*, lókanka, lúyapka, lútchipka, núkanka. Cf. stray, wander, v.

atoms; *dust*, nkĭ'ka; *to be full of a.*, nkĭ'ka; *to grind to a.*, péksha.

atrophied; "*dried up*," nχî'tchatko.

attach, v. t.; *to hitch*, shlítchta.

attack, v. t., gû'lki, gutámpka, táshui; *with blows*, ndû'pka, shkanága; *to be on the point of attacking*, hushtópakta.

attain, v. t.; *reach to*, k'léka; *a. through pursuit*, penō'dsha. Cf. arrive, v.

attempt, v. t, kéko, tchúktχaga, háměni; *a. more than once*, kéko-uya; *a. many times*, tchuktχakánka.

attention; *to pay a. to*, matchátka; *to listen to*, stéyak'lakpa.

attire, s, *dress, garb*, shulótish; *a. of beads, ornaments*, shnawā'kish; *to be in full a.*, shulútamna; *to put on a., while going*, shuluátchna.

auburn, as hair, mukmúkli.

audacious, kílōsh; *to be a.*, hishnkíta.

augury; *of good a.*, tídshi; *of bad a.*, kúidshi.

August, nom. pr., corresponds inaccurately to the month tχópo in its instr. case, tχopówatka.

aunt; *father's sister*, p'kútchip; *mother's sister*, p'shákip.

aurora borealis, shnúya.

autumn, shálam; *it is a.*, sha'hlmálχa; *the beginning of a.*, sha'hlmalχō'tch.

avail; *to no a.*, hunā'shak, nä'nsak.

avalanche, *snow-slide*, ákuash.

avaricious, widshíkish; *to be a.*, wídshika.

aver, v. t., shéwala.

avlone shell, ktchák, láktash.

avoid, v. t., shénuya, shénuidsha; shukióta.

await, v. t., *the coming* of somebody, something, tchawáya; *a.* in a canoe *the entering of the fish into a dip net*, stílaka.

awake, v. t.; *from sleep*, skishúla.

awake, adj.; *to become a.*, skishúla.

aware of, sháyuaksh; *to be a. of*, kúiχa; *to become a. of*, sháyuakta, shemtchálχa.

away, adv.; *far, far away*, kú, kúi; *being a., absent*, nég; when connected with verbs, as *to send away*,

a. is expressed by verbal prefixes (gu-, ku-), or suffixes (-tcha, -tchna, etc.); *a. from*, prep., welítana; *a. from home, camp*, ī'wa, cf. íwag; *a. from any houses, lodges*, kúinag.

awkward, wenníni, abbr. wénni.

awl, sákta; *bone-a.*, wákash, k̲áko sákta, sákta.

ax; *small*, tchiktchíkash; *large*, shlakótkish; heavy *ax for felling* trees, udshitchótkish.

B.

babbler, wáltkish.

baby, mû'ksh, Mod. shuéntch; dim. múkaga, Mod. shuentchága; *b. boy*, hishuákga; *b. girl*, shnawédshka; *b.-board*, shuéntch, Mod. stiwiχótkish; *small b.-board*, Kl. shuentchága.

bachelor, híshuaksh k̲éliak shnáwedsh, tchíluish; *old b.*, t'shíka; lit. "old man."

back, of persons or animals, k̲ä'mat; *behind on b.*, χämtétan; *b. of quadrupeds*, élhuish; *to carry on b.* shálamna, shépolamna, túdshna; *to carry on b., shoulders*, especially a load *by strap*, métk'la; *to hold* or *carry on b.*, as baskets, skáyamna, skátkala, skátχa; *to smear, line, rub on one's b.*, shiálamna; *b. of chair*, tchapáta.

back, adv. When connected with verbs, as *to walk b.*, it is usually expressed by the suffix -pěli, -pěle, -p'le; *go b.!* kúitak! Cf. home, adv.

back of, prep., *behind*, kúita.

backbiter, wíknish, dim. wikniága; *to be a b.*, shéwala.

backbone, élhuish.

backward; *to walk b.* like a crab, skä'-ika.

bacon, p'lú. Cf fat.

bad, k̲úidshi; *of a b., mean character*, pápalish, tchákalsh, shā'tptchi; *a man of b. intentions*, híshuaksh k̲úidshi steínash; *b., hateful*, anim. and inan., tchektchékli; *b. thing!* excl., k̲é-ash!

badger, *Taxidea americana*, kû'lsh.

badly, k̲úi; *to treat b., outrage*, k̲úi shúta.

bag, lā'klaksh, wákogsh, willishik; *b. for provisions*, táyash; *long b. for grain, provisions*, lχalχámnish, willishik; *game b.*, shultílash Cf. sack.

bail, v. t., as a canoe, ámpu k̲itóka.

bake, v. t., *b.* or *cook*, hushnō'k̲a; *b. in a pit*, púka; *b.* provisions *in the ground*, awála, satnálha; *one who is baking bulbs, roots*, púkish.

balance, v. t.; *to b. on one's arms*, shiákshiaga.

bald-headed, stakolólatko.

ball, *globiform body*, léwash; *play-b.*, shakuéash, léwash, shuntoyakeaótkish; shû'p'luash, dim. shuplúga; *to play a b.-game*, léwa; *to play at b.*

or *club*, shû-û'ta; some kinds of *balls*, especially *foot-b.*, shiktókanksh; *eye-b.*, lû'lpam léwash; *b. of the foot*, stáklinsh; *rifle-b.*, ngé-ish, sháwalsh; *cannon-b.*, mû'ni sháwalsh; *b.-shaped*, kálkali.

balloon, hushánualksh.

bandy; *to play b.*, shû-û'ta.

bank, especially when high, wálish, knáklitko; *on the opposite b. of a river*, tû'gshtant kóke. Cf. beach, shore, water.

banner, shī'l, plē'k. Cf. flag.

bar, v. t.; *b. an entrance, opening*, yankápshti.

barber, shmushmō'klish.

barberry bush, *Berberis aquifolium*, welē'li.

bare, bared, expressed by the adv. píla, or by kéliak. Cf. skull.

bark, s., *of tree, plant*, ndsĕ'dsh; *coarse outer b. of tree*, kné-udshi; ndsĕ'dsh; *fibrous* or *inner b. of tree*, stópalsh; *to remove* it, stópĕla; *b. scraper*, kíulōlsh.

bark, v. i., páka, páklua, hä'ma.

barrel, Mod. wákogsh.

barren, kaítua wawá-ish; said of a woman, tchítu; *b., dry, rocky land*, knā't, Mod. klā'dsh.

barter, v. t., heshelióta, sheniúta, shíyuta, shéshatui, sheshatuíka; *to follow the bartering trade*, heshelióta, shíyuta; *to reobtain by bartering*, heshχálpĕli; *to return from bartering*, sheshatuítka.

base *of play-ground*, yúash.

bashful; *b. person*, ká-i wáltkish.

bask, v. t., *in the sun*, tcheléya; tchatáwa, pl. wawatáwa.

basket, *flat and round* or *ovoid, bucket-like*, kála; *seed-b. made of roots*, ná-i; *conical, made of willows*, yáki; *large root-, seed-b.*, tcháklĕla, dim. tchakĕla-ága; *large root-digger b.*, Mod. hlívash; *hand seed b.*, wekótkish; *small rush-* or *reed-b.*, tĕlúks, dim. tĕlúχaga; *b. filled with* baked *roots, food*, î'lksh; *b.-shaped hat*, made of willows, tchála; *to carry about in a b.*, skáyamna, skátkala, skátχa; *to carry back* or *home on one's back, or in a b.*, skátχidsha, skátχipĕli; *to hold in a large*, or *seed-b.*, skáyamna; *to give in a b.*, skáya.

bat, ktchídshû, dim. ktchidshoága.

bath; *to take a steam-b.*, spû'kli, Mod. lûmkóka; *to take a cold b.*, péwa, pé-udsha; *a hot b.*, kélua.

bathe, v. i., *in cold water*, péwa; *to go and b.*, pé-udsha; *locality for bathing*, péwash.

battle, v. i., sissóka, d. of shíuga; *with weapons*, shenótanka, shéllual; *battling*, shishúkash.

battle, s., shéllualsh, shishúkash; *on a b.-field*, shellualshkshí, Mod shellualsh-gíshi; *to give b.*, shéllual; *to defeat in b.*, udúyua, udúpka; winī'χi, Mod. vúiχin.

be, v. i., gî; *to b., exist, stay*, gî; *the stalk is white*, tchélash pálpali gî; *to begin to b., to become*, gî; *not to b. on hand, present*, kä'gi; *b. below, un-*

derneath, in the shadow of, kshutíla, pl. i-utíla; *b. in contact with*, said of a long subj., talíga; *b. on* something, *to stick to*, gíntana; *b. on the ground*, inan. subj., lbúka; *b. in a* certain *place*, tchía, tchiχóga; pl. wá, wádshuga; *b. the property of*, gî, gî'tko, cf. gî (4). *b. sick, unwell*, kúi gî; mā'sha, shíla; *to b. well*, tídsh gî, tídsh húshlta; *b. together*, shukû'lki; *b. near, in contact with*, or *on edge of the water*, round subj., lalíga; long subj., talíga.

beach, knáklitko; *to form a b.*, yulalína; *to stand at the b.*, liulíga. Cf. bank, shore, water.

bead, yahí, dim. yáhiaga; *grain of b.*, yámnash; *blue-colored b.*, pupídsha; *b. of bone*, káko yáhi, káko yámnash; *b. bulging out on ends*, tchákptchi; *b. of an elongated shape*, ktû'lts; *glass b.*, yahí; *b. thickest in the middle*, tsû'tsaptsûks; *b.-string, beads, necklace*, î'mnaks, yámnash, shankákash, shnawā'kish; *beads in a bunch*, shnawā'kish; *beads in a ring, inserted in the nose-septum*, shípkgish; *to adorn one's neck with beads*, shnawā'ka; *to manufacture beads*, yámnashla; *to wear beads*, shulútamna, shnawā'ka.

beak *of bird*, shû'm. Cf. bill.

beam *of wood*, ánku, pápkash; *log*, hímpoks; *to jump over beams*, himputiaχiéa, Mod. mbutē'χe. Cf. jump, skip.

beam *of light*, ktchálχish; *of rising* or *setting sun*, stútish; *sunbeam*, ktchálχish; *to reflect sunbeams*, ktchálta.

beam, v. i.; *to b. forth*, ktchálhua, ktchálχa.

beans, pī'nsh.

bear, v. t., éna, ídsha, ídshna; cf. carry; *to b. children*, nkā'kgî, wē'kala; *to b. offspring*, said of animals, hlá-a; *to be borne, flit to a distance*, nû'dsha, nû'dshna; *to be borne, roll, spread*, tíla.

bear; *black b., Ursus americanus*, witä'm, dim. witämága; *cinnamon b., Ursus americanus*, var. *cinnamomeus*, náka; *grizzly b., Ursus americanus*, var. *horribilis*, lû'k; *g. b. cub*, lúkaga, shashápka; "*Old Grizzly*," nom. pr. of a mythic animal, Lúkamtch, Sháshapsh, Sháshapamtch.

beard, smō'k; *wearing a b.*, shmókaltko.

beast; no generic term; *b. hunted, game*, if a quadruped, lílhanksh.

beat, v. t., wí-udsha; *to chastise by beating*, wihü'tchχa; *b.* somebody, ndû'pka, udúpka; *b. with a stick*, etc., udúpka, udúpkpa, udúyua, vúta, vud'híta, vudúka; *b.*, as a drum, udî'ntěna; *b. into, down into*, as seeds into a basket, wéka; *b. upon* with a tool, mpáta, ndúka; *b., hit each other*, shékpěχa, sissóka, ndúyua, udúyua, cf. shúka; *b. oneself*, shû'ktka; *b. the wings*, néna, nínia, Mod. shnē'dsha. Cf. hit, slap, strike, v.

beautiful, tídshi; said of persons, tídshi, aíshishtchi.

beautifully, tídsh.

beauty, *personal*, aíshishtchi.

beaver, pû'm; *beaver's den*, púmam wásh; *beaver's teeth game*, skû'shash.

beckon, v. i.; *b. to* somebody, kinshipkía, kućta; *b. with one's arm, hand*, nikánka; *b. with the hand to come*, népatka shahamúya.

become, v. i.; *to turn out as*, k'lćka, gî; *to b. worse*, kúi gî. When connected with an adj., *to become* is usually expressed by verbal suffixes, as -ála, -tgi, and others. Many of these verbs are attributive verbs at the same time; *to b. rusty*, hesχátana, héshlaktcha; *to b. angry*, kílua; cf. angry.

bed, sháhiash; *b. of the natives*, sχólakgish, Mod. sχúlkish; shlá-ish; *to lie in b.*, skû'lpka, pl. lólumi; spúka, ípka, skû'lha; *when sick*, ípka; *to go to b., to retire*, skû'lχa, pl. lúlalχa.

bedaub, v. t., íta, ípka, shiáshka; *b. oneself*, piták shí-ita, shí-íta. Cf. besmear, line, smear, v.

bedbug, kóhiash.

bedcloth, shlá-ish.

bedstead, sχuluálkish.

bee, bī, hónē-shúshatish; *beeswax*, bī'sam wax, shnetchućktekiūtch.

beef; *cattle*, múshmush, Mod. vúshmush; *b. meat*, múshmusham tchúlēksh.

beet, páwatch.

beetle; *large b.*, ktcháyash; *small b.*, shnúshntōtch-gítko; species of *b.*, shaíkish; species of *b. with large fangs*, naishlákgish; species of *green* or *purple b.*, tgúlutch. Cf. bug.

before, (1) prep. loc. *b., in front of*, lúpia, lupítana; (2) prep. temp. lupítana, lupítan, lúpia; *who* or *what comes b.*, lupíni, lupítni; *in rank* or *age*, tχé-u; (3) conj., *earlier than*, lúpiak; káyutch and káyu, Mod. káyu.

beg, v. t., *to ask for*, vúla; *b.*, as a beggar, shakótka.

beggar, shashkútkish; papátalish; *constant, persistent b.*, shashkōtáktalish.

begin, v. t., *at one end*, tmuyéga; connected with verbs, *to b.* is expressed by the suffixes -éga, -iä'ga, -támpka.

behave, v. i.; *b. well*, tídsh gî, tídsh shúta; *b. ill*, kúi gî, kúi shúta; *one who behaves so, that way*, haktchámptchi; *b. extravagantly*, ká-ika, kä'la, sheshχē'la; *behaving extravagantly, oddly*, ká-ikash, sheshχeiláash. Cf. antics.

behest, shunû'kanksh, né-ulaksh, tpéwash. Cf. order, v. and s.

behind; (1) prep. loc., tapítana; *on the other side of*, gunígshtant, gúnitana; *back of*, kúita. Cf. beyond. (2) adv. loc., tapí, tû'hak; *one who remains b.*, tapítankni.

behold, v. t., shléa, télshna; *b. again*, shlépěle; *b. at a distance*, shlē'pka; *behold!* hággî! hé-í! Cf. look, see, v.

believe, v. t.; *to be of opinion*, Kl. and Mod. héwa, shéwa, kshápa, Mod. kópa; *b. in, to trust*, lóla.

bell, lakákash; *little b.*, wawá-ush; *church b.*, tíntan.

bellow, v. i., hä'ma.

bellows, shnewalknótkish.

belly, nkásh; *to lie on b., lie flat on the ground*, wímpka; *to sprawl while lying or floating on b.*, wîllaslína.

belly-ache, gutitgúlash; *to have b.-a.*, nkásh mä'sha.

belonging to *his, her*, or *its place, house, lodge*, hunkĕlámskni; *b. to another*, or *to other tribes, lands*, wenníkni, atíkni; *b. to the other side*, túkni; *b. to me*, gé-u, *to thee, you*, mi.

below, prep., hintíla, i-utíla, tchutíla, inotíla; somebody or something *located, situated b.*, yana-kaní, yánani, yántani; *coming from b., being deep b.*, munatálkni; *to be, lie b.*, utíla; *be, sit, lie, stay b.*, tchutíla, pl. liutíla, wawatíla; *be, exist, sit, lie b.*, said of round obj., lutíla; *to bring from b.*, yána; *to put b.*, utíla; *to stand b.*, tgutíla, pl. lĕvutíla; *to stand b.* the one speaking, túya.

belt; *skin b.*, kaílish; *to put a b. on*, kaíli.

bench, tcháwalkish.

bend, v. t.; *b. backward* or *downward*, kshapáta; *b., b. back*, as a bow, stî'nkpĕli; *b. the body downwards, stoop down*, knúkla, tchî'lχa; *b., form a ring* or *coil*, weplakiámna; *b over for clasping*, hishlútanka; *b. the head for a bite*, shuishtcháktchka; *bent over*, shtchishalkátko, tikíwatko; cf. bent; *b. around*, as roads, gakē'mi.

bend, s., *to make a b.*, said of rivers, etc., shtchukalkídsha; of roads, gakē'mi.

beneath, prep., hintíla, i-utíla, etc.; cf. below, under, underneath.

bent, adj., tikíwatko, tishílatko, Mod. tishíwatko; *crooked*, shtchishalkátko; *b. through old age*, tíshχatko; *to become b. by age*, tíshka.

benumbed, to be, v. pass., tápsχoya; *with cold*, said of nose, ears, etc., kátka; of extremities, ndá-itia.

bereaved; *b. of the father*, p'tísh-lúlatko; *b. of the mother*, p'gî'sh-lúlatko, cf. orphan; *b. of his children*, said of father only, tchaklakátko; *b. of her child*, k'lekála; *of two* or *more children*, said of mother only, lepklékatko.

bereavement; *to suffer b.*, tcháklĕχa, k'lekála. Cf. bereaved, lose, v.

berry, íwam, lutísh; a species of *b.*, kĕlátch; *deadly berries*, kĕlakō'tch yá-uks; *b.-paste mixed with camass*, shákalsh; *to gather berries*, stá-ila, *habitually*, í-umala; *to return from b. harvest*, í-umaltka.

besmear, v. t., kaknéga, or kaknéga shiáshka; ludsō'sha, sχaknéga, íta, ípka; *b. with oil*, etc., shutchō'sha; *b. the body of another*, tudshō'sha, shí-usha; *b. oneself*, hushkaknéga, shí-ita, shí-usha. Cf. bedaub, line.

bestow, v. t., round obj., lúya, pl. péwi, shewána; long obj., úya, kshúya, pl. yána, shewána; *b.* a liquid, tchíya; *b. through somebody else*, níukla. Cf. give, v.

bestrew with, ídsχa; as with salt, íta, shewána.

bet, v. t., *to make bets*, shió; héshkû, Mod., héshgun.

between, *amid*, î-utámsχa; when on same level, tχálam, Kl. tátχĕlam; *b., inside of, within*, í-ukak; often expressed by verbal suffixes: *to be, stand b.*, tkálamna, du. luálamna, pl. lúilamna; *to dig b.*, met'támsχa; *to fall b.*, hínsχa; *to stand b.*, tgítsχa.

beverage, bunō'kish.

bevy; *to form a b.*, shukû'lki, líwa, túlha, wá.

bewail, v. t., shuáktcha, luátpishla, líla, stû'tχishla.

bewildered, lékatko, lékish; *to be b.*, láma.

bewilderment, *state of*, lā'mlemsh.

bewitch, v. t., táwi; *to be bewitched by a spell*, shalχíta; *bewitching power*, yayayá-as; shuī'sh.

beyond, gúnitana; gunî'gshta; referring to rivers, etc., tû'gshtanta; referring to mountains, tútana; *b., on the opposite side of* the camp, house, íwutît. Cf. back of.

bid, v. t.; *b. farewell*, shéka; *b. welcome*, stínta; cf. welcome.

big, *bulky*, múni; *wide, broad*, kínkutko; *tall*, atíni, abbr. áti.

bifurcate, v. i., wé-ukala.

bile, *gall*, písh.

bill *of birds*, shû'm; *to use bird-bills as neckwear, to wear a necklace of bird-beaks*, shúmalua.

billow, lk̲ásh; *to raise billows*, lk̲án.

bind, v. t., wapíl'ma; *tie up*, wépla; *b. together*, skû'tawia, shû'lχa, tínkopka; *b. into a bundle*, shutíla, shultíla. Cf. tie, wind, v.

bird, generic, tchíkash; nánuktua lásaltko; *forest-b.*, generic, tchíkash; species of *gray, little forest-b.*, tchíkash; *young* or *little b.* of any species, tchílilik̲s; *young* or *little b. of the forest*, tchílilika; *ducks, geese*, and all *aquatic birds* resembling these, mä'mäkli. The following are the names of such bird-species of which the English equivalents could not be obtained: species of *black b.*, gáwi, né-ulinsh; species of *forest b.*, sχî'b, tchîshχíχi, tchiwitítikaga, vuiplé-ush; species of *very small b.*, wíhuash; species of *little black forest b.*, shaíkish; species of *night b.*, spotted wings, tsásχībs; species of *little b.*, nanî'lash, pópsíkash; species of *aquatic b.*, tsákĕnûsh, tchákiuks; species of *little white aquatic b.*, kat'hiáwash.

bit, *morsel*, tchĕléχish; *a little b. of*, kítcha, kínka, kínkak; *a little b. of ice*, kitchkáni wē'sh; *bridle-b.*, cf. bridle.

bitch, ndshílo watchága; *young b.*, ndshíluaga watchága.

bite, v. t.; generic: k̲óka; *b. audibly*, pū'kpuka; *b. each other*, k̲oúyua; *b. oneself*, accidentally or on purpose, shuk̲óka; *b. oneself in the tongue* or *lip*, shokótana; *b.* somebody *in the bone*, ko-ítchatchta; *b. in the hair* or *fur*, kuátchala, contr.

gû'tchala; kuátchaka; *b. into*, kóka, kuátchaka; *b. off*, kuátcha; *b. off a piece, particle*, kwû'shka; *b. off from*, or *holes into*, kuă'ka; *b. off minute portions, to nibble*, kuakákshka; *b. off from a surface*, kueknóla; *b. repeatedly*, kúpka; *to b., itch*, kúpka; *b. the skin*, as lice, kuatcháki; *b.*, as snakes, stû'ka; *to b. through*, kowáktcha; *what bites the tongue*, mbúkamnatko.

birth; *to give b., to be confined*, wē'kala, nkā'kgi; *to give b. to twins*, lápeala; *to triplets*, ndanä'yala.

bitter, ka-á mā'shitko, mbúkamnatko; *it tastes b.*, ka-á mā'sha.

bivalve, klē'dshu.

black, pushpúshli; adv. púshpush; *b bear*, witä'm, cf. bear; *b. snake*, wáměnaksh; *a b. substance* regarded as a cause of *disease*, gû'pal; *to become b. from smoke*, etc., skélχa; *to paint oneself with b. paint*, shutpáshui.

blackberry, tútanksham lutísh; *b. shrub*, tútanksham.

blackbird, *Brewer's*, *Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*, tchékaga; *b.*, species of *Agelaius:* tchō'kshash.

blacken, v. t., púshpush shúta; *to b. shoes, boots*, ludsō'sha.

blackish, pushpúsh=tkani.

Black Lake, nom. pr. of a lake near Klamath Marsh, Lkō'm Ä'-ush.

blacksmith, tchî'kěmen=mpámptish, wátiti=shúshatish.

black-tail deer, *Cervus columbianus*, shuá-i.

bladder of any kind, shuídshash; *b. fastened on* something, lawálash, usually abbr. láwalsh; *swimming b. of fish*, smû'links, shuídshash, tóksh; *b. blown up*, shípnush; *urine b.*, shuítchash=lawálash, kán.

blade; *long b.*, tě'kish; *knife b.*, wáti.

blame, v. t., koktkínshka, shakákta, shakáktna, shkanága.

blanket; *woolen* or *skin-b.*, skútash; *a kind of b.*, pä'ka; *wrapped, clad in a b.*, skútatko; *to make a b. from small patches*, teshashkuála, skû'tchala; *to dress oneself in a b.*, skúta, skutía, skû'tchala. Cf. robe, mantle.

blast, *of wind*, shléwish.

blaze, v. i.; *to flame*, núta; *to b. up*, nátkalga, tgepaliä'ga; *to b. up by the wind* or *by itself*, líutka, nilíwa.

blear-eyed, papatkáwatko, tchétchapkatko.

bleat, v. i., hä'ma.

bleed, v. t., tchékělala; v. i., pû'pa, tchékělila.

blend, v. i.; *blending insensibly*, said of colors, nuatáχatko.

blind, papā'dshatko; *to become b. of one eye*, pā'dsha, *of both*, papā'dsha.

blink, v. i., kělamtchtámna, shakelámtcha; *b. with one eye*, knadshikía.

block *of wood*, ánku.

blockhead, pukéwish=nû'sh or p.=shû'm.

blonde, *fair-haired*, mukmúkli.

blood, tchékěli; *to lose b., to bleed*, pû'pa, tchékělila; *to extract b.*, tchékělala.

bloom, v. i., of. blossom, v. i.

blossom, shlápsh; lé-usham, usually in the d. form: lelé-usham; *having blossoms*, shlápshaltko, lelé-usam gítko.

blossom, v. i., shlápa; *blossoming*, shlápshaltko.

blow, s.; *to strike a b.*, wiulála; *again*, wiulalápěle; *to come to blows*, shíuga, espec. d.: sissóka; shiukúya, d. sissukúya; *to give blows* with a stick, etc., udúpka, udúpkpa; *to give blows to each other*, shuktápka, Mod. ndúyua, ktúyua; *to return blows*, shekáktcha; *to threaten with blows*, hushásha, hû'shtχa; *to attack with blows*, ndû'pka.

blow, v. i., said *of winds*, shléwi; *of the east wind*, yéwa; *of the north wind*, yáma; *of the west wind*, tχálama; *of the south wind*, múa; *to b. across, over*, wikánsha; *b. around in the sky*, shlewílamna; *b around*, as storms, vuyámna; *b. at, toward*, wílhua, *b. at, after, around*, wílamna; *b. at* or *upon* persons, wíta, shlewíta; *b. continually*, wítcha; *b. a gentle breeze*, ushíkshka, Mod. ushíka; *b. down upon*, wíta, wítna; *b. down into*, witíla; *b. into*, wilála; *b. off*, wítna; *to b. out, emit air*, wíka; *b. out from, out of*, wítka, witχnóla; *b. through*, said of strong air-drafts, wíli; *b. through*, light air-drafts, ukídshlin; *b. underneath, into*, witíla; *to cease blowing*, wílχa.

blow, v. t.; *with the mouth*, pníwa, pní-ukshla, shléwi; *b. out from mouth*, witχnóla; *b. into*, pníutakta; *b. smoke into*, wíuka; *b. out of, down*, or *away*, pniulína, wítka; *b. out* a candle, etc., pinō'ptcha, pní-ukshla; *b. up*, pníwa; *to be blown up*, shípnû; *bladder blown up, inflated*, shípnush; *b. breath from one's mouth*, shlewitaknúla.

Blow, nom. pr. of a head chief, P'lú, Sóld'hoks.

blue; *sky-blue*, mätchmä'tchli; *b. of the b. jay*, tchχe-utchχé-uptchi; *purple-b.*, yámnashptchi; *b. mixed with gray, bluish-gray*, said, f. i. of water-birds, mä'kmäkli; *b.-colored beads*, pupî'dsha.

blunt, kúi tákatko; *to be b.*, kúi táka.

blush, v. i., ndétchka, Mod. ndétchgî; tā'χtki.

blushing, s., ndétchkish.

board, *of lumber*, pápkash; *b., if cut with the ax*, utcháyatko ánku; *baby-b.*, shuéntch, Mod. stiwiχótkish; *wigwam constructed of boards*, uképělaksh; *provided with head- and foot-b.* (grave), titádsχatko.

boat, vúnsh, dim. vunshága; *sail-b.*, shneklōtchnótkish = vû'nsh; vúnsh.

boatman, sχúyamnish.

body; *b. alive* or *dead, human* or *animal*, tchúlēksh; *cubiform b.*, shewatlχéash; *b. of people belonging together*, mépoks; *to form a b. of people*, mépka; *dead human b.*, k'lekátko, tchúlēksh; *b. of child*, tchulékaga.

bog, mû'lmulatko.

boggy, tupéshti; *to be b.*, tupéna.

boil, v. i., said of water; lúkua, kélpka; *b. and throw up bubbles*, ndúpualχa. Cf. boiling.

boil, v. t., nóka, táluodsha; *b.* liquids, shnekálpka, tchilála; *b.* meat, etc., tchilála; *vase used for boiling*, tchilalótkish.

boiling, kélpoksh, kéluash, lókuash; *to be at b. heat*, lúkua.

bold, ká-i vû'shish; *b. warrior, fighter*, kílōsh. Cf. brave.

bolt, v. t., as a door, ktíuga.

bolt, s., ktíukish.

bombard, v. t., *to throw at*, shutuyakiéa; shnikíwa, Mod. shnikóa.

bondsman, lû'gsh.

bone, kákо; *beads of b.*, kákо, yáhi; *string of b. beads*, kákо yámnash; *awl of b.*, wákash; kákо sákta, sákta; *backbone*, élhuish; *clavicular b.*, nté-ish; *jawbone*, kákо; *skull-b.*, núshti kákо; cf. skull.

book, pípa; *writing b., cover, leaf of b.*, pípa.

boot, stíkshui.

bore, v. t., kéka, shéka; *b. through*, tkéka, tuéka; *b. one's nose-septum*, háshtka; *b. another's nose*, stû'lka; *small boring instrument*, tuekótkish. Cf. perforate, pierce, v.

boring, *aperture*, ibékantko.

born, to be, gî'ulχa; *where are you b.?* tát î gí-ulĕχatk?

borrow, v. t., vúlχa.

bosom, vushó; *of females*, édshash.

boss, lakí, hashtaltampkátko.

both, lápok; *at b. places, spots*, lápukni; *b. times*, lápukni.

bottle, bunuō'tkish, Kl. wákogsh; *orifice of b.*, gínχantko.

bottom, of barrel, lake, river, etc., lĕmúna; *down in the b.*, múna, munána; *dry river b.*, kokálam pálkuish, kupkúpĕle; *to be at the b.*, or *to swim near the b. of the water*, lĕmúna.

bough, *of tree*, wē'k, dim. wékaga; *of coniferous tree*, pû'shχam.

boulder, mû'ni ktá-i; *high b., cliff*, wálish.

bounce, v. i., kshiútchna, húyeka; *b. over an obstruction*, himputiaχiéa, Mod. mbutē'χe.

bout; *to have a b.*, sissukúya, sissóka, shúka. Cf. blow, s.

bow, v. i., *for a welcome*, útk'ûtka

bow, *as a weapon, with* or *without arrows*, nté-ish, dim. ntéyaga; *b. and arrows* for bird-hunters, táldshi, dim. taldshiága; *armed with b. and arrows*, táldshitko; *b. made from the* tsúpinksham *yew-tree*, tsúpinksh; *to draw the b. for shooting*, shlatámpka, shléwala; *to make a small b.*, nteyákala.

bow *of boat, canoe*, píash.

bowel, káya; *the bowels*, nkásh; *soft bowels* of the tsû'pkish-fish, tsû'pkish.

bowl, kápa, dim. kapága; *large b.* made of *scirpus*, etc., máksha. Cf. cup, vase.

bowstring, ná'hlish; *to draw the b. for shooting*, shlatámpka, shléwala.

box, iwiχótkish, bóx; *little b. with a lock*, mäwiχótkish.

boy, tcháki, dim. tchakiága; kitchkáni hishuákga, usually abbr. kitchkáni; *b.* in the sense of *son*, wéash, dim. wéka; *b.-child, young b.*, up to adult age, hishuákga; *b. between ten and fifteen*, tchilluyága; *b. over fifteen*, tchíluish.

brag, v. i., *to be bragging*, shípnû.

braid, v. t., *one's own hair*, shákpka, shukat'nóla.

braid; *hair-b. of males*, on temples, shákpaksh; *hair-b. of females*, on back, wéktash; *to gather one's hair into a b.*, shákpka, shukat'nóla.

brain, tápsnēk, Mod. tlóχo.

bran, lē'p.

branch of tree, shrub, wē'k, dim. wékaga; ánku; *willow b. used as frame for structures*, lshî'klak.

branch out, v. i., *into limbs, twigs, roots*, wé-ukala.

brandish, v. t., *above one's head*, sha-ulóla. Cf. swing, v.

brandy, lám.

brant, *Anser canadensis*, lálak.

brass, käkä'kli wátiti; cf. copper, bronze.

brave, adj., litchlítchli; kíllitko; *plucky*, ká-i vúshish; *b. fighter*, kíllank shishúkish.

brave, s., sheshalólish, shishúkish; in the sense of *man bearing arms*, híshuaksh, Mod. hishuátchχash.

bravely, lítchlitch.

brawl, v. i., tchiluyéχa.

bray, v. i., hä'ma.

bread, pála-ash, Mod. shápěle; *to make b.*, shutéshla

breadth; *to make of the same b.*, hishχělúlχa.

break; v. t.; generic: *to fracture, disintegrate*, kéwa, pl. ngúldsha, ngúmshka; *b. asunder*, as strings, etc., káta, ngáta, pl. ngúldsha; long obj., tékua, tkéwa; kátchka, akátchga; shékutka; one long obj. in one place, yékua; in many places, yekéwa; *b. down*, as tree-limbs, ukéwa, pl. ikéwa, i-akéwa; *b into fragments, portions*, tkéwa, shepátχa; *b.* hollow obj., páka (mbáka, mbúka); *b.* hollow obj. by letting them fall, mbákla; *broken*, pákatko; *b. a law, ordinance*, etc., yékua, pl. yekéwa; *b. one's limbs*, tchéma; in one place, shéyakua; *b. off, remove from by breaking*, ngáishka, yekualóla; *b. to pieces*, ndsháp-ka, pl. pekéwa; ukéwa, pl. ikéwa; *b. by punching*, spáka; *b. by striking*, f. i., strings fastened at one end, kátchka; *b., smash*, as glass, tchúya; *b. through, across* with the foot, ukéwa; pl. ikéwa; *b up connection*, sheggátχa.

break, v. i., *b by itself, be broken*, hollow things, páka, (mbúka); *b.* or *fall off*, ndé-ushka; *br. off, snap*, ngáta, pl ngúldsha; *b. down*, as rotten *wood*, te-utéwa; *b. down by exhaustion*, tgélχa, pl. lueluálχa; *b.* or *be broken to pieces, go to pieces*, shukuáshka.

breast, vushó; *female*, édshash; *of cattle, horses*, sχódshish; *to carry on one's b., chest*, shakakága.

breath, and *breathing*, s., hukísh; *to lose b.*, púta; *to emit b.*, wíka.

breathe, v. i., hóka; *b. in, b. again*, hokámpěle; *b. audibly*, hléka; *heavily*, hléka; *b. from internal heat*, kélpa; *b. upon parts of one's body*, shaháka.

breech-clout, kaílish; *b.-c. of buckskin*, formerly worn by females, hassuíshχish, hishtchíshχash.

breed, v. t. and i., hlá-a.

breeding, s., lalá-ish. Cf. brood.

breeze, shléwish; *it blows a gentle b.*, ushíkshka, Mod. ushíka.

brick, shnutétko tópesh, ktá-i; *b.-house*, ktá-i látchash.

bride; *she is a b.*, shumpsealuápka hû't.

bridegroom; *he is a b.*, shumpsealuápka hû't.

bridge, shlánkōsh; *to erect a b.*, shlánkōshla.

bridle, shtchî'ktχish; *b.-bit*, tútkish.

brief, referring to time, tánkni.

brimful, stáni; *to be b. of*, stá; of a liquid, éwa.

bring, v. t.; generic terms, but chiefly in use for the bringing or carrying of long and heavy obj., éna, pl. and coll. (more in Mod. than in Kl.), ídsha, ídshna; *to b., carry towards*, when seen by the one speaking, épka; when not seen by him, átpa, pl. ítpa; *to b., convey home* or *back*, émpěli, idshámpěli, ítpampěli. *B. along with, forcibly* or *not*, said of persons and quadrupeds, spúnshna, pl. éna, Mod. ídsha, ídshna, gínkanka; *b. along towards*, spû'nshipka, *for* another, spunshipkía; *back* or *home*, spúnktchapěli, spuntpámpěli; *on purpose*, spû'ntpa, pl. ítpa; *while on one's march*, spúnktcha; *back again*, spuntgátgapěle; *b. to bed*, hushkálχa; *b. close to, near to*, ktû'tpna; *b. for* or *to* somebody, *in* somebody's *interest*, enía; *b. information, news*, stillidánka, stíltchna; *b. inside, indoors, within*, spû'lhi, pl. ílhi; *b. a liquid* in *one* vase, tchíktcha, tchíamna; *b.* long obj., épka, Mod. átpa, pl. ítpa, ítpamna; *b. one* long obj. carried on the arms, kshéna, kshukátkal; *to go and b.*, íktcha; *b. on, to cause*, né-ulχa; *b. on*, as disease, nē'pka; *b. out*, as out of the lodge, or to the grave, ísha, ishnúla, ílktcha; *b.*, round obj., lúka; *go and fetch*, lúktcha, lépka; *b.* thin obj., nē'pka, néna; *b.*, sheet-like obj., shlépka; *back* or *home*, shlémpěli, shlepkípěle; *habitually*, shlepkípěle; *b. together, make meet*, hushkiútanka; shiúlagia, shiū'lki, Mod. shiúlagien; *b. together, collect, gather*, stá-ila; *into a long basket*, uléχuga; *b. up, up hill*, yána; *b. up, raise*, as children, hishtátcha. Many terms under *carry*, q. v., will apply here also.

bristle, nī'l; on hog's back, shuánshakluish.

brittle, tche-íni.

broad, mû kínkutko; kínkutko.

broil, v. t., nóka; *b. in a pan*, shnítchkua; *b. on the hot coals*, tchlalála, nókla.

bronze, käkä'kli wátiti; *b.-colored*, käkä'kli.

brood, lelédshi, wewéash; *the young b.*, wewéka; *b. of birds*, tchíliliks. Cf breeding.

brook, k̲ók̲aga, tukuága; *b.* flowing from a *slope*, tiunō'lsh; *coming from a b.* or *from the other side of a b.*, k̲ok̲agtálkni.

broom, vudshlōshχnótkish. Cf. brush.

brother, *elder* or *eldest*, said by younger b., tχé-unap; *b. related as elder to younger b.*, shetχe-unáltko; *b., elder*, said by younger sister, pa-ánip; *b., younger*, (in reference to elder b.), tápiap; *b. related as brothers* are to their *younger brothers*, shatapiáltko; *b.'s son* or *daughter*, said by uncle, pā'ktish; said by aunt, p'kútchip; *b.'s wife*, said by his sisters, pa-alámip; *half-b.*, tápiap.

brother-in-law, mû'lgap, p'tchíkap, p'tchû'kap; *related as brothers-in-law*, shíptchχaltko. Cf. husband, wife.

brow, *eyebrow*, shnékĕlish, Mod. shnaíligsh.

brown, ka-uká-uli; *light b.*, spálptchi; *b.-spotted duck*-species, gû'lks.

brownish, *b.-black*, tiptípli.

browse, v. i., páwa.

bruise, v. t., utcháya, shútka; *b. with a stick*, etc., udúyua, udúpka, udúpkpa. Cf. beat.

bruiser, shishókish.

brush, s.; *cloth b.*, kushkótkish; *hair-b.*, shukûshgútkish; *hair-b.* of painters, shumalótkish; *scrubbing b.*, vudshoknótkish.

brush, v. t.; as hair, kû'shka; *b. off*, ndshashlóla, vudshlō'shka; *b. down from*, ndshashlína.

brushwood, *inserted in walls*, hashχámmish; *b.-lodge*, heshkatchkî'mish, kápka=stinā'sh; *b. wall around camp-fire*, skétchlaksh; *to make a b. wall* to secure the fire, skétlĕχa; *tall* species of *b.*, tsû'mtsak.

bubble, s.; *to throw up bubbles, seethe*, ntúptpa; *to come up in bubbles*, ntúptchmaga. Cf. bubble up.

bubble up, v. i., mpumpuáltka, ntúptchmaga; *b. up while producing ripples*, shtcheléwa; *b. up in water*, from motion below, kmúltχaga, Mod. kmutchō'sha, from article thrown in, stû'pualχa; *b. up*, springs only, ntû'ltχaga; *b. up in hot water*, ndúpualχa, ntúptpa.

buck, lak̲í k̲ú-il; in the sense of *male quadruped*, lak̲í, lák̲iaga.

bucket, póko, dim. pokuága; *b.-like basket*, flat kála; *to carry in a b.*, shō'dshna, sténa; *to give in a b.*, shúi, pl. shewána.

buckskin, *tanned*, mbá-ush, ubá-ush; *b. breeches*, kailálapsh=ubá-ush, *or* ubá-ush; *b. fringe*, púish, pui-

tlántchish; *b. leather*, *b. strap*, pukéwish; *b. robe*, skútash; *to dress in it*, skúta; *b. robe* fringed with *porcupine quills*, shmáyalsh.

bud, s., shlápsh; *having buds*, shlápshaltko. Cf. blossom.

buffalo, yuhó.

bug; *fly-b*, *tumble-b.*, shkî'shgîsh; *lady-b.*, shnúshntōtch=gítko; *lightning*, or *fire-b.*, tchátchlai; another species, tchatchlaíptchi; species of *black b.*, léluish; species of little *round black b.*, tchúyupiksh

bugleman, shlushlóluish, shtoshtótish.

build, v. t.; *b. a lodge, house*, etc., látcha, Mod. stiná-a; *b. a lodge covered with bulrush*, stiná-a, Kl. and Mod.; *b. a summer-* or *slab-lodge*, ug'hä'plχa; *b. a winter house*, luldemálχa; *b. a fire*, especially *camp-fire*, shnúta, shnē'pka, shū'dsha; *b. a fire on a journey*, shnéna; *b. a new fire*, or *a fire every day*, shû'dshapěli; *b. a fire for cooking*, shutéla.

builder; *house-b.*, láldsish.

building, látchash, Mod. stinā'sh; *constructor of buildings*, láldsish.

bulb, *vegetable*, lbúka, lútish; *eatable b.*, growing wild, máklaksam pásh; *large b.-shaped fruit*, mû=lbúka.

bulky, múni; kínkutko.

bull, shlûlksháltko.

bullet, ngé-ish; *b. ladle*, shulalótkish; *b. pouch*, shultílash.

bullfrog, *Rana pipiens*, kóe; *small b.*, kuága.

bully, shishókish.

bulrush, or *tule*; generic term for larger kinds of b., má-i, in Mod. often: tkáp; *overgrown with bulrushes*, máyaltko; largest species of b., *Scirpus validus*, má-i; other species: nā's, tchák, wítchpai; *b. mat*, láptak; má-i, má-i shlá-ish, shlá-ish; stápsh, sté-ulash, shlét'hish; *coarse b.-mat*, láptak, má-i shlá-ish; *to gather, collect b.*, máyalsha. Cf. reed.

bumble-bee, mû'mumsh.

bummer, yámpkash.

bunch, sχútash; *round b. of grass*, lbúka; *to be, exist together in bunches*, líwa, tchípka; *to carry about* articles *in a b.*, shtchíyamna; *to* somebody, shtchídshapka; *to gather, unite articles in a b.*, shtchípka; *growing* or *united in the same b.*, shantchaktántko, tchípkatko; *to tie up into a b*, sχúta, shû'lχa.

bundle, métkalsh, sχútash, shultílatko; if long-shaped, shutílatko; *to form a b.*, tchípka; *to tie up into a b.*, sχúta; *to tie up into a* long-shaped *b.*, shutíla. Cf bunch.

bung, lákish.

bung, v. t.; *b up, cork*, lákia, tákia; *bunged up*, takī'tkô.

bur, *of pine*, tchátchgalam, Mod. tchatchgálinks.

burden, especially *when carried on back, shoulders*, métkalsh, métkaltko; *heavy b.*, yútantko; *to carry a b.*, métk'la, métklank éna.

burial, ísha, ílktcha; *b. place*, p'nánkish; *tribal* or *family b. ground*, tchpínu. Cf. bury, v.

burn, v. t., shnúta; *b. up*, núta; *b., cause pain*, tékteka; *to be burnt, charred up*, nátspka, nélka; *b.*, while coming *in contact with the body*, as nettles, u'hlopátana; *b. corpses*, lúlukshla; *b. to death, kill by burning*, shnutchóka; *b. down*, shnélχa; *b., singe off*, shnuyóka; *b. oneself on* part of the *body*, hushnáta; *b. through*, shnéka.

burn, v. i., nélka, núta, shnéka, shnúya; *b. down*, nátspka, nélka; *to begin to b.*, shlíkui; *to cause to b.*, shnuyóka, tékteka; *to keep burning*, shnuitámpka; *b. at the bottom* of a cooking utensil, nχúta, nχútagia.

burrow, s., stú, stúish, shnúlash, wā'sh; *small b.*, stuága; *b. containing grain, eatables*, yé-ush; *to scratch out a b.*, shlû'tila, stúya, wā'shla; yéwa. Cf. den.

burrow, v. i., as moles, mice, stúya; chipmunks, stúya, wā'shla; *b., to make a round hole*, shlû'tila; *b. for depositing eatables*, yéwa.

burst, v. i., kitíta; *b. up, explode*, mbáwa, ndéga, títa; *to cause to b.*, mbáwa; vud'híta.

bury, v. t.; *to place provisions into a caché*, p'nána, vumí, élχa; *to start for burying in a caché*, ílktcha; *b. corpses*, etc., p'nána, kéla-una, Mod. vumí; *b. along with*, ilχóta; *b. with funeral procession*, ísha, ishnúla, ílktcha; *b. in* something, ílχuatchla, kéla-una; *b. in a tribal* or *family cemetery*, tchpínuala; *burying ground*, p'nánkish, tchpínu.

bush, ánku, tchélash; coll. gátchesh; *little b.*, wékaga; *overgrown with bushes*, gatchétko. Cf. shrub, timber, woods.

busy oneself, pélpela; *to b. o. for* somebody, shatuáya, pē'lpela.

but, (1) conj.: -tak, taks, toksh, ta, -ta; *b. if, b. when*, hä'tak, hä'tok, hä'toks, hä tchúi (2) adv., in the sense of *only, just only, merely*, ak, -ak, hak, -hak; when *but* refers to the verb of the sentence, píla; *b. one*, nā'dshak, nā'dshiak; *none b.* tála, abbr. ta.

butcher, s., nánashgish.

butcher, v. t., shíuga, pl. lúela; náshki, nashkiútna; *b. for* somebody, shiukía.

butte, yaína, dim. yaina-ága.

Butte Creek Lake, nom. pr. of a lake in California, Ná-uki.

butter, édshash.

butterfly, species of *moth*, húntish, képkap; species of *diurnal b.*, yapalpuléash, képkap, walwilékash; *b. with gay colors*, wékwak.

buttocks, kíu; *b. with upper leg*, pû'shaklish.

button, s, sheltapkótkish.

button, v. t., sheltápka.

buy, v. t., skéa; *to b. on credit*, skíuta.

buzz, v. i., said of insects, hä'ma; of bees, bumble-bees, etc., mû'muma; *b. around*, nutúyamna.

buzzard; *bald headed b.*, tchuaísh. Cf. turkey-buzzard.

bygone, mā'ntchni, tánkni.

C.

cabin. Cf. build, v., house, lodge.
cabinet-maker, vulínish.
cable, túntish; knúks.
caché, ípaksh, p'nánkuish, vumí, vumísh; *to preserve, keep in a c.*, ípka, ílkshla; *to bury, put into a c.*, ílktcha, p'nána, vumí; hiwídsha.
cage, for wild or other animals, kshiwiótkish, Mod.
calf, múshmusham lelédshi.
calf of leg, tchúlash; yówish.
call, v t.; *c. out, shout*, hamóasha; *c.* somebody *to come, c. out for*, shátma, shétma; *c. back* or *home*, shatmápĕle; *c. each other opprobrious epithets*, shimhû'tchna; *c.* somebody *saucy names*, shaláma; *c. by name*, shésha, élχa shéshash, or simply: élχa; *c. oneself by name*, sheálχa; *c. out, c. to the spot*, shahamúya, sha'hmóka, shátma, shétma; *c. upon, visit*, shetáltcha; *c. a conjurer for help*, shuákia; *to go and c. a conjurer for help*, shuákidsha; *so called*, ná-asht shéshatko, n. shéshash *or* simply: shéshatko.
callosity, *on foot* or *hand*, tákak.
camass, the bulb of *Camassia esculenta*, púksh; *in the c. season*, pû'kshämi; *berry-paste mixed with c.*, shákalsh; *to bake c.*, púka; *to dig, gather, collect c.*, pō'ksalsha; *c.-stick*, ámda, meyótkish.
camp, s, tchī'sh; *c. abandoned*, tchíwish; *in one's c. or lodge, towards one's c.*, hí, hî', i; *away, far from c.*, kúinag, ī'wa; *not far from c.*, íwag; *night-c.*, tchī'sh; *to pitch c. while traveling*, máktcha, máktchna; *to pitch c. to stay*, máklĕχa; *to pitch c. again*, máklakpĕli; *to pitch c. away from house, lodge*, méwa; *to pitch c. in the mountains*, etc., mákuala, mákualsha. Cf. camping-ground.
camp, v. i, máklĕχa; *c. out while on a trip*, máktcha, máktchna; *to c. in the mountains*, cf. camp, s.
campaign, shéllualsh.
camping-ground, tchī'sh; *of Indians*, máklaksam tchī'sh; *c.-g. in the mountains*, etc., mákualksh.
can, cannot. Cf. able, unable.
canal, *excavated channel*, stúnshish.
cannon, mû'ni lúloksgish.
canoe, *dugout c.*, vúnsh, dim. vunshága; *leaking* or *rotten c.*, é-ukīk; *c.-pole*, lχák. Cf. await, v.
cañon, páksh.
canteen, *soldier's*, shultílash.
canvas, shī'l; *c. spread out*, cf. sail.
canvas-back duck, kúlla.
cap, tchúyēsh; *a sort of high c.*, pû'kalsh *or* p. tchúyēsh. Cf. hat.
capsule, *of seeds*, ndshĕ'dsh, tchílak; tchátchgalam, Mod. tchatchgálinks.

captive, s., lû'gsh; *to take a c. in war*, lû'gshla.

capture, v. t., shnúka, shnúkua; *c. again*, shnúkpěli; *c.*, anim. obj., spû'nshna, pl. shnúka; *c. for enslaving*, lû'gshla; *c.*, as a fly, kshekiúla; *c. by hand*, as lice on one's own head, hóksaska; *c. while going, running*, shnúktcha.

carbine, lúloksgish. Cf. gun.

card, or *c.-board*, pípa.

care, v. t.; *c. for*, shlē'pka, shlépopka; *don't care if!* û'tch!

care, s.; *to take c. of, manage*, shualaliámpka, shlē'pka, shlépopka, hashtaltámpka; *to take c. of oneself*, sassága.

careful, tidshkiánki.

caress, v. t., *by stroking, patting*, tatchā'lka, ptcháklχa, Kl. ptchíklχa; *to hug and c.*, ldúkua, shuldákua.

carousal, lekánkish; *to partake in c.*, lékanka.

carouse, v. i., lékanka.

carpenter, pápkash-shúshatish.

carriage, tchíktchik. Cf. wagon.

carrier, *of dispatches*, stílkakuish.

carrot, páwatch.

carry, v. t.; for generic terms, cf. introductory remark to *bring*, v.; *c. about*, long obj., úyamna, pl. í-amna; *c. about in the arms*, kshukátkal; kshéna, pl. éna; *about oneself*, as in the pocket, hakshákktchui; a liquid in *one* vase, tchíamna, tchíktcha; *c. under the arm, arms*, shutíla, shultíla; *c. away, off*, with or without permission, ána, ánsha; by kidnapping, as a child, kshukátkal; *to abstract*, anúlipka; tméshka, pl yiméshka; *put out of sight*, ílktcha; *c. back* or *home*, ē'mpeli, pl. ítpa mpěli, and, more Mod. than Kl.: idshámpěli; *c. home* or *back in a basket*, skátχidsha, skátχipěli; *c. on one's back*, shálamna, shépolamna, túdshna; by means of a *string on forehead*, métk'la; by means of a *basket*, skáyamna, skátkala, skátχa; *c. before oneself*, as winds, vuhupiéga; *c. beneath the clothing*, shitíla; *c. in a bucket, pail*, shō'dshna, sténa; *c.* bulky, heavy obj., éna, pl. ídsha, ídshna; *c.* a burden, load, métk'la, métklank éna; *c. in hand*, shō'dshna, sténa; when in a *bunch*, shtchíyamna; *c. on one's head*, túdshna, sha-úla; *c. home*, cf. c. back; *c.* an infant tied to its board, émtchna; *c.* long or anim. obj., éna, pl. ídsha, ídshna; when unseen or at a distance from the one speaking, átpa, pl. and coll. ítpa, ítpna, ítpamna; *c. inside, indoors, within*, spû'lhi, pl. íllhi; *c. by mail*, éna; *c. a message, news*, stillidánka, stíltchka, stíltchna; *c. on shoulders*, shíkianka, shúiχia, Mod. shúiχian éna; *c. off*, sheet-like obj., shlétχa, cf. c. away; *c. off from*, íka, ítχa; *c. out of*, ísha, ishnúla; *c. out for burial*, ísha, ishnúla, ílktcha; *c.* round obj., léna, lúka; *to go and c.*, lúktcha, lépka; *c. to* or *for* somebody, enía; when in a *bunch*, shtchídshapka; *c.*

thin obj., nē'pka, néna; *c. upward, uphill*; one obj., yána, kshawaliéga; *to help in carrying*, shiloátcha. Cf. bring, fetch, haul, v.

cart, tchíktchik. Cf. wagon.

cascade, nshátchtχish; *to form a c.*, nshátchtχi, ntû'ltki.

Cascade Range, nom. pr. loc., Yámakisham Yaína.

case, iwiχótkish; *c.*, especially of round shape, wákogsh; *c., loose covering*, shlét'hish, látktchish; cf. pillow.

cask, wákogsh, Mod.

casket, iwiχótkish; *little c. that can be locked*, mäwiχótkish.

cast, v. t.; *c. down*, puélχa; *c. away, abandon*, ánim. and inan. obj., kédsha, kédshna; *c. away continually*, kékanka; *c. away* as useless, etc., púedsha; *c. back*, puekámpěli; *c. below*, puetíla; *c. down* bulky, round obj., shnikíwa; *c. down to the ground* or *into a lodge*, puélhi; *c. off, remove*, long obj., vutódsha; *c. up in the air*, vutuálχa; *c. upon, into*, pualála; *c.* a deadly *spell upon*, táwi; *c. a shadow*, smáhia.

castorium, púmam skî'sh.

castrate, v. t., íkna; *castrated animal*, íkantko, k̲éliak slúlks.

cat, púshish, Mod. kítti; *c.-hole*, kíttiam gekánkish, Mod.; *wild c., lynx*, shlóa.

catch, v. t., shnúka, shnúkua; *c. again*, shnúkpěli; *c.*, said of objects taken *collectively*, ítkal; *c., capture*, as a fly, kshekiúla; *c. while going, running*, shnúktcha; *c. by hand*, as one's own lice, hóksaska; *c. with the lasso*, vutóka; *c. in the water*, shnúkua; *c. with poles* in the water or elsewhere, stû'ka; *c. what is thrown*, kawúta; *c. up with*, penō'dsha; *c. air with a grunt*, gáhîpa; *c. fish*, kiä'm lúela; *fish-catching place*, kiä'm-luélkish; *to approach for catching*, shnukátka.

caterpillar, species of, sháp'sam ptchíwip; another species, sχē-s-hî'sh; *bombycine c.*, ktchápash.

cat's tail, species of, wíwi.

cattle, múshmush, Mod. vúshmush; *inclosure for c.*, wákalak, tpulígish, ilígish, Mod. ktchínksh.

cause, s.; no ex. eq.: *for what c.?* wak, wákgîtko, wak giúga: *for no* (real) *c.*, hunā'shak, nä'nsak. Cf. therefore, why.

cause, v. t., *to bring about*, né-ulχa. *To c.* is usually expressed by the affixes of causative verbs; e. g. from kshiúlχa *to dance* is formed: shnikshúlχa, *to c. to dance;* from ána *to fetch:* ániga, *to make fetch*, etc.

causeway, stú; *to build a c.*, stúya.

caution, v. t.; *to c. against*, lewéula.

cave in, v. i., tuinéga; *caving in of earth*, wetékuish.

cavern, *cave*, kû'mme.

cavity, *hollow*, wā'sh; *c dug out*, ibékantko; *to dig a c.*, said of persons, yépa, Mod. ibéna; of animals, wā'shla, shlútila. Cf. burrow, v. and s.

caw, v. i., hä'ma; said of larger birds, wóa; *c. continuously*, wókanka.

cease, v. i., is usually expressed by the verbal completive in -óla, -úla; when not follow'd by a verb, k'léwi; *c.! stop!* léki! pl., lékat! gétak! Mod. kánktak! tánktak! Cf. quit, stop.

cedar tree, vúluandsham.

celebrate, v. t, *by dances, dance-songs, glee-songs*, yéka.

cellar, látchashtat hantílatko, Mod. shtinā'shtat hantílatko.

cemetery, p'nánkish; *tribal* or *family c.*, tchpínu; *old Indian c.*, lúluksalks. Cf. bury, v.

cereals, cf. maize, wheat; *to raise c.*, hashuá-a.

certainly, wák hai la gēn, Mod. oká-ilagen; *of course!* waklakiúka! wak a gíuga! often translatable by hai, a-i, haítch, ya.

chair, tcháwalkish; *back of ch.*, tchapáta; *to lean against back of a ch.*, shuimpatámpka, kshapáta.

chair, *flesh*, tchúlēks.

chalk, lúpaks; used as face- or body-paint, lúpaks.

chance, no ex. eq.; *by (mere) ch.*, hunā'shak, wakíanhua; *to find by ch.*, ndákal, pl. ítkal. Cf. gáwal.

change, v. t.; *to be changed into*, k'léka; *to be changed into a lake*, ä-ushéltkala. Cf. become, v.

chant, s., shuī'sh; shuinótkish.

chapped; *to have* limbs *ch.* through frost or heat, skúkla.

char, v. t.; *to be charred*, nátspka; *half-charred*, nχútatko. Cf. burn, v.

character, steínash; *of debased, mean ch.*, tchákalsh, kúidshi steínash; *of good ch.*, cf. good.

charge, v. t.; as a horse or wagon, íta, ítna; *ch.*, as a horse, shí-itna; *ch.* or *freight a boat*, vû'nshtat ilápka; *ch., transversely*, one long obj., hekshátlěka; *ch. a price*, élχa; *ch.* somebody *money* or *valuables*, húshχakta; *ch with reproaches*, koktkínshka; *ch., to attack*, gû'lki, gutámpka, táshui.

charger, *load-gauger*, shlä'yaksam wetkokótkish.

charm, s., in shape of magic song, shuī'sh, shuinótkish.

charm, v. t.; *to ch. with*, táwi.

chase, v. t., ká-iha, shû'dshna; *ch., pursue*, kpútcha, kpútchna; *ch. continually*, shû'kanka; *ch.*, as an enemy, shulitánka; *ch. about*, tpúyamna; *ch. each other*, shû'dshna, tpúyamna; *ch. for* somebody, kaihía; *one who chases*, tputpayámnish.

chastise, v. t., né-ulakta, né-ulχa; *ch. by whipping*, wihü'tchχa, udúpka; *to make atone by chastising*, shiktcháktchna.

chatter, v. i., said of birds, hä'ma.

cheap; *to sell ch.*, kétcha élχa. Cf. sell.

cheat, v. t., stítχa, pálla; *ch. repeatedly*, pálapěle.

cheek, mpáto: *ch.-bone*, mpáto.

cheese, édshash.

cherish, v. t., stínta; *ch. each other*, hishtánta.

chest, vushó; *of cattle, horses*, sχódshish; *to carry on one's ch.*, shakakága, shepukága

chew, v. t., as tobacco, etc., kpúyumna, kókanka, ktchán, pán; *ch., to gnaw at*, káta,ngáta.

Chewaukan Marsh, nom. pr. loc., Tchuaχē'ni.

chicken, tchíkin, tchî'k'n.

chide, v. t., shúla; *ch. each other*, shukē'ki.

chief *of a tribe*, lakí (Chin J. téyi); *principal, high*, or *head-ch.*, múni lakí, abbr. mû-lakí; tutasχēníni lakí; *subchief*, kitchkáni l., abbr. kétcha l.

child, *offspring*, wéash, dim. wéka; ndshékani; *suckling ch.*, mû'ksh, múkaga; *children able to walk*, pl. only, tatáksni; *acting like children*, tataksníptchi; *to bear a ch.* or *children*, wē'kala, nkā'kgi; *to lose ch. by death*, said of mothers who lost two or more, lepkléka; *to lose ch. by death*, said of a father, tcháklĕχa, Mod. tcháklĕla.

childish, *doting person*, mékish; *acting in a ch. way*, tataksníptchi; *to be* or *become ch.*, mékia.

childlike, tataksníptchi.

chill, *chilliness*, kátags.

chills, *malarial fever*, túshtushish.

chilly, kátags, *to be ch.*, said of weather, winds, ská.

chimney; *flue of ch.*, shné-ilaksh.

chin, kä'dsho.

chink, mét'hli, ndsákish. Cf. aperture, hole.

chipmunk; a species of *Tamias*, wā'shla; *little ch.*, *Tamias quadrivittatus*, washlá-aga, Mod. wítchash; another species of *ch.*, m'shásh; *to hunt chipmunks*, wáshlala; *to go and hunt ch.*, wáshlalsha, mshásh-altcha.

chipper; *arrow-head ch.*, generally of horn, úχapalksh.

chirp, v. i., hä'ma, táktχa.

chisel; *fleshing ch.*, luposhótkish; when of stone, tkuyótkish.

choke, v. t., yétsχaka; *to be choked*, púta, késhga hókish; *to be choked through swallowing*, ndsákia; *ch. oneself*, shayétsχaka.

choke-cherry, fruit of *Prunus demissa*, tuítchχash; *the tree*, tuítchχsam; *to gather ch.-cherries*, tuítchχashla.

choose, v. t., *to select*, íhia, ikayúla, shiátka; *ch. for oneself*, shí-iha, shiátka.

chop, v. t., long obj, udshídshi, útcha, utcháya; ukáta, pl. vulódsha; *ch. fine*, vutéka. Cf. split, v.

chorus; *ch.-song*, shiunótish; *to start a ch.*, shuyéga; said of the conjurer, shiunóta; *to sing in ch.*, winóta; *to go and sing in ch.*, winótna, shiunútna; *to howl, cry* or *sing in ch.*, yéka. Cf. sing, v., song.

chrysalid, *of the* húntish-*butterfly*, pû'lχuantch, píash; *to gather, scrape up* this ch., pû'lχuantchla; *ch.* of another butterfly species, kūlî'gs.

chuckle, v. i., wéta, luaíχa.

chunk, *of bread*, kétcha pála-ash; *ch. of ice*, wayálapsh.

cinnamon; *c.-colored*, ka-ukā-uli; *of light c. complexion*, mukmúkli; *c. bear*, náka.

circle, s., *hoop*, stílanksh; *to form a c.*, persons, takī'ma; *to form a c. around*, gakiámna, hashámpka; *to form circles, rings* in the water, tcheléwa; *to describe circles* in the air, cf. circle, v. i.; *to move in a continuous c.*, gakī'ma, ki-uggídsha; *to sit, to gather in a c.*, líulχa, líupka, liútatka; *to walk around in a c.*, gakála, ki-uggídsha. Cf. eddy, ring.

circle, v. i., ktiwalkídsha; *to c. around*, as birds in the air, ki-uggídsha, kshakídsha, naggídsha.

circular, kálkali.

circulate, v. i., gíntala; v. t., stúya.

city, tá-uni.

clad, skû'tchaltko, shulútantko; in a *long* dress, kókatko; *wrapped in*, skútatko; *c. in a blanket, mantle*, skútatko; *c. in skin-armor*, ktáklish. Cf. clothe, dress, v.

claim, v. t., *to wish for*, shaná-uli, Mod. háměni; *c. for oneself*, shaměnakía.

clam, klē'dshu; *c.-shell*, klédshuam wákoksh.

clang, s., stû'tχish, túměnash; *to produce clangs*, wálta.

clap, v t., *the hands*, shaktáktχa.

clasp, v. t.; *to bend over for clasping*, hishlútanka; *clasping-knife*, kóshapash.

clatter, v. i; *to make a clattering noise*, la-uláwa, lúlula.

clavicular, or *collar bone*, ntē-ish.

claw, shtē'ksh; nép, dim. nepága; *hoof-c. of quadruped*, kúdshinksh, dim. kudshî'nkshka; *c. of bird*, shtē'ksh.

clay, tíkēsh, Mod.; *wet c.*, túpesh.

clean, tsuktsúkli. Cf. clear.

clean, v. t., vudshóka; *c. off, scour*, vudshokálχa; *c. off from*, vudshū'shka; ntcháshka; *c. one's nose*, psísh shiáshka; *c. by brushing*, kû'shka; *c. by winnowing*, shiulína.

clear; said of water, yálialtko, yáliali; tsuktsúkli; *to become c.*, yáliala; *the weather is c.*, tídsh nē'pka.

clearing *in the woods*, ginkáyatko, Mod. klā'dsh.

Clear Lake, nom. pr. Tchápsχo.

clearly; *to hear c.*, tídsh túměna.

cleft, mét'hli, ndsákish.

clergyman, súndē kíuks, súndē kä'klkish *or* s. shúshatish; p'laitálkni shúshatish.

cliff, wálish; *on cliffs*, walídshat; *file* or *series of cliffs projecting* from lake, prairie, samká-ush; "*in the cliffs*," connected with verbs, is expressed by the suffix -áya.

climb, v. t., gû'ka, gû'kna; ga-û'lχa; *c. up*, as trees, gúka, gúkna; húyeka, pl. tiníχi; *c. up in the distance*, gá-ulapka; *c., crawl up to*, ktchikáya; *c. up the outside ladder* of one's winter house, ga-ulapkápěle; *c. up by repeated attempts*, ga-úlakpka; *c. up again, reclimb* at a distance from the one speaking, ga-ulapká-

pěle; *c. up in the web*, said of spiders, shalaggáya, shalamnídsha; *c. up by going around*, gáměni, shalkakiámna; *c. while sticking close to*, going around the stem, aggídsha; *c. back* to the former place, gû'tgapěli; *c. down*, gútχa.

climber; *one who runs up, climbs*, hutchnéash.

clinch, v. t.; *c. the hand*, shlápshta; *c. together*, shíamna.

clip, v t., uyóka; *c one's hair*, shuyóka, lák shúktaldsha; *c. hair*, ktúshka, stuyákishka; láktcha, lakā'dsha.

clipping, *portion clipped off*, ktúshkuish; ktúshka.

clitoris, shítash.

cloak, enveloping the whole body, skútash; *to be dressed in a c.*, skúta; *to dress* somebody *in a c.*, skû'tchala.

clock, shápash; *c.-pendulum*, vutókakua.

clod, tólχash.

close, v. t., *c. with a cover or lid* kaishnúla; *c. the door, doorflap, cover*, shlá-uki; *c. forcibly a door*, etc., ktíuga; *c. an opening*, ndsákia, shlá-uki; *c. the hand*, shlápshta; *c. up*, spúlhi; pl. ílhi; *to return from closing up*, spulhítka.

close, adv., *near*, gî'ta, húya, wíka; *c. by*, when said of persons, long obj., hût; *to be c., stand c. by each other*, tchípka, líwa; *to be c. to*, káptcha, shinákta; *one who is c. by*, shináktish.

close, prep., *c. to*, wigátan.

cloth, *linen, cotton, silk*, etc., shī'l; *to tear c. into shreds*, teshashkuála; *piece of c., torn c.*, téshashko.

clothe, v. t., skû'tchala; *c. oneself*, skúta; *with a mantle*, etc., skúta, skutía; *c. oneself*, said of females, kóka; *clothed with*, shulótantko, skútchaltko; skútatko. Cf. clad.

clothing, shulótish; *of females*, kúks; *to put c. on while going, traveling*, shulútantcha, shulúatchna; *to carry beneath one's c.*, shitíla.

cloud; *rain-c.*, paíshash; *storm-c., c.-burst*, mû húpkatko paíshash; *little c.*, paíshkaga; *to be full of clouds*, shtípa, Kl.; paísha; *to be full of lamb-clouds*, shtípa, Mod.

clouded; *c. sky*, paíshash; *to be c.*, shtípa Kl.; paísha.

cloudy, *blending*, said of colors, nuatáχatko; *it is c. weather*, paísha.

clown, utüssusá-ash; cf shéshtalkāsh.

club, s, ánku, pápkash; *to fight with clubs*, shutápka; *to play at c.*, shûû'ta; *to beat with a c.*, udúpka, vudúka; cf. beat, v.

club, v. i.; *c. together*, shukû'lki, shítchla, túlha

cluck, v. i.; *c. with the tongue*, shakápshtaka.

clumsy, kokalkokáltko, Mod.

cluster, inan., tchípkatko; *c. of flowers*, lelé-usham, d. *of* lé-usham; *to be, exist together in a c*, líwa, tchípka; cf. crowd, file, gather, v i., heap.

coals, lgû'm; *coal-paint*, lgû'; *to roast, broil on the hot c.*, tchlalála; cf. nókla. Cf. broil, v.

coarse; sometimes expressed by múni. Cf. raw.

coat, shulótish; tchúlish, dim. tchuliága; *citizen's c.*, kápo, dim., kápuak; *wearing a c.*, kapútko; *to put one's c. on*, kapópěle; *to put another's c. on*, kapópka; *to take one's c. off*, kapóla.

coax, v. t; *c. away*, spû'nshna; *c. deceptively*, shnapémpema, Mod. shnepémpema.

cock, v. t.; *c. the hammer for firing*, shléwala.

coffee, kō'pe, kópi.

coffin, k'lekápkash iwiχótkish, bóx.

cohabit, v. i.; *to c. with*, shetólχa, shétupka; shína, shinúya; *to beget, engender*, waíshi; *to live in concubinage*, heshtólχa, mbû'shni.

cohabitation, *to be in the act of*, skókanka.

coil, v. t., shkapshtchála; *to c.* something *up*, weplakiámna; *to c. oneself up*, shuhatchχála.

coin, *of gold*, käkä'kli tchíkĕmen; *silver c.*, shî'lba tála, pálpali tála *or* p. tchíkĕmen; *to pay in one c.*, lúya; *in many*, péwi.

cold, (1) adj., said of weather, kátags; *very c.*, mû ská, used adverbially only; *to be c.*, liquids only, tchkáwa; weather, winds, sgû'mla, ská; *to feel, be c.* on body, kátka; on limbs, ndá-itia, tápsχoya. (2) s., *to catch a c.*, shné-ulia, Mod. sníula.

collar, *of beads*, etc., shankákash, shnawā'kish, yámnash. Cf. bead.

collect, v. t.; *c. by chance* or otherwise, ítkal; *c. to a* certain *spot*, shiū'lka, shiū'lki; *c. again, to c. at the habitual place*, shiū'lkipěli; *c. objects of the same nature*, shtchípka; *c. for oneself*, shiúlagia, Mod. shiúlagien; *c.*, as *fruits*, íshka, shiū'lka, lgúya, ltakáya; *c. edible roots, bulbs, fruits*, pl. of subj., stá-ila; *to start for collecting roots, fruits*, stä-íldsha; *c. pond-lily seed*, wóksalsha, wókashla. Cf. gather, v. t.

collect, v.i., shukû'lki, líwa; *c. in a body, heap, cluster, ring*, líwa, líupka, tchípka; *c. again*, shukû'lkipěli; *c. behind*, líuptcha Cf. gather, v. i.

colonist, tchī'sh; *c. in that section*, hátak=tchī'sh, gitákni.

color, s., *for dyeing*, shneluótkish; as the product of a *dyeing* process, shnéluash; *of the same c.*, shuhánkptchi; *showing various colors*, hushkalχanátko.

color, v. t., *by dyeing*, shnélua; *colored*, shnéluatko; *coloring matter*, shneluótkish.

colt, tχá-ush; wátcham wéash.

Columbia River, nom. pr., Káwam Kóke, Túma=Káwe=Gítko; for the portion *around the Dalles* more especially, Ampkä'nini Kóke.

comb, s., shlitchíχash, shlitchiχótkish; *fine-toothed c.*, shitchkatchlótkish.

comb, v. t., shlitchíχa; *another's hair*, kû'shka.

combat, v. t., shúka, shéllual; sissóka, d. of shíuga.

come, v. i.; generic: when the coming is not seen by the one speaking, gátpa, gátpna; when the coming is toward the one speaking or the object just spoken of, gépka; *c. after, fetch*, íktcha, épka; cf. fetch, v; *c. after fire*, klukálgi lúloks, klukálgi; *c. around, near*, gátpamna; *c. back, home*, gémpěle; when unseen by the one speaking, or in the distance, gátpampěli; *c. back from traveling*, taměnótka; *c. back when moving in a circle*, waggídsha; *c. down, drop*, inan., gélχa; as trees, hínui; *c. down upon*, hínua; *to make c. down*, hínui; *c. forth in bunches, grapes*, etc., líwa; *c. in, inside of*, gulí, pl. kílhi; *c. in again*, gulípěli, pl. kilhípěli; *c. and leave again*, gatpanúla; *c. near, close to*, gátpamna, galdsháwia, gáldshui, gatpěnóta; *c. near while running*, holuípka; *c. near reaching*, gatpánkshka; *c. near shooting each other*, hishlákshka; *c. on, happen*, nē'pka; *c. out of, leave*, gíulχa; *as woods, bushes, marshes*, hukayóla, pl. gakayóla, tinχayúla; *c. out as, to become*, k'léka; *c.* or *cross over to*, gákua; *c. to, reach*, gátka, cf. arrive; *c. to, towards*, gátpa, gátpna, gépka (see above); *c. to the ground*, round obj., lútχi; *c. together*, shukû'lki, cf. meet, v.; *c. towards, step up to*, kíshtchipka; anim. and inan., gû'ta; *c., go towards*, gátpa; the one speaking, tínshipka; *c. by the trail, road*, shákatla; *come up!* referring to lack of memory, skó! *to make, let c.*, shahamúya, sha'hmóka, sha'hmúlgi; *by beckoning*, kinshipkía; *to see* somebody *coming*, tilō'tpa, tilō'dsha.

comfortable; *to feel c.*, tídsh gî.

comical, wetíshptchi.

comics, léshuatχash.

command, v. t., né-ulχa, stulí, tpéwa; in Mod. also hiû'shga; *c. in the interest of*, ne-ulχía; *c., order while going, traveling*, stulídsha; *c. over* many persons, as *soldiers*, í-amna.

command, s., tpéwash, né-ulaks, stuleólish.

commander, lakí.

commence, v. t., lupí tmuyéga; *c. at one end*, tmuyéga; when connected with verbs, *c.* is expressed by the suffixes -éga, -iéga, -támpka.

commit suicide, v., hishû'ka; *by hanging*, hakshgáya; *by shooting*, híshlan.

commotion; *to be in c.*, said of water, lkán, ndupúla; *to produce c.* in waters, lkán.

communal lodge, waltkótkish látchash; in the sense of *council house*, né-ulakgish látchash, Mod. n. stinā'sh.

community, mépoks; *c. of Indians*, máklaks; *to form a c.*, mépka.

compact, adj, *solid*, húpkatko, mû húpkatko.

compact, s., shenólakuish; *to make a c.*, ne-ulχía, shenō'lχa.

compact, v. i., shenō'lχa.

companion, shawalinéash, Mod. shítchlip; *to be the habitual c. of*, sha-ulankánka; *to stay together as companions*, shawalinä'a, Mod. shítchla; *to take along as a c.*, spúnshna, pl. éna, ídshna; *to take as c.* for traveling, spû'nkanka.

company, mépoks; *c. of relatives, friends*, shá-amoks; *in c. of*, túla; *to be in c.*, túlha, túla; tchílla; *to form a c.*, shukû'lki; *to march, to walk in c.*, sha-ulánka, shawalinä'a; *to march in c.* to some distance, sha-ulántcha; *to go about in c.*, two persons, shulχátchna, Mod. shulχátchtchna; *to keep in one's c.*, spû'nkanka.

comparable to, yálank; shítko, or by suffix -ptchi, -mtchi.

compel, v. t.; expressed by the suffixes forming causative verbs, as -ka, -anka, etc.; *c. observance*, shunû'kanka. Cf. cause, v.

compensation; *for no c.*, hunā'-shak.

complain, v. i., shē'gsha; *c. of*, líla, heshégsha; *c. in a whining voice*, tchē'ktcheka.

complete, stáni; *to be c.*, stá.

complete, v. t., *to fill*, stági; *to c. one year*, tína illóla.

completely, stá; adj. used adverbially, nánuk.

complexion; *of dark c.*, limlî'mli; *of light cinnamon c.*, mukmúkli.

complot; *to form a c. against*, né-ulakta, shenō'lχa.

comply with, v. t., ná-asht gî, Mod. né-asht gî. Cf. agree, v.

comport, v. t., *oneself*, húshlta; *how do you do?* wák î húshlta?

comprehend, v. t., ndshélχa, samtchátka; *to hear* distinctly, túměna.

comprehensible; *to make c.*, heshamkánka.

comrade, shawalinéash, Mod. shítchlip. Cf. companion.

conceal, v. t., aíshi; inan. obj., íha; *c. oneself*, húyaha, pl. gáyaha; *c. oneself while standing behind*, tgáptcha, pl. lí-uptcha; *c. a secret*, sháishi; *to keep concealed*, sha-íshian ípka.

concede, v. t., wé-ula; *to c. to*, wéwalta. Cf. allow.

conclude, v. t., *to resolve upon*, né-ulχa, né-ulakta.

condensed, húpkatko; *to be in a c. state*, húpka Cf compact, adj.

condition, no ex. eq.; *one in this c.*, gémtchi; *one in that c.*, húmtchi; *one in a similar c.*, shuhánkptchi; *on c. that*, conj., hä, hä'toks

conduct, v. t.; *to c. through*, as water, stû'nshna. Cf. lead, v.

cone, *upper end of*, hápa. Cf. conical.

confer, v. t.; many obj., shewána; *c. upon*, anim. obj., spû'ni, pl. shewána; *c through another*, níukla. For other terms, cf. give, v.

confer, v. i.; *c. for negotiation*, hushtánka, Mod. shútanka.

confine, v. t.; *c. in a place of detention*, anim. obj., spúlhi, pl. ílhi; *to be confined, give birth*, nkā'kgi, wē'kala.

confiscate, v. t., long obj., í-amna.

conflagrate, v. i., núta, shnúya. Cf. burn, v. i.

confluence, né-ukish, shenō'tkatko; *to form c.*, said of two streams, shutandánka.

conform, v. i.; *to c. with*, ná-asht gî, Mod. né-asht gî.

conformably with, shúhank, shúhank=shítko.

congeal, v. i., wén.

congregate, v. i., *into a crowd*, shukû'lki, líwa, líupka. Cf collect, gather, v. i.

conical, wakwákli; *to stand in a c. form*, túila; *c. willow seed-basket*, yáki.

conjecture, v. t., nítu. Cf. believe, suppose, v.

conjurer, kíuks; when performing noisily, sheshχeilá-ash; *female c.*, kíuks welékash; *young c*, kiukága; *to act, treat, in the capacity of a c.*, tchúta; *to act, behave noisily, extravagantly, like a c.*, sheshχē'la; *to call a c. for help*, shuákia; *to start out for calling a c.*, shuákidsha.

connection *by vicinity, junction*, shalatchguálash; *to be in c., joined with*, shalatchguála.

conquer, v. t., skúpma; winíχi, Mod vúiχin; *c. in battle*, udúyua, udúpka, winíχi.

consciousness; *to regain c.*, hókampĕle.

consent, v. i., humásht gî, shí-iha. Cf. agree, comply with.

consider, v. t., húshkanka, húshka, héwa, Mod. also k̲ópa; *c. oneself as*, shéwa; *c. as a stranger*, káikĕma.

considering that, conj., húnkanti, hunkantchä'.

consort, s., mbû'shni.

consort with, v. i., said of both sexes, mbû'shni, heshtólχa, shétupka, shetólχa; *c. with a man*, hishuákshla.

constellation, ktchū'l.

constituted; *c. alike*, gémptchi, húmtchi; *c. similarly*, shuhánkptchi.

construct, v. t., shúta; *c. a lodge*, látcha, Mod. stiná-a; *c.* for a purpose, shutéla.

consume, v. t., *eat*, shlû'ki, shneχía, vúta; *to be consumed by fire*, nátspka, shnúya.

contact; *in close c. with*, as with the body, stalégatko; *to be in c with*, káptcha, talíga; with the water, talíga.

contain, v. t.; *c. a liquid*, tchípka; *to be contained within*, inan., éwa, stúpka.

contest, v. t., shákamka

contest, s., *mutual c. by racing*, shakatpampĕlégish; *to have a c., quarrel*, hishtchákta; *to start a c.*, hishtcháktna

continually, tchúshak; adj. used adverbially, tchúshni, tchúshniak; expressed by the suffix -tamna: hulladshuitámna, *to run up to and back c.*, or by the suffix -kánka, especially when the action is performed while moving.

continue, v. t.; same as keep on, q. v. Cf. continually.

contort, v. t., as *one's limbs*, tilanshnéa.

contract, v. t., as *a muscle*, spúlhi; *c. one's body*, shuhatchχála; *c. one's body and lie down*, as when lying in ambush, hishuálχa, cf. knúkla, knúklχa; *c. the half-opened hand* or *fingers*, shatchō'lgi.

control, v. t., hashtaltámpka; shláka, Mod. shléka.

contusion, if round, nutē'ks.

convalescent, *to be*, huggídsha. Cf. health.

convenient, *fit*, shípatch; tídshi.

converge, v. i.; *c. at the top, to stand in a converging form*, túila.

conversation, wáltoks, Mod. wáltkash.

converse, v. i., hémkanka, wáltka; *c. with*, hashashuákia, hashtáltala; *c. while standing*, utáwa; *c. with suppressed voice*, láklakpka, léklekpka; *to commence conversing*, hashashuakitámpka.

convey, v. t., anim. and long obj., ítpna; spúnshna, pl. éna, ídshna; *c. back* or *home*, ē'mpěli, ítpampěli, idshámpěli; one anim. obj., spúnktchampěli, spuntpámpěli, pl. idshámpěli; *c. along with*, pl. anim. and long obj., ítpa, ítpamna; *c. out*, as to the grave, ísha, ishnúla, íllktcha; *c on one's shoulder*, shíkianka. Cf. bring, carry, v.

convocate, v. t., sha'hmúlgi.

cook, s., pásh-shúshatish; *to be a c.*, pashúta.

cook, v. t., hushnō'ka, shutéshla, pashiúta; *c.* and *to be cooked*, nóka; *to attend to cooking*, pashúta; *c. in a kettle* or *pot*, shutéshla; *cooking stones*, cf. to heat; *cooking vase*, póko.

cool, said of weather, kátags.

cool, v. t.; *c oneself off*, shualkóla; *c. oneself while walking*, shualkō'ltcha; *c.* somebody *by fanning*, ulíukshla.

cooperate, v. i., shiloátcha.

coot, popularly: mud-hen, *Fulica americana*, túhush.

copper, käkä'kli wátiti; *c. coin*, käkä'kli tchíkĕmen; *c.-colored*, käkä'kli.

copulate with, v. t., shetólχa, mbúshni, shétupka Cf. cohabit, v.

cord, knúks, dim. knukága; skenshnútkish; *thick c.*, túntish.

core, *in boil, ulcer*, kû'-i.

cork, s., lákish.

cork, v. t, lákia.

corn, *on feet*, tóke.

corn, Indian, cf. maize; *cornfield*, käíla-shútesh.

corner, as *of a room*, shtchakaliátpish; *to be, lie, stand in a c*, lelíwa; *to form a c.*, shtchakálka. Cf. angle, s.

corpse, k'lekátko, tchúlēks; *c. of child*, tchulékaga.

corpulent, plítko.

corral, *fenced inclosure* for horses, cattle, tpulígish, ilígish, wákalak; ktchínksh, ktchínksh-ilígish; dim

waklakága, ktchinkága; *gate of c.*, ktchínksham stúkish; *to drive out of a c.*, shuí-uχa; pl. ní-uχa; *to d. into a c.*, kpulí.

correctly, tála, tálaak.

corroborate, v.t., shéwala; kátak shegshéwa.

corrugated, tishχalkuleátko.

coruscate, v. i., tchéltchela.

cost, s., *c. price*, shéshatuish.

cost, v. t., and *to be worth*, shésha.

Cottonwood Creek; nom. pr. loc., Vulálkshi.

cottonwood tree, *Populus angustifolia*, vúlal.

couch, sháhiash; *c. of the natives*, sχólakgish, Mod. sχúlkish; shláish.

cougar, *Felis concolor*, táslatch; his epithet, kúika-ush.

cough, v. i., ókshua.

council; *general c.*, *c. meeting*, né-ulakgish, shukû'lkish; *war-c. of both hostile parties*, shutánkish; *c. chamber*, *lodge*, netnō'lχisham látchash, né-ulakgish látchash; Mod., n. stinā'sh; *meeting place for councils*, waltkótkish; *c. ground*, né-ulakgish; *to meet in c.*, hushtánka, shutánktpa, Mod. shútanka; *to hold c.*, wáltka, waltkápěli; *to erect a c. lodge*, ne-ulákgishla.

count, v. t., *enumerate*, shétua; *c. a story*, *myth*, shashapkělía.

counted; an expletive term added to numerals: íkla, líkla, nékla, shlékla, yála, pé-ula, and their partic and d. forms.

country, käíla; *my c.*, gé-u käíla; *all over the c.*, käíla nákant; *native of which c.?* and *of that c.*, tátkni; *oming from the upper c.*, p'laíkni; *from the lower c.*, yanákni; *belonging to all surrounding countries*, nakántkni; *to make a c.*, käilála; *for* somebody, käilalía.

couple, *of two*, lápok; *married c.*, shumshealĕmántko lápuk.

course; *of course!* wák la giúga, wak a gíuga! wák hai la gēn! Mod. oká-ilagen!

cousin; *male c.*, púmtchip; sons of m. c. call each other so also; *elder* or *eldest male c.*, tχé-unap, said by younger male cousins; *younger male c.*, tápiap; *related as male cousins*, shupumtchisháltko; *related as older to younger male c.*, shetχé-unaltko; *female c.*, p'kátchip; *father's brother's daughter*, p'nánip; *elder female c.*, called so by a younger female cousin, p'tálip; *younger female c.*, tápiap; *females related as cousins*, shapkatcháltko; *daughter of female c.*, p'kátchip; *females related as cousins*, daughters either of sisters or brothers only, shaptálaltko.

cover, v. t., shawáltcha; *c. by eclipsing* and *to eclipse each other*, shipatχúka; *c.*, *c. up with*, kéla-una, kélua; as with blankets, wáldsha; *c. with earth*, *straw*, etc., kä'batχa, kéla-una; *c. up* face, tub, etc., or against rain, utáma, utátchkia; *a hole*, etc., shekelalóna; *c. oneself*,

shawáltcha, shawáltchna; *c. oneself with*, shá-utăma; *c., shield oneself against*, shipatχúka; *c. up*, said of liquids, kélua, tchíχi; *c. loosely*, shlétana; *c. tightly*, skéntana; *covered with hair, fur, wool*, nílaltko; *to be covered with* liquid, tchíχi.

cover, s., utámsh; *sheath*, látktchish; *what forms a c.*, wálshash; *hard c., shell*, veget. and inan., ndsĕ'dsh; *sheet-like article* serving as c., shlélaluash; *c.* in the sense of *dress*, skútash; *c. for the entrance of lodge*, kaíshtish; *loose c.*, shlét'hish; látktchish; *sort of c., mantle* made of *swamp-grasses*, túlalui; *head-c.*, tchúyesh; a kind of *h.-c.*, skálaps; *to go under c.*, shawáltchna; *to put a c. upon*, utáma, utátchkia; *to close with a c.*, said of winter lodges, ká-ishna; *to use as a c., shield*, shipatχúka; *to remove the c. or lid*, hutatchkiúla, kaishnúla.

coverlet, over the bed, shnálualsh.

covet, v. t., shuánui; said of males, kúktăkia.

cow, múshmush; ktchí'shlkish, Mod. vúshmush; titchī'tchkish.

coward, vúshish; *to be a c.*, vúsha.

cóyote, or *prairie wolf*, wă'sh.

crab, *fresh water* and *marine*, kúya; *crab's trail, gait of c.*, skä'-iksh.

crab-apple; *wild c. a tree, Pyrus rivularis*, shléshlaptcham.

crack, v. t.; *to break hollow* things, mbúka (páka, mbáka); *to break hollow* things by letting them fall, mbákla; *to c. with the teeth*, pū'kpuka.

crack, v. i., *c. by heat*, mbákla. Cf. parch.

crack, s., mét'hli. Cf. aperture, chink.

crackle, v. i., said of straw, etc., kúshkusha.

cradle-board, stiwiχótkish, Mod. shuéntch; *c.-b. with the baby on it*, shuéntch.

cramps, lulúlish; *to have c.*, tchúlla.

crane, shō'ksh, Mod. tchĕóksh; *sandhill c., Grus canadensis*, klétish; *great blue heron, Ardea herodias*, kákash; species of *c.* called shitepoke, tuákish or wákish; another species of *c.* or *heron*, kóa; "*Old Crane*," a mythic bird, Shû'-kamtch. Cf. night-heron.

crash, tíwish; *to produce a distant c., roar*, líuna.

crate, *cylindric*, for berries, póko, íwam póko; *c.* for collectors of edible roots, yáki, hlívash. Cf. basket.

Crater Lake, nom. pr. loc., Gī'-wash É-ush.

Crater Mountain, nom. pr. loc. Gī'wash.

crave, v. t, tiä'ma; háměni, shaměnakía.

craving, tiä'mish.

craw, nkásh; shuídshash.

crawl, v. i., ktchídsha, skíntchna, Mod. sχī'dsha; *c. along, upon*, ktchítana; *c. around by turns*, ktchikídsha; *c. away from*, skínuashka; *c. back towards*, ktchítpampĕli; *c. into*,

through, gutéktcha, gutéga; *c. through* an aperture, ktchíkansha; *c. into a hole*, skílhi; *into its den*, said of an animal, kilíbli; *c. repeatedly, habitually*, skî'shkanka; *c. on the ground*, etc., ktchídsha, shíktchashla; *c. towards*, ktchítpa; *showing, imitating the motion of a crawling snake*, tishχalkuleátko. Cf. creep, v.

crazed, *crazy*, lékatko, lékish; *to be crazed*, léka, tchawíka.

cream, shlélaluish.

crease, pákalaksh, spágalaksh.

create, v. t., shúta; *to commence creating*, shuteyéga; *c. mountains, hills*, yaínala.

creator, p'laitálkni shúshatish, p'laíkni shútesh.

creek, kóke, dim. kókaga, tukuága; *coming from a c., living on other side of a c.*, kokagtálkni.

creep, v. i., ktchídsha, skíntchna, Mod. sχî'dsha; *c. along*, ktchítana; *c. away from*, skínuashka; *c. forward by turns*, ktchikídsha; *c. into*, gulípěli; *c. into its den*, said of an animal, kilíbli; *c. into woods, timber*, ktchikáya; *c. repeatedly, habitually*, skî'shkanka; *c. straight out*, as lizards, ulítchkanka; *c. through* an aperture, ktchíkansha; *c. towards*, ktchítpa; *c. back towards*, ktchítpampěli; *c. underground*, skílhi; *c. up to*, gánta, gantíla, shawaltánka. Cf. crawl, v.

creeper, *creeping plant*, kémni.

cremate, v. t.; *c. corpses*, lúlukshla.

cremation; *c.-place*, lúluksalks; *to return from c.*, lúlukshaltka. Cf. funeral.

crescent, tgélχmankatko ukaúkōsh; *to be c.-shaped*, tgélχmanka.

crest, *comb of bird*, nkák, sháwalsh; *c. of waves*, wílhashlash.

cricket, tchíkatchgish; *ground c.*, tlúl.

crimson, taktákli.

croak, v. i., hä'ma; as birds, frogs, shawáltana; as eagles, tchútchua.

crochet, shnitchlkútkish.

crooked, shtchishalkátko, tikíwatko, tishílatko, Mod. tishíwatko; *to be c.*, persons, skúya; *to be* or *become c. by old age*, tíshka; *c. by old age*, tíshkatko. Cf. curved, warped.

Crooked River, nom. pr. Tutashtalíksini Kóke, Yánaldi Kóke.

crop, s.; *what produces crops*, wá-ish; *maw*, nkásh, shuídshash.

crop, v. t., *the hair*, lák shiáshka, shiáshka, lák láktcha, *or* lakā'dsha.

cross, s.; no ex. eq.; *having the form of a c., cruciform*, shékitko; *disposed in c. shape*, shuelitétko; *to form a c.*, shenókla; roads, shuelíta.

cross v. t., *c. over to*, kakō'dsha; *c. an eminence*, gúiχi; *c. by making turns*, guikídsha; *c. a river, lake, water, while* or *without fording*, gákua; *c. a water by fording*, kakō'dsha; *c. by swimming*, gé-úpka; *c. by swimming* or *wading*, gúiχi; *c. each other*, roads, shenókla.

cross-eyed, spekpělítko, spekp'lítkptchi.

crossing piece, *footlog*, sχû'-tchgush.

crosswise; *to deposit c*, kshét'lēka, pl. etlē'χi; *disposed c.*, shuelitétko.

crouch, v. i., *on the side of*, or *on the water's edge*, tchekléla.

crow, v. i., hä'ma; wóa.

crow, s., kákan; small species of, áha-ash.

crowd, s., shukû'lkish; *to gather in a c., mass up*, líwa; *to form a c.*, líupka, liwála, shukû'lki, túlha; *to stand in a c. with others*, tgakiámna, pl. liukiámna, lualóya. Cf. cluster, gather, v. i., heap.

crowd together, v. i., tchílamna; *c. t. high up, above*, tchílamnû; *c. t. in* or *into*, shinshíχa; *to be crowded within*, shukápka. Cf. the numerous derivatives of radix liu-, under: gather, v. i.

crown of head, nkák.

cruciform, shékitko. Cf. cross, s.

crude, said of food, shánkitko; *to be c.*, shánki.

crumb; cf. morsel.

crumble, v. i., te-utéwa; *to make c. by heat*, mbúka (mbáka, páka); *earth crumbling into dust*, mbúkash, nkĭ'ka.

crumpled, tishχalkuleátko.

crupper, *of saddle*, lkelhuópkash.

crush, v. t., ndéga, skúya; *to exterminate by crushing*, hiétala; *c. with a pestle* or *stone*, gáma; *c.*, as in a *mortar*, ndshápka; *c.*, *pound* with a piece of *wood*, ndáka; *to be crushed* as by stepping upon, te-utéwa.

crust, kanítani; *hard, rounded c.*, shnutótkish.

cry, v. i., *shout*, hä'ma, yá-a; *c.*, *shout to* somebody, hémtcha, hémtchna; *c. aloud*, persons, ndéna, nkéna; stû'ka, yéa; *c. loudly*, as one afflicted with pain, káhaha; *c* as babes, wéa; *c. in chorus*, yéka; *c. down into*, hä'mĕle; *c.*, said of larger birds and wild quadrupeds, wóa; *continuously*, wókanka; *c. for, after*, yutátka; *c. hähä repeatedly*, hähä'tamna; *c. with joy*, shítiaika; *c. mournfully*, káyaiha; *c. in mourning*, stû'tχishla; *c.*, *weep loudly*, shuáktcha, tchē'ktcheka; *c. on one's way, in public*, ámnadsha, amníyamna; *c.*, *whine*, wáwa.

crystalline, said of water, yálialtko, yályali.

cub, lelédshi, wéash; dim. leledshiága, wéka; *c. of grizzly bear*, lúkaga, shashápka, lúkam wéash.

cube, *cubiform body*, shewatlχéash.

cull, v. t., íshka, lgúya, stá-ila. Cf. collect, gather, v. t.

culminate, v. i., said of celestial bodies, p'laíki; *the sun culminates*, shápash shewátχa, *or* p'laí kî.

cultivate, v. t., hashuá-a; *cultivated land*, käíla-shútesh, né-ush.

cup, hashpō'tkish, kápa, pokuága, tutísh; *little c.*, kapága; *c. made of horn*, tókiam kála; *c.*, *large*, made of bulrushes, máksha; *small drinking c.*, *tray*, kmă'; *to give, offer in a c*, shúi, pl. shewána.

curdle, v. i., ndópa.

cure, v. t., heshuámpěli; *to treat*, tchúta, yá-uka; *to go out for curing the sick*, tchutánsha; *curing implement*, múluash, tchutěnótkish.

curious, *strange*, wenníni; abbr. wénni.

curiously, *strangely*, wénni.

curl, v. t., shnuntchχóla; *c. oneself up*, shuhatchχála, knû'klχa. Cf. contract, v.

curl, s., *of hair*, shnúntchχōlsh.

curled, *curly*, ndshokólatko; *c hair*, shnúntchχōlsh; *curly-haired*, tchítaksh.

currant; *red wild-c.*, species of *Ribes*, tchmû'lhak.

curse, v. t., láma, shaláma; *c. each other*, shimhû'tchna.

curtain, hishō'tkish.

curved, shtchishalkátko. Cf. bend, v., crooked, warped

cushion, *of chair*, héshltanksh; *small c. on baby-board*, shuipúklash.

customary; *it is c. with*, gélχa.

cut, v. t.; *c. apart, asunder, sever off*, láktcha, lakádsha, shepátχa, ktákta, ktakióla; long obj., ukáta, pl. vulódsha; útcha, utcháya; *c. down*, as trees, ílχi, hishánui, ánkuala; *tree cut down*, hímpoks; *c. by means of gashes, to slash*, ktaládshna, laggáltchna; partic. *cut, wounded by a cut*, ktakálitko; *c. with a knife*, ktákta, ktélχa; *with knife* or *scissors*, ktúshka, ktuyúga; *c. oneself loose from*, shálakta; *c. notches into*, kték'hiehē, ktepéta, ktúiχi; *c. off* ktuyúga (and cf. c. apart); *c.* or *slice off*, ktúshka; *c. off with a sharp instrument*, púshka; *c. off one's hair*, shuyóka; *another's h.*, uyúka, ktuyúga, ktúshka; *c. off from one's body*, shúktaldsha; *one's arm, foot*, shálakta; *c. off, mow grass*, mulína, Mod. mû'shka; *c. off from retreat*, gayáya; *piece, portion cut off*, ktúshkuish, ktúshka; *c. oneself*, shálakla, shélakla; *c. up, c. to pieces*, ktetéga; *c. in two pieces*, shektákta, ktulódsha; *into many pieces, parts*, ktuyúma, ktulódsha, powetéga; *to be cut to pieces*, shukuáshka; *c. in many places*, ktúldsha; *c. with a pointed weapon*, stúka; *c. each other*, stúyua; *c., wound with removal of flesh*, shúktakla; *c. without r.*, sháktakla; *c. to a sharp end, point*, watcháka; *c. short, crop short*, shiáshka; *one's hair*, shuyéga; *c. one's throat*, shaláktcha, sheláktcha; *another's*, láktcha, lakádsha; *to make the gesture of cutting one's throat*, shelaktchía; *c. up*, as an animal, ktetéga, náshki; *c. well, to be sharp*, táka; partic. tákatko; *c. wood, sticks*, ktélχa, ánkuala.

cut, s., *piece cut off*, ktúshkuish, ktúshka; *gash*, ktakálitko; *c., scar, wound, by which flesh was removed*, shúktashkuish; *by which no flesh was removed*, sháktkaluish; *to make a slight c.*, tílansχa.

cyclone, kákiaksh.

cylindric, kálkali.

D.

dagger, shlakatótkish; over two feet long, yuhanćash.

Dalles, the, nom. pr. of a series of swift rapids in the Columbia River, and of town adjacent, Ampχē'ni.

dam, s.; *pile-d*, *wooden d.*, páplish; *fishing d* or *trap*, made of fallen or felled trees, *lumber-d.*, nákōsh; *d. under the water's surface*, otílks; *beaver-d.*, púmam nákōsh; *to build a d.*, nákua; *living near a lumber d.*, nakushkshákshni, nakushχē'nkni.

dam, v. t.; *to d. up the water*, nákua.

damp; *it is sultry*, paísha; *it is d.*, *wet weather*, mukálta; *d. and hot w.*, tgíwa.

dance, v. t., kshíulĕχa; *to begin to d.*, kshiulaktámpka; *to go and d.*, kshíulaktcha; *d. at "doctor" dances*, wála; *d. the virginity dance*, shuyúχăla, yaúkĕla, stupuyúka kshíulĕχa; *d. a war-dance*, ulókasha; *d. a war-dance before the fight*, tadshóla, yuhulaklálχa; *to make d.*, *force*, *prompt to d.*, shnikshû'lχa.

dance, s.; *Indian d. of any kind*, yćkish; *d.-house*, kshíulakgish; *d. feast*, î'lksh; *to arrange a d.*, ksíulaktcha; *to perform a ceremonial* or any other *d.*, kshíulĕχa; *to perform a gay d.*, tuituigídsha; *to perform long dances*, kshiútchna. Cf. dance, v.

dandruff, pókangsh.

dandy; *to be d.-like*, shalkiá-a.

danger; *to provide against d.*, sassága.

dangerous; *d. drug*, k̲'lekótkish, or luelótkish yá-uks.

dare, v. t., sha-apá-a.

dark, adj. said of night, tch'múka; *d. colored*, limlî'mli, lúashptchi, tiptípli; pushpúshli, adv. púshpush; *d.-complexioned*, pushpúshli; cf. mukmúkli.

darkness, tchmû'ksh.

dart, v. t., as a missile, shíkna.

dash, v. t.; *d. to pieces*, ndshápka, tékua. Cf. break, smash.

daub, v. t., *d. over*, lalíga, pitlíga, íta, ípka, shúmalua, shiáshka. Cf. bedaub, line, smear.

daub, s., shnćluash; *round d.*, ltóks; *to make daubs*, shúmalua.

daughter, pé-ip; sometimes wéash, dim. wéka; *to give birth to a d.*, péyala; *related as d. to mother*, shepiáltko.

daughter-in-law, said by father- and mother-in-law, p'tútap.

Dave Hill, nom. pr. masc., Lúldatkish, Wawalígish, Wawáliks-Skaítatko.

dawn, v. i. and impers., nī'lka, nílakla, pä'ktgî.

dawn, s., nī'lka, pä'ktgî; *to await the d. of day* in camp or elsewhere, nī'lka, pä'ktgî.

day, waítash; *one d. with night ensuing*, waítash; *all d., all d. long*, waítan, wäíta, waíta; *in the d. time, during the d.*, pshé; *to-d.*, gén waítash; *midday*, pséksh; *to pass a d., to wait one d.*, or *d. and night*, waíta; *to have passed a whole d.*, or *d. and night*, waitóla.

daylight, nī'lka; *d. appears*, nī'lka, nílakla, pä'ktgî; *to be* somewhere *at d.*, nī'lka, pä'ktgî. Cf. dawn.

dead, k̲'lékatko, pl. wénkatko; dead persons are referred to only by the pronouns gén, hû'k (pl. hû'ksha), húksht, hû'kt, because it is regarded criminal to call them by their own names; *to be d., gone*, k̲ä'gi; *to be half d.*, or *almost dying*, k̲'lékna, k̲'lekála; *d. tree*, wapálash

deadly; *d. poison*, k̲'lekótkish, pl. luelótkish; *d. berries*, k̲ĕlakō'tch yá-uks.

deaf, shtchaúkitko, Mod. shtchaútantko; ntchókish, huggī'tko; *to be d.*, ndshóka.

deal, v. t.; *d. with* somebody, néulakta. Cf. shúta.

dealer, shéshatuish; *d. intent upon a bargain*, sheshatuá-ish.

dear; cf. sell.

death, no ex. eq; *after his, her death*, k̲'lékuish, k̲'lē'ksht at; *time, epoch of d.*, léluidshish; *d.-lament*, luátpishlalsh; *prophecy of d.*, tχû'tχash; *substance producing d.*, k̲'lekótkish, luelótkish; *to be on the point, verge of d.*, k̲'lekála, k'lekápkashtala télshampka; *to presage d., foretell a violent d.*, tχû'tχa; *one who presages d.*, tχû'tχatkish; *to put to d.*, hushtchóka; shíuga, pl. shuénka, Mod.; lúela, M. and Kl.

debased, k̲úidshi; *of d. character*, tchektchékli, tchákalsh, k̲úidshi steínash.

debate, v. t., hashtáltala, wáltka, waltkápĕli; said of one who is taking part in a debate, hémkanka; *debating place*, waltkótkish.

debauch, v. t.; *debauched person*, kekeluípalish.

debt, ské-utish, shkíulaksh; *to be in d.*, shkiúlka, skíuta.

decay, v. i., mû'luala; *decaying*, said of plants, pákatko; *decayed*, mû'lualtko; *decayed log*, kálapsh; *decayed wood-substance*, mû'lu. Cf. putrid, rot, v.

deceased, =lûlsh; as in *d. father*, p'tísh=lûlsh. Cf. dead, and lúla.

deceive, v. t., stítχa, pálla; *d. again, repeatedly*, pálapĕle; *to fool*, shnapémpema, Mod. shnepémpema.

December, expressed inaccurately by the instr. case of káptcha, q. v.

decide, v. t., né-ulχa; *d. in favor of*, ne-ulχía.

declare, v. t., shápa, shē'gsha, hémkanka, hemē'χe; *d. to* somebody, shapíya, shátĕla; *d. understandingly*, shegshéwa.

decline, v. t., lewítchta; v. i., as *towards the horizon*, tílχa, tinoléna.

declivity, lalí'sh, ginshkátko; *d. of mountain*, yaínatat gínshka; *to form d.*, gínshka; if steep, lála, m'laí gî.

decomposed, *putrid*, ndúpatko; *to be d.*, ndópa.

decree, v. t., né-ulχa, né-ulakta, tpéwa; *d. in favor of*, ne-ulχía.

decree, s., né-ulaksh.

decrepit, *by age*, k'mutchéwatko; plants, pákatko; *to become d. by age*, k'mútcha; plants, kmukóltgi, nkála.

deep, atíni, abbr. áti; *staying d. down*, munatálkni; *d., depressed*, said of land, te'hltć'hli, Mod. teltélhi; *to be d.*, said of water, sand, etc., áti éwa, or éwa; *to be possessed of a d. voice*, tχā'ntχana. Cf. bottom.

deep, adv.; *d. down* over a precipice, or in the ground, water, múna, munána, tú múna.

deer, no generic term; *black-tail d.*, *Cervus columbianus*, shuá-i; *mule-d.*, *Cervus macrotis*, pakólesh; *white-tail d.*, múshmush; *young* or *little d.*, lílhanksh, Mod. lídlânksh; wí'hla, dim. wí'hlaga.

defame, v. t., shéwala, atchíga, shikíta.

defamer, walíχish, Mod û'lkish; wíknish, dim. wikníaga.

defeat, v. t, skúpma, púedsha; *in battle*, udúyua, udúpka; winíχi, Mod. vúiχin.

defecate, v. i., sχédsha, ä-unóla; when afflicted with diarrhœa, ntintělákta, ntítělaktcha.

defile, v. t., *to soil*, kaknéga; *to be defiled*, as water, kuyúma.

defraud, v. t., stítχa, pálla; *d. repeatedly* or *again*, pálapěle.

defunct; cf. deceased, dead.

degustate, v. t., kpápsha.

delay; *without d.*, pálak, pálakak.

deliberate, v. i., hashtáltala; wáltka, waltákpěli. Cf. debate, v.

deliver, v. t., *to rescue*, híshtchi, shnékshita; *d. a speech*, hémkanka; when words are quoted verbatim, hemē'χe.

delusion; *to labor under delusions of mind*, tilō'tkăla.

demand, v. t., vúla; *d. money, valuables*, húshχakta. Cf. ask, beg, require.

demented, tchawíkatko, lékish; *to be d.*, tchawíka, léka.

demolish, v. t., shnéwi; kéwa, pl. pekéwa. Cf. destroy, v.

demon, shkō'ks.

demoniac, *irresistible*, shkaíni.

den, wā'sh; of a *burrowing* animal, shnúlash, stú, stúish; yé-ush; *gopher's d.*, stúish; *small d.*, stuága; *to go, return, crawl into its d.*, kilíbli; gulí, pl. kílhi; *to scratch a d.*, stúya, wā'shla; *a round hole*, lushántchna, shlû'tila; *to insert a stick*, etc., *into a d.*, kmákapshti; *to obstruct a d.*, yankápshti.

dense, húpkatko, mû-húpkatko; *to be d.*, said of smoke, etc., mû'lka; of clouds, mû húpka.

dentalium-shell, tútash; alkĕtchík.

deny, v. t., shákamka; *d. an averred fact*, shákamka.

depart, v. i.; generic term, géna; gulíndsa, genála; *d. again*, gétkala; *d. and be, stay away*, genuála; *d. in haste*, húkansha, du. túshkansha, pl. tínkansha; *d. on a trip*, guhuáshka, guhuáshktcha; *d. unexpectedly*, tilótkăla; *d. in a wagon, carriage*, luháshktcha; *d. by water, in a canoe*, sχowáshka.

deplete oneself, v. refl., sχē'dsha, ä-unóla.

depose, v. t., *from position*, vutódshna, shnékĕlui.

deposit, v. t.; *d.* long articles, íta, élχa; íla, more freq. d.: yála; *d.* round obj., lélka, líkla; *d.* sheet-like things, cf. lay, v.; *d., lay*, said of birds laying eggs, knúkla; *d. crosswise*, kshét'lēka, pl. etlē'χi; *d. in the ground*, élχa; *d. on the ground* or elsewhere, kshíkla; pl. íkla; vases, tubs, etc, tchílχia; *d. on, upon*, íta, pé-ula; bulky obj., persons, etc., íla, more frequently d.: yála; líkla, nékla; *d. upon*, tchílχa; *d. upon* something *high*, kshúiwal; ksháwal, pl. iwála; *to be deposited on, inside, to be within*, kshíkla, pl. íkla.

depressed, *low*, said of lands, te'hlté'hli, Mod. teltélhi.

deprive, v. t.; *d. of*, stanū'tchna, Mod. stéwa; *d., take away*, long obj., tméshka, pl. yiméshka; *d. of the necessaries of life, food*, etc., stáwa; *to be deprived of*, gayatgóla, kámpka; stáwa, Mod. stéwa; *to be deprived* of *one* obj., stanū'tchna; *deprived of*, k̲éliak.

depth; *into, at a d.*, múna, munána; *staying, being at a d.*, munatálkni.

deranged *in mind*, tchawíkatko, lékish. Cf. crazed, demented.

deride, v. t., luaíχa, shepálua, shuluákta, wétanta; *d. repeatedly*, shuluáktcha.

derision, *act of*, wétish.

descend, v. i.; ga-ulō'la, gékuēla; *d. a ladder*, gû'tχa; *d. into*, vuléli; as into a valley, gulíndsa; as into the earth, gutíla; *d., to go down*, as fog, lû'lχa, lútχi; as a fish-hook, lútχi; *d. while rounding*, or *making turns*, gutílapkapĕli; *to make d.*, ktélχa, ktíulĕχa. Cf. decline, v.

descendant, *young*, of either sex, wéash, dim. wéka.

Des Chutes River, nom. pr., K̲ólamχēni K̲óke.

desert, v. t., *to abandon*, kédsha, kédshna; hushlíndsha, du. tushlíndsha; pl. tilíndsha; gúikaka, gû'shka; hû'shka.

desire, v. t., shaná-uli, háměni; *to be fond of*, wítchta, wítchna, shayákshua; *d. for oneself*, shaměnakía; *d. strongly*, tiä'ma.

destroy, v. t., *to demolish*, shnéwi; *d. almost*, shne-uyála; *by breaking, smashing*, kéwa, ukéwa, pl. pekéwa; *d. by fire*, núta, shnúta, shnélχa.

detest, v. t., mû'tchka, sniúχtcha, shnókakia. Cf. abhor, hate.

detract, v. t., atchíga, shéwala.
devour, v. t., shlû'ki, shnexía, pán, páka. Cf. consume, v.
devourer, *eater of*, pápîsh.
dew and *dewdrop*, tchítaksh, Mod. wítchkinsh.
dewberry, same as raspberry, q. v.
dew-claw, pítiu.
dialect, hémkanksh.
diaphragm, gínkiamnish.
diarrhoea; *to have d.*, nkáshgî, ntítĕlaktcha, ntintĕlákta.
die, v. i.; generally used of *natural death*, k̲'léka, pl. wénka, kalína; lúla, s. and pl.; when speaking of violent, premature death, or starvation, tchóka.
die, s., *cubiform body*, shewatlχéash.
different, wenníni, apoc. wénni; wíktchish; *all d. kinds* of objects, articles, nánuktua; *coming from d. lands, parts, tribes*, wenníkni.
differently, adv., wénni.
difficulty; *to have a d.*, hishtchákta.
dig, v. t.; *d. up*, yépa, Mod ibéna; ibutúya; *d in the ground*, vutóya; *dug out*, yépantko; *d. out edible roots with a tool*, méya, pl. of subj. stá-ila; *to go, start to d.*, mé-idsha, pl. of subj. stä-íldsha; *digging ground of edible roots*, mé-ish; *d. a den, hole*, said of animals, wā'shla, stúya, yéwa, lushántchna, shlû'tila; *d. a hole, cavity under* something, hantíla; *d.* a round hole, l'béna; *d. out near, between* two places, *d. in the midst of*, met'támsχa; *d. while going from place to place*, yépantchna; *digging tool*, vutoyótkish; *for edible roots*, ámda, meyótkish.
digest, v. t., ewísi.
digging, *excavation*, ibékantko; *full of diggings*, ibutókatko.
dim, as weather, sky, tiptípli.
diminutives of substantives and pronouns are formed by appending -ak, -ága, -ka, -ga.
dip, v. t., into water, íwa, shnindúwa; *d., make wet*, shmukátana.
dipnet, *round*, lutéash; *small-meshed d.*, lá-iks lutéash; *wide-meshed d.*, witsólas lutéash; other sort of *d.*, upanótkish; *d. fastened in the forking of a stick*, téwash; *small d.*, putísh.
dipper, kapága, tutísh; cf. cup; name of a bird, *Cinclus mexicanus*, ktaí=shíshnish.
direct, directly, adv., tála, tálaak; *directly toward*, tálaak.
direction; *in the d. of*, case-postp., -k̲éni, -χē'ni; *in this d.*, géntala; *in that d.*, gítala, gē'tal; *in a straight d.*, tála, tálaak; *to give directions*, stulí, tpéwa; *to g. d. while going around*, stulídsha; *to meet from opposite directions*, hushtánka, Mod. shútanka; *to give a downward d.* to a rifle, etc., kínshakpka; *to give an upward d.* to a rifle, etc., kínualpka.
director, lak̲í.
dirt, *earthy matter*, käíla; *d., slush*, pō'ks, túpesh.
dirty, kaknégatko; *to make d.*, kaknéga, kaknéga shiáshka, sχaknéga; *to become d.*, hushkaknéga.

disable, v. t., *by a missile*, etc., cf. wound, v.

disallow, v. t., lewé-ula.

disappear, kä'gi; *d. again*, kä'gipěle; *d.*, as fog, clouds, hudsháltka, tchóka; *d. again, repeatedly*, as clouds, tchókapěle; *d. under the horizon*, tinkuéla, tínega, tinō'li.

disappoint, v. t.; *to be disappointed*, as in finding a person, galála.

discharge, v. t., as a horse, illóla; as a gun, pistol, téwi; shlín, pl. yúta; ngé-isha.

discourse, v. t., hémkanka, wáltka, shápa; *d. with* somebody, shapíya.

discourse, s., hémkanksh, wáltoks.

discover, v. t., *find out*, kúiχa; *d.* persons, long obj., shléta; *d. through inquiry*, shemtchálχa; *d. accidentally*, gáwal; *after a search*, shléa; *not to d. after a search*, léshma.

discuss, v. t., hashtáltala, wáltkapěli; *to argue*, shempéta. Cf. debate, v.

disease, népaksh; *d., acute* or *painful*, mā'shash; *chronic* or *incurable*, shī'lalsh; *relapsed into d.*, kálak; *article producing d.*, tátktish; *to be affected with d.*, mā'sha, shī'la; *to fall into d.*, shílaka, shilála.

diseased, mā'shetko, shílaltko; *to be d.*, mā'sha; *if chronically* or *incurably*, shī'la.

disembark, v. i., kiupáta, sχapáta.

disembowel, v. t., wítka.

dish, hashpō'tkish; *d. filled with eatables*, ī'lksh; *circular matted d.*, pá'hla, dim. pá'hlak; *d. of wicker-work* or *pottery*, sháplash, dim. sháplka; tía; *to give on a d.*, shúi, pl. shewána.

disheveled, shā't, shā'tptchi.

disinter, v. t., käbatχóle.

disk; *disk-shaped*, kálkali.

dislike, v. t.; *d.* and *to be cross*, tchē'ktcheka. Cf. abhor.

dislocate, v. t., as a limb, organ, tchíshka.

dismiss, v. t., spúnka; *d. from jail, prison*, spunkámpěli; *d.*, as troops, skuyuépěli.

dismount, v. i., gelō'la.

disobey, v. t., hishnkíta.

disparate, wenníni, abbr. wénni.

dispassionately, *quietly*, kéuni, Mod. kánktak.

dispatch, v. t., skúyui; hésha, Mod. shnídsha; shnigóta; *d. a person for* something, shniáktcha; *d. away from*, skuyúshka; *d. into the woods*, etc., skuyokáya; *d. out of the woods*, skuyokayóla.

disperse, v. t., gayúe, watákia.

displace, v. t., shiáshla.

display, v. t., *to spread*, spúkua; *d. itself, open out*, shlápa.

disport oneself, léwa, lé-una

dispose, v. t., *of a corpse*, ílktcha, ísha, ishnúla, p'nána, vumí.

disposed, *mentally*, steínshaltko; *well d.*, tídsh hushkankátko, Mod. tídsh koχpátko. Cf. crosswise.

dispute, v. t., hashtáltala, wáltkapěli; *to argue*, shempéta; *d.* in the sense of *scolding*, shukē'ki; *d. perversely*, shákamka.

disregard, v. t., hishnkíta; *laws*, etc., yekéwa.

disrobe, v. t, udshípa, pl. idshípa; *d. oneself*, kapóla. Cf. strip, v.

dissolute; *d. person*, kekeluípalish.

dissolve, v. t., shnatcháka, stílχa; *d. in a pan*, shulála.

dissolve, v. i.; said of ice, snow, tchutcháya, Mod. tchóya; *to cause to be dissolved*, stílχa. Cf. melt, v.

distance, no ex. eq.; *at a d.*, adv. tú, tút, túsh; *at a d. above*, tú, -û; *in the d.*, hût (long objects, persons); hû, û, or suffix -u; kú, kúi; *far out in the d.*, tú, túsh; *to a d. to a different place*, wénni; *to, from a great d.*, atí; *at a short d.*, wíka, tchínta; prep., wigátan; *a short d. from home*, íwag; *being in the d., absent*, adj. nég; cf. kúinag; *coming from somewhere in the d.*, tû'shni; *at a d. from*, welítana; *to jump into d*, hóyeka; *to keep* somebody *at a d.*, vúta. An act performed at a distance, or unseen by the one speaking, is referred to by the suffix -pka (-ápka, -ípka); at a d. up in the air, -úpka.

distant, adj., atíni, abbr. áti; *that d. one*, anim. hû'k, nég, túkni; inan. hû'k.

distantly, adv., atí.

distemper, népaksh; same as disease, q. v.

distended, spúkuatko.

distinct *from others*, wenníni, abbr. wénni; wíktchish.

distressed, yanhuáni, yuálkish.

distribute, v. t., she-ä'ta; *d. what has been divided into portions*, shepátχa. Cf. divide, v.

distribution, she-étish.

district, *region*, käíla.

distrust, v. t., shnikíshala; ká-i lóla.

disturbance, *by noise*, kó-i túmĕnash; *d., affray*, shishúkash; *atmospheric d*, yálkam; *to raise a d*, hishtcháktna; *no d.!* hítok î!

ditch; *wet d.*, kokága, stúnshish.

dive, v. i., kídsha, pána; shikikía (also with ámbutat); *to go and d.*, shikiχiéna.

diversified, nánuktua gítko, wíktchish; *of d. colors*, hushkalχanátko.

divest oneself, v. refl, shiáshka; *d. oneself of*, as of a hat, shanatchvúla; as of a coat, kapóla.

divide, v. t., *into portions*, shiátka; *d up, distribute*, she-ä'ta; *d. in two portions*, shektákta; *d. between two*, hekshátχa; *d. among several* or *many*, said of whole articles, shelátχa; *d among several* or *many*, said of articles equal in size, shenátχa; *d. the severed portions among an equal number* of persons, shepátχa.

divorce, v. i.; *to become* or *be divorced*, shékatcha. Cf. vutódsha.

divulge, v. t., shápa, stílχa; *d. a secret*, stíltchka.

dizzy, as one *drunk*, lékish; *to be d.*, láma, lemléma.

dizziness, lā'mlemsh; *to be in a state of d*, láma, lemléma

do, v. t., *to act, perform*, gî; cf. gî (5); shúta; *d. so*, humásht gî; náasht gî, Mod. né-asht gî; o-óakgi; *d. one's duty*, tídsh gî; *d. on one's way*, shutédshna; *don't d. it!* húya! *to have to d. with, to handle*, gíshala; *to have something done, finished*, vû'na.

do, v. i.; *d. well, to be in health*, tídsh húshlta; *how do you do?* tuá î húshlta?

doctor, v. i., said of conjurers, tchúta, tchútĕna; said of physicians, yá-uka. Cf. treat, v.

document, *written on paper*, pípa.

dodge, v. t., gámĕni; *d. missiles*, hópĕlitchna.

dog, watchága; *male d.*, lakí watchága; *female d.*, ndsílo watchága; *d. rose-bush, Rosa californica*, tchúitiam. Cf. fox.

dolichocephalic, vultchíkish.

doll, ámash.

dollar, tála; *silver d.*, shílba tála, pálpali tála.

domesticated; said of beasts, ká-i komû'shni; *not d.*, íwash.

donate, v. t., many obj. spoken of collectively, shewána. Cf. bestow, give, v.

donation, shewánish.

door, kaíshtish; *to close the d.*, shláuki; *to open the d.*, kaishnúla, Mod. shla-ukióla; *d.-key, d.-lock*, cf. key, lock.

doorflap, *of lodge*, kaíshtish; *to close the d*, shlá-uki; *to open the d.*, kaishnúla, Mod. shla-ukióla.

doorway, stékish, Mod. stókish.

dorsal; cf. back, s.; *anterior d fin*, káluish.

dot, v. t., *with a pen*, etc., shúmalua; *to stain*, shnélua; *d. over*, ndékta; *d. over all along*, ndéktana; *dotted*, shumaluátko, shumaluakítko. Cf. dot, s.

dot, s., ndéktish, shnéluash; *round d.*, ltóks; *to make dots*, ndékta; *all along*, ndéktana; *to make dots with a pen, brush*, etc., shúmalua; *full of dots, having dots*, shumaluátko, shumaluakítko, udélgatko.

dotage; *to be in one's d.*, mékia.

dote, v. i., *to be* or *become doting*, mékia; *doting person*, mékish.

double, sometimes expressed by lápi, *two;* and by lápok, *both.*

double, v. t.; *d. up*, as paper, spágalχa.

double up, v. i., shuhatchχála, knúkla, knû'klχa.

doubt, v. t, ká-i kátak héwa, ká-i lóla; shnikíshala.

dough, túpesh.

douse, v. t., shnindúwa.

dove; *mourning d.*, ō'lash, dim. o-ólka.

down, s., nī'l; *downy feathers*, múkash; *whitish d.*, ō'lash; *provided, covered with d.*, nī'laltko, nī'l gítko. Cf. downy

down, adv.; *d. to, downhill, downwards*, yántana, yána; or expressed by the prefixes ya-, yi-, ína-, the suffixes -éla, -lχa, etc; *to look d.*,

yána télshna; *d. below, low d., deep d.*, múna, munána; *d. in, d. below* (also prep), pélui; *d. to the waist*, kaílish páni; *the sun is d.*, í-unega, tinolióla.

downhill; cf. down.

downy, mukmúkatko, mukmúkli.

downwards, yána, yántana. Cf. down.

doze, v. i., túidsha; *d. at intervals*, túidshna.

drag, v. t., spukúga; *d. along upon the soil*, kiwalapáta; said of a garment, gown, u'hlutuína; *d. behind*, spídsha; *d. behind, over the ground*, spukúgatchna; *d. by the feet*, spukúga; *while on a march*, spukúgatchna; *d. out*, shuínshna, spídsha; *d. out*, as earth, spíamna; *d. in tow*, hishplámna.

drag-net, téwash; *wide-meshed*, téwash witchólash; *small-meshed*, téwash lá-iks.

dragon-fly, kóktingsh, atíni kínsh.

drain, v. t., kitóka; *to become* or *be drained*, pála, palála.

draw, v. t.; *d. at* something, spukúga; *d. after oneself*, spídsha; *d. breath in audibly*, hléka; *d.* a liquid *into the mouth*, hlékua; *d. forth*, spíamna; *d., make drawings*, shúmalua; *drawn object, d. picture*, shúmaluash; *d. out*, íshka, spídsha; *d. out, d. out from*, long obj., udshípa, pl. idshípa; round obj., ludshípa, shulshípa; *d out*, as rope, spíka; when fastened at one end, spidshû'dshna; *d. out*, as ears, fingers, spitádsha; *d., pull out for a fight*, hushtópakta; when recipr., shupáshka; *d. out, pull out*, one long obj., kshatgatnúla; *d. up one's legs*, shuhatchχála, knû'klχa.

drawers, mû'ntana.

dream, tuíksh; *d.* of a *magic, presaging* character, tuíksh; *to have a d.*, túiχa.

dream, v i., túiχa; *d frequently, habitually*, hushtī'ktamna; *to make d.*, hushtíχa.

dreary, yuálkishptchi; *to be d.*, shéshäna. Cf. afflicted, sad.

drench, v. t., shmúkalta, shmukátana, pága, shpága; *d., douse* or *dip*, shnindúwa; *to be drenched*, mukálta.

dress, v. t.; *d.* somebody *in a long dress, blanket*, etc., skútchala; *d. in* at the time being, lĕ'vûta; *d. oneself*, shulóta, shulótana, shlékla; *while going*, shulútantcha, shuluátchna; *d. oneself in a gown, long robe*, kû'kpĕli; *in a mantle, blanket*, skúta; *d. oneself*, females only, kû'kpĕli; males and females, skúta, skutía; *dressed in*, skútatko; *to be dressed*, shulútamna; said of women only, kóka; *to be dressed in an armor*, kaknóla; *in a gown, long robe*, kóka.

dress; s., and *article of d.*, shulótish; tchúlish, dim. tchuliága; *d.* enveloping the *whole body*, skútash; kúks; *white man's, citizen's d.*, kápo; *fur d.*, kaíliu; *long d.* and *female d.*, kúks; *to have a d. on*, shulútamna.

dress, v. t.; *to tan*, said of hides,

tkúya; *dressing knife*, of bone, neshkótkish.

drift, v. i., *d. along*, lúdshna; *d. after*, lúlamna; *d. away*, shlulóla; *d. downward*, lútχi; *upward*, luyéga, spítkala—these terms referring to clouds, fog, smoke; *d. away in the water*, mpétitchna, mpétchna; when by circular motion, lĕmewílχa; *d. down stream*, mpétitchna, mpetlalóna.

drift-wood, as deposited by a current, lĕméwaliēksh.

drink, v. t., búnua; said of infants, kóko-i, pópo-i; *d., lap*, said of dogs, etc., ulakshuláksha; *d. out*, nánuk búnua; *d. out of the hand*, hlékua; *d. to excess*, lékanka; *to go and d.*, bunúdsha; *to make d., to give to d.*, hushpánua; *drinking glass*, lam=punû'tkishti, wíkamua.

drink, s., bunō'kish.

drinker, búnuish, more frequently bubánuish; *to be a d.*, búnua, bubánua.

drip, v. i., *d. down*, kiulíga, ndshíshlχa, tílχa, tiulóla; *d down, d. down from*, nde-ukuéla, pl. wetkuéla; as melting snow, ice, tchókpa; *d. down continually from* a pliant article, tchótcha; *to make d.*, tílχa; *having dripping eyes*, papatkáwatko, tchétchapkatko.

drive, v. t.; generic terms: *to force to go*, gínkanka; *to pursue*, shū'dsha. *D. around*, tpúyamna; *in a circle*, pl. of obj., niulgídsha; *d. away, off*, kpû'lχa, tpulí, tpulína; for pl. and coll. obj. also ídsha, ídshna, níwa; *d. away while marching*, kpúlaktcha; *set out for driving away*, tpugídsha; *to continue driving away*, tpugidshapĕlitámna; *d. back*, or *to one's home*, puedshámpĕli; *d. before oneself*, as winds do, vuhupiéga; *d.*, as cattle, shū'dsha, pl. níudshna; gínkanka; *d. a hoop, wheel, circle*, stilánshna; *d. into the ground*, or *into* something, téwa, pl. tetálχa; *d. into*, as into an inclosure, kpulí, tpulí, pl. níuli; *d. on level ground*, shúdshna, pl. níudshna; *d. out*, kpútcha, kpútchna, tpúdsha, tpúdshna, pl. níukna; tpulína; shúwa, pl. níwa; *d. out*, as animals, husháka, kpútcha, etc.; *d. out* of a lodge, etc., shúka, pl. níwa; *to go and d. out*, shúikidsha; *d. out* of an inclosure, shuí-uχa, pl. níuχa; *d. out again*, kputchámpĕli; *d. together* what is scattered, niulgídsha; *d. up, to the top of*, tpualiéga; *d. uphill*, tpû'lχa, pl. niwálχa; a team, láulχa, niwálχa; *d. into water*, shúwa, pl. níwa; *d. away from water*, shuikína, pl. niwikína; *d. out of the water again*, shuikípĕli, pl. niwikákpĕli.

drizzle down, v. i., said of rain, etc., límlima, ndshindshishkánka, ndshíshlχa, Mod. tchíptchima.

drop, s., ndshíshlχa, ntíklaksh; *to come down in small drops*, ndshíshlχa; *to make fall in drops*, tílχa.

drop, v. t., héshka, ktélχa, shnintóla, shnintō'lχa; *d. on, upon*, kē'ltama, iwála; *d. upon the ground*, shnintō'tχi.

drop, v. i., inan. subj., gélχa, hétχa; Mod. shnintóla; said of water, rain, tíshka, tílχa, tiulóla. Cf. drizzle, v.

dross, nχútatko.

drown, v. t., ámputat shíuga, cf. ktélχa, ktúshna; *d. oneself*, piták tchlā'lχa, Mod.; *to be drowned*, ktélχa, mpet'téga, tínua, Mod. pitakmăní tchlā'lχa; *drowningplace*, tínuash.

drowsy, ktanapkátko; *to be d.*, ktanápka.

drug, *remedial*, yá-uks; *poisonous*, yá-uks; *d. used for killing, poisoning*, k̲'lekótkish, many obj., luelótkish.

drum, bámbam; *d.-stick*, udîntĕnótkish; *to beat a d.*, udî'ntĕna.

drunk, lékatko; *to be d.*, láma, léka.

drunkard, búnuish, more frequently bubánuish; lékish; *to be a d.*, bubánua, d. of búnua.

dry, adj., *exsiccated*, páhatko, nχî'tchatko; said of water, páltko; *it is d. weather, season*, páta; *to be, become, remain d.*, páha, pála; *to become d.*, pála, palála, k̲áltki; *to render d.*, said of sun, fire, shpáha; of fire only, shnúta; *having d. eyes*, pápahuatko. Cf. blear-eyed.

dry, v. t, páha, páhalka; *d. in the fire, sun*, shpáha; *d. by fire-heat*, shnúta, shnū'χa; *d.* fruits, berries, ayulalóna; *d.* fruits, etc., *over the fire*, shnítchkua; *dried berries*, pahátko íwam.

dry up, v. i., pála, palála; *to become* and *be dry*, k̲áltki; *d. up, become atrophied*, nχî'tsa; *d. up*, as rivers, pála, palála, páhalka; *d. up on the top*, as trees, mpákuala.

duck; generic term for all *wild ducks and geese*, mä'mäkli; *young d.*, Mod. túitia. Various species of ducks: black and small, nā'ta; black and white, mámaktsu; almost black, red eyed, tchá-olaksh; small, brown, tsámgikuak; with large flat bill, mû'läläk; small, gray headed, tsē'ks, dim. tchékaga; probably *grebe*, of the genus *Podiceps*, k̲ók̲iaks; cf. kuítchia; long necked, kílidshiksh, dim. kilidshíga; long legged, wá-u'htûsh; *mallard d.*, wékash; *d.* resembling the mallard, póp-wäks; *red-head d.*, kúlla; small *d.*, mpámpaktish; spotted and white, *Bucephala albeola*, shné-ish Cf. yáhiash.

dugout, *canoe*, vúnsh, dim. vunshága.

dull, *blunt*, k̲úi tákatko.

dung, shkî'sh.

dusky, in color, tiptípli; *to be d.*, said of night, tch'múka; *to become d.-colored* from smoke, etc., skélχa. Cf. dark.

dust, nkĭ'ka; *d. whirled up*, kî'lilks; when *powdered* by crumbling, by heat, mbúka; *earth crumbling into d.*, mbúkash; *to be full of d.*, nkĭ'ka; *to raise, whirl up d.*, kilî'lka.

dwarfish *human creature*, mythical, ná'hniash.

dwell, v. i., tchía; *d. among* others, tchawína, pl. shû'kla; *d. in* a certain place, tchía, pl. wá; *d. continu-*

ally in, within, tchiχóga, tchiwíχa, tchī'dsha, pl. wádshuga; *d. together* in the same village, etc., tchípka.

dweller, at a certain place, tchī'sh.

dwelling, tchī'sh; látchash, Mod. stinā'sh; *place of d., living*, wā'sh.

dye, v. t., shnélua; *dyed*, shnéluatko.

dye-stuff, shneluótkish.

E.

each; the idea of severalty contained in *each of, every one of*, is expressed by the d. form in all parts of Kl. speech: nouns, verbs, adverbs, etc.; *e. other:* expressed by the prefixes sh-, h-sh-, forming recipr. verbs; *among, against e. o.*, shipapĕlánkstant, pipĕlángshtant.

eagle; *bald* or *white-headed e., Haliaëtus leucocephalus*, yaúχal; also called skû'shki; *to hunt the b. e.*, yaúχălála; *golden e., Aquila chrysaëtos*, p'laíwash; *to hunt the g. e.*, p'laiwasháltcha.

ear; *both ears*, of persons and animals, múmuatch, Mod. wawákash; *exterior of e.*, wawákash; *e.-canal*, wawáksham gíntkish; *e.-lobe*, wawáksam télkgish, Mod. liúkatko; *earrings, set of*, stashtámnish; *e. of cereals*, nû'sh, ō'tish; *bearing an e.*, nusháltko; *e. of maize*, Indian corn, íshalkam (*or* ístakam) ótish; in Mod. also: tkápam otísh.

early, adj.; *e. in the morning*, unā'kni; *e., belonging to the past*, mā'ntchni, tánkni.

early, adv.; *e. in the morning*, unā'k, úna; prep., *earlier than, before*, lúpia, lúpiak, lupítana.

earnest; *to be in e.*, shakatgá-a.

earth, *land, country, world*, käíla; *e., earthy matter, dirt*, käíla; *e., mud*, pō'ks, túpesh; *interior of e*, lĕmúna; *e.-colored*, käílaptchi; *e.* or *dirt-lodge*, käíla-látchash, luldamaláks; *to create the e.*, käilála.

earwax, tut'tû'ksh, wawáksam tut'tû'ksh, Mod. pá'hpash.

ease, s.; *with e.*, ké-una; in Mod. also: kánktak.

easily, ké-una; in Mod. also: kánktak, tánktak

east, yéwat, lû'pit; *e., place of sunrise*, tinē'χish; *from the e.*, yéwat, lúpit, cf. eastern; *eastward, towards the e.*, yéwat, lúpitala, lúpit; *on the e. side*, tinēχishχē'ni; *on the e. side of*, lúpian.

eastern, *coming from the east*, lupî'tkni, lupítalani.

east-wind, yéwash; *the e. w. blows*, yéwa.

easy, ké-uni; *at an e. pace*, ké-una.

eat, v. t.; persons, pán, páka, páula; persons or cattle, páwa; *e up*, kóka, shlû'ki, shneχía, vúta; *e. habitually*, pátcha; *e. in a brute-like manner, sop up*, hlópa; *e. with a spoon*, hlópa; *e. while walking*,

híshnsha; *to cease to e.*, pa-úla; *to commence to e.*, patámpka; *to continue eating up*, spé-ukitchna; *to desire, want to e.*, v. impers., panópka.

eatable, adj., pákish.

eatables, s., pásh, múkamuk; *e. hoarded up* by burrowing animals in their dens, yé-ush; *e. preserved in cachés*, vumí, p'nánkuish. Cf. caché.

eater; *habitual e. of*, pápish.

echo; *to start, raise an e.*, shnahualpákta.

eclipse, v. t., and *e. each other*, shipatχúka.

eddy, v. i.; *e. around, to form eddy*, múigidsha, niulgídsha, ntûlkídsha, tchishkídsha. Cf. circle, n. and v.

edge, of thin articles, yulalína; *e. of hill*, if rocky, wálish; *to form an e.*, lelíwa; *to form an e. in falling*, or *a beach*, yulalína; *to send over the e.*, yiulína.

edict, né-ulaksh, shunû'kanksh; *to publish an e.*, né-ulχa.

educate, v. t., *by teaching*, hashiúga; *to bring up, raise*, híshtatcha.

educator, hashiúgish.

eel, and *lamprey e.*, káwe, dim. kawiága; *e. spring*, káwam.

Eel River, nom. pr., Káwam Kóke, Túma=Káwe=Gítko.

egg, nápal; *e.-shell*, nápalam ndsĕ'dsh; *yolk of e*, kí'-adsh; *to lay eggs*, nápal hlá-a, hlá-a, nápal knúkla; *to hatch eggs*, hashpápka.

eight, ndanksháptani, usually abbr. ndanksháptа; *e. times*, ndankshaptánkni.

eighteen, tá-unep pēn ndanksháptа, adding pé-ula, líkla, íklatko, etc.

eighty, ndankshaptánkni tá-unep.

either, adj., if standing for *both*, lápok; *on e. side*, pipĕlángshtant

either, conj.: *e..... or*, ámpka .....ámpka.

eject, v. t., *expel*, anim. obj., kpulí, tpulí; *to cause to e.*, inan. obj., shnupō'dsha. Cf. drive, oust, v.

elapse, v. i., gíula, húdshna.

elastic, as india-rubber, tatchtádshatko; *to be e.*, said of marshy ground, híuhiwa.

elbow, shúlpshaksh, Mod. shulápshkish; *to lean on one's e.* or *arm*, kiápka; *on both elbows*, shiktû'dshampka. Cf. hishuálχa.

elder or eldest *brother* and *male cousin*, tχé-unap; *e.* or *e. sister* and *female cousin*, p'tálip; *e.* or *e. of the little ones*, tχéwaga.

elder-tree, *Sambucus*, shlólusham.

elect, v. t., shúta; *e. by a majority*, tumántka shúta.

elevate, v. t., *on a pole, stick*, aggáya, aggá-idsha, laggá-idsha; *e. sidewise, obliquely*, kiuyéga.

eleven, té-unepanta nā'sh, adding líkla, etc.

elk, *Cervus canadensis*, vún; *e. buck*, vún lakí; *e.-fawn*, vúnam wí'hla, táwalsh; *e.-skin armor*, kaknólsh; cf. armor; *to hunt elks*, vunáldsha.

else; *somebody e.*, nā'dsh, náyensh;

elsewhere, náyanta käíla, nā'dshash, wénui. Cf. another, other.

emaciated, pá'hlaksh; nχítsatko; *to become e.*, shû'isha. Cf. dry, lean.

embrace, v. t., wä'k shatashka-kiámna; ldúkua, shúldakua. Cf. hug, v.

embroider, v. t., lá-ikash-shítko shúta; íta.

emetic, tchúnukish.

emigrate, v. i., with or without family, médsha, shemáshla.

eminence, yaína, dim. yaina-ága; *rocky e.*, wálish; *e.* shaped *roof-like*, wítlash; *on an e.*, p'laí, p'laína, p'laítala; *to stand, be on an e.*, tkálamna, du. luálamna, pl. lúilamna

emit, v. t., *air, breath*, wíka; shléwi; *e. sound, voice, noise*, hä'ma; *e., musical sounds*, wálta; *e. querulous sounds*, káhaha, kaikáya, wáwa.

employer, hashtaltampkátko; lakí.

empty, adj., kéliak tuá; *to be e.*, gímpka, gínsχa, gínuala.

empty, v. t.; *e. upon*, iwála, éwa; *e. upon again*, iwálpěli. Cf. pour, v.

enamored, wítchtank; *to be e. of*, kúktăkia, wítchta; wítchna, shuánui; stínta.

encamp, v. i., mák'lěχa; *e. again*, máklakpěli; *e while traveling* a certain distance, máktchna; *e. at different places* while on the same trip, máklaktcha; *to go and e. annually, habitually*, mákualsha; *e. away from the lodge, house*, méwa; *to be encamped*, tchía; *to be encamped together*, mépka, tchípka; *to remain encamped for a while*, mákpka. Cf. camp, s. and v.

encampment, tchī'sh; *place of*, mákualksh; *former e.*, tchíwish.

encircle, v. t., gakiámna; *surround*, hashámpka; *e. with*, stunkédsha, stûnkiámna; *e. while in motion*, gakī'ma; *e., surround*, in the form of *a hollow body*, ginkakiámna.

enclosure, *of branches*, etc., látchaksh; *fenced e.*, wákalak, Mod. ktchínksh; *to erect an e.*, latchákshla.

encompass, v. t., stûnkiámna, stunkédsha; *e. closely*, shatashka-kiámna.

end, s, no ex eq.; *upper e. of*, wí'hla, wílhashlash; *of a cone*, conical tree, etc., hápa; *at this e.*, as of a log, gētχéni; *at one e.*, ná-igshtala, na-itχē'ni; *at the other e. of*, gétant; *who* or *what is at the lower e. of*, yana-kaní, yánani; *that's the e.*, at gétak; *to be, stand at the e.* of a file, row, tamádsha; *to be, stand, lie at the e. of*, lelíwa; *at the lower e. of*, yumádsha; *to come to an e.*, tména; *to begin at one e.*, tmuyéga; *to come to an e., to stop*, k'léwi; *in working*, etc., shékělui; *to sever, break off at one e.*, ná-igshtala shepátχa.

end, v. t., shékělui, tména. Cf. end, s.

endeavor, v. i., kéko, tchúktχaga; *e. more than once*, keko-úya, tchuktχakánka.

endow, v. t.; cf. give, v.; *endowed with*, gítko, cf. gî (4).

enemy, in war, shishókish; *personal e.*, shitcháktnish.

engage, v. t., *oneself*, shenō'lχa, *e. o. in a fight*, shuktámpka, shéllualtámpka; *e. in a fight with stones*, etc., shuntápka; *e. almost in a fight, battle*, shenotankákska.

engagement, shenólakuish; *e. in war*, shishókish.

Englishman, nom. pr., King-Dshūtch, Sking Dshū'dsh.

enjoin, v. t., stulí, tpéwa, shátĕla; *e. while going* or *traveling*, stulídsha.

enough; *e. of it*, gétak, at gétak; túmi; excl.: gétak! Mod. tánktak! kánktak!

enslave, v. t., lû'gshla.

enter, v. i., gátkta; gulí, gu'hlí, pl kílhi; *e. again*, cf. re-enter; *e.*, said of animals going into their *dens*, kilíbli; *e. below*, gutíla; *e.* as a bullet, gû'talχa; *e. the flesh, skin*, shíshna; *e.* or *crawl into*, gutéga; *e. by sliding into*, gutéktcha; *e.*, as into a house, gulí, pl. kílhi; *e. quickly*, húlhe; *e. the married state*, shumpshéăla; *e. sidewise*, kiatéga; *e. into woods, bushes, hiding places*, hukáya, du. tushkáya, pl. tinχáya, gakáya.

entire, nánuk; *e.*, said of garments, manufactured objects, ḵá-i tégatko, ḵá-i wénatko, Mod. ḵá-i kágatko; *to be e.*, stá.

entirely, stá; in the sense of *greatly, largely*, mû, ká-a.

entrails, káya. Cf. bowels.

entrance; stékish; *low e.*, stú; *to bar, obstruct an e.*, yankápshti. Cf. door, gate.

entrap, v. t., shnapémpema, Mod. shnepémpema.

entreat, v. t., tpéwa. Cf. ask, v

enumerate, v. t., shétua.

enunciate, v. t., shápa, hémkanka.

envelope, s., *what envelops, wraps in*, wálshash, skútash.

epidemy, népaksh.

epoch; *at that e.*, at, apoc. a; tánk; when recent, tánkak; *existing at that e.*, tánkni; *the one, those living at that e.*, tánktchikni.

equally, húmashtak, húmtsantka, shúhank=shítko; *e. as*, wákaktak.

erect, v. t. Cf. build, v.

erect, adj.; *to be e. upon* something, *to stand e. on one's feet*, tgáwala, pl. liwála. Cf. stand, v., and the prefixes t-, ta-, te-; tg-, tk-.

erection; *to be in e.*, knía.

erode, v. t.; *to gnaw at*, kwû'ldsha, ḵata, ngáta.

erudite, to be, v. i., pípa nánuk sháyuakta.

eruption *of the skin*, tchímtash, gútχaksh; *to be sick* with such, gû'tkga; *covered with eruptions*, tchimtátko.

eruptive *formation*, tchéltchlish.

escape, v. t. and v i., gúikaka, gû'shka, Mod. kshíta; *e. through smokehole*, lókansha; *e. an* imminent *peril*, wípka.

escape, s., guíkaksh.

espouse, v. t., said of both sexes, mbushéala. Cf. marry, v.

estranged; *to become e.*, wenníala; by distance, wetú-i.

European, s. and adj., pálpali tchúlēks gítko; Bóshtin.

evade, v. t.; *to dodge*, gáměni; *e. shots*, hópělitchna.

evaporate, v. i, túaka.

even, adj.; *unbroken*, táktakli; *slippery*, laklákli; *polished*, tchlúχatko; *running straight*, táltali; *smooth*, tatátli, Mod. patpátli, adv. pátpat; *to make e.*, pátpat shúta, vulína; *e.* but *of rugged surface*, tsu'htsú'hli, patpátli.

even, conj., tak, taks, tā'dsh

evening, kî'sh, lítki; *in the e.*, lítki, kishē'mi; *later part of e.*, spunä'ksh; *it is late in the e.*, spunéga. Cf. sundown, sunset.

evenly, adv., *equally*, shúhank=shítko Cf even, adj.

ever, adv., un, ûn; *at any time*, tatá; *always*, tchúshak. Cf. always.

everlasting, tchûshníni.

every, nánuk; *everybody*, *e. one*, nánuk; *e. kind* of articles, nánuktua; *e. night*, nánuk pshín; *everywhere*, nánukash; *coming from everywhere*, nakántkni. Cf. all, each.

everything, nánuk; *all things* indiscriminately, nánuktua.

evidently, adv., can often be rendered by hai, haí, á-i; brought in connection to what precedes, haítch. Cf. of course, under: course

eviscerate, v. t., wítka.

excavate, v. t., yépa, Mod. ibéna; vutóya, käíla shúta; *e. near*, or *between* two places, met-'támsχa; *e. from under*, hantíla; *e. a* round *hole*, l'béna, lushántchna, shlútila.

excavation, ibékantko, wā'sh; *full of excavations*, ibutókatko.

excavator, käíla=shúshatish.

excel, v. i., kshúiχi; winíχi, Mod. vúiχi; *excelling over*, winíχish, winíχishptchi.

excellent, mû tídshi.

excess, *in drinking*, lekánkish.

exchange, v. t.; *to barter*, sheniúta, shéshatui, sheshatuíka, shíyuta, hesheliόta; *to receive by exchanging* for other articles, heshχálpěli.

excite, v. t., *the water*, steléwa; *e. to rage*, shnikálua; *excited*, tchákalsh, kílōsh, shawígatko; *to be excited*, *nervous*, tchúχatχa; shawíga.

excrements, shkî'sh.

exertion, s.; *to make exertions*, lítchtakia, tchuktχakánka, k̲éko.

exhaust, v. t.; *to become exhausted*, k̲édshika; *to become* or *be exhausted* as after exertion, tgélχa, pl. lueluálχa, Mod. lualō'lχa; *from travel*, shā'tki, pá'htchna.

exhaustion, s.; *to suffer from e*, k̲édshika, pá'htchna. Cf. exhaust, v.

exhibit, v. t., héshla, hashíwaktcha; long obj., aláhia.

exist, v. i., gî; cf. gî (1) and (3); *not to e.*, k̲ä'gî; *e. in a* certain *place*, *medium*, tchía, pl. wá; *e continually* in it, tchiχóga, tchī'dsha, pl. wádshuga; *e. on*, as on the ground, inan., lbúka; *e. on the shore*, *near* the water, tgalíga, pl. lilulíga.

exodus, and *time of e., starting*, guí-kaksh.

expect, v. t., kmáka, wálχa; *e. by waiting*, tchawáya; waíha.

expel, v. t., kpû'lχa, kpútcha, kpútchna; shúwa, pl. níwa; *e. forcibly*, tpúdsha, tpúdshna, tpulína; *e. from a lodge*, shúka, pl. níuχa; *e. again*, kputchámpĕli; *to start for expelling*, tpugídsha, shúkidsha.

expert, sháyuaksh.

expiate, v. t.; *to cause to e.*, shiktcháktchna.

expire, v. i., k̲'léka, tchóka, lúla.

explain, v. t., heshamkánka, shē'-gsha; *e. to each other*, heshégsha.

explode, v. i., ndéga, títa, k̲itíta, mbáwa; *to cause to e.*, mbáwa; if by a stroke of the hand, shnámbua.

explosion, téwish.

expose, v t., *to the smoke*, hashláiχa.

expound, v. t., lútatka; *e a story, stories*, shashapkĕlía.

expounder, s., *of* fictive or other *stories*, shashapkĕlé-ish; *of the conjurer's sayings*, lúldatkish.

express, v. t., *one's wishes*, shamĕnakía; shaná-uli, háměni. Cf. desire, v., wish, v.

exsiccate, v. t, páha, páhalka; *to become exsiccated*, nχî'tsa, pála, pá'htchna. Cf. dry, v. and adj.

extend, v. t., patádsha; *e. the arm*, níka; *e.*, especially referring to the *feet*, spúkua; *e. the index finger*, yúshka, yúshakĕna, spélsha, spél shna; *e. by hand*, spatádsha; *e. limbs* and *elastic* obj., spitádsha; *e. one's limbs*, shuatáwi; *e.*, or *stretch over*, nédsχa; as a blanket over a shrub, hishuggáya, shakátchuala; *e, straighten*, tkúya; *e. for tanning*, tkúya; *not extended* in time, tánkni.

extend, v. i.; *e.* in a *downward* direction, mostly said of liquids, tilalína; *e. over, upon*, round subj., lúsha; long subj., úsha; *e. over the upper part of*, lawála; *e. in a ridge*, gílhua; *e. on one side*, naitaltélshna; *e. in width*, as prairies, water, néwa.

extensive, múni.

extensively, mû, túm, ká-a.

exterior, adj., *being on the outside of*, kanítani.

exterior, s., *crust*, kanítani; *having the same e.*, shuhánkptchi. Cf. ear.

exterminate, v. t.; *e. by killing*, generally with pl. of obj., hushtchóka; *e. each other*, hushtchō'k-'huya; *e. by crushing*, hiétala. Cf. destroy.

extinct; *to become e.*, as fire, pítchka, spítchka, Mod. pítcha, spítcha.

extinguish, v. t., *fire*, spítchka, Mod. spítcha; *e. a light* by hand, kpádsha; *by blowing*, pní-ukshla.

extirpate, v. t., íkna

extract, v. t., ítkal; one long obj., kshatgatnúla; *e. from*, íka, íkăga, íkna, íshka; *e. from the soil* with a tool (bulbs, etc.), méya, pl. of subj. stá-ila; *object extracted*, íkaks.

extravagant, ká-ikash, létalani, Mod. k̲éliak kóχpash.

extravagantly; *to act, to behave e.*, ká-ika, kä'la, sheshχē'la; *one who behaves e.*, ká-ikash, sheshχeilá-ash.

extremity, no ex. eq.; *at one e.* or *side*, na-itχéni, ná-igshtala; *to be at one e*, tamádsha, lamádsha; *to be at the lower e*, yumádsha; *to place, fasten at one e.*, tamádsha. Cf. end.

eye, lû'lp; *having eyes*, lû'lpaltko; *e.-ball*, lû'lpam léwash; *e.-brow*, shnékělish, Mod. shnaíligsh; *e.-glass*, sheshálkōsh; *e.-lash*, sχémintch; *e.-lid*, shkapshtchilä'liksh; *upper e.-lid*, shlélaluash, *or* lúlpam shlélaluash; *lower*, lúlpam yántanni; *e.-water, tear*, kélmash; *white of the e.*, pû'klash; *glutinous substance of the e.*, wálāsh; *having dry eyes*, pápahuatko; *having dripping*, running *eyes*, tchétchapkatko, papatkáwatko; *to have the "evil eye,"* táwi; *having one e. open*, nadshíχatko; *to have e.-sight*, télshna; *to embrace with one sweep of the e.*, telóli; *to close the eyes*, kělámtcha; *repeatedly*, kělamtchtámna; *to fix the eyes upon*, tuéktueka; *to make eyes for* somebody, lûlpalpalía; *to turn the eyes towards, around*, telshámpka. Cf. nictate, wink, v.

eyrie, shnúlash.

F.

fable, *fabulous story*, shashapkěléash; *narrator* of such, shashapkělé-ish.

face, télish; *provided with, having such a f.*, télantko; *to look into a person's f.*, talpátka, talpákpka; *to see, recognize* somebody's *f. from a distance*, telítankpka; *to scratch the f.*, tchlä'pka; *to turn the f. upwards*, tálualχa; *to make faces*, nidshonídshua, shnashnátia; *making faces*, distorting the features, kowitiwátko. Cf. paint, wash, v.

fade out, v. i., kmukóltgi; *to wither*, nkála.

fain, adv.; sometimes expressed by kam, kám, q. v.

faint, v. i., pémptki, tchóktamna.

fair, adj., *f.-haired*, mukmúkli; *f.*, in the sense of *beautiful*, tídshi, aíshishtchi.

faithfully, kátak.

fall, v. i., ndé-uli, pl. wetóli; ndéwa, inan. hétχa; Mod. shnintóla; *f. accidentally*, inan. gélχa; *f. asunder in two*, shewátχa; *f. down*, ndé-uli, pl. wetóli; vû'li; *to topple over*, ndéwa; *to drop*, as leaves, hétχa; *f.*, technical term in games, kshawína; *f. down* from a height, ndéutχi, vû'tχi; a small distance, ndeulína; *f. down obliquely*, nde-utkuéla, pl. wetkuéla; *f. down* by becoming *detached*, ndé-ushka; *f.*

down, as rain, tíshka; as water in a cascade, ntúltki; *f. down, drip*, as liquids, kiulíga, tiulóla, tílχa; *f. down a hill*, nde-ukuéla, pl. wet-kuéla; *again*, nde-ukuelápěli; *f. in with*, gáwal; *again*, gawálpěli; *f. into*, hínua; *f. into* the water, ndéwa, pl. tínua; *to come near falling into* the water, ndéwakshka; *f. near, between*, or *on*, inan. hínshχa; *f. to pieces*, as mold, te-utéwa; *f. from* a sitting position, ndéwanka; *f. from* an upright position while going, standing, ndé-ulχa; *f. in quantities*, rain, liquids, kít'lěka; *f. sick*, shī'laka, shilála; *f. while stumbling*, udshíklχa; *f. with noise, roar*, tíwi, líuna; *f. under* something, i-utíla, hintíla; *f. upon, on*, anim. vû'tχa, inan. hínua; *upon the ground*, vû'tχi, inan. hínui; *fallen tree*, hímpoks; *to let f.*, héshka, ktélχa; shnintō'lχa, shnintóla; *to let f.* in the sense of *losing*, long obj., shnikíta; *to let f. on, upon*, kē'ltama; *into* the water, shnindúwa, ktélχa; *on* the ground, shnintō'tχi; liquids, iwála; *to let oneself f. into* the water, ktélχa.

fall *of the year;* cf. autumn.

falsely, hunā'shak, ká-i kátak.

family, *of children*, wewéash; *f., relatives* included, shá-amoksh; *having a f.*, weweshâltko; *father, mother of a f.*, weweshâltko; *his* or *her f.*, nánuk m'na weweshâltko.

famine, tiä'mish.

famished, mû tiä'mantko, pá'hlaksh; *to be f.*, mû tiä'ma, stáwa; for the time being, sta-óta; *to look f*, páhalka. Cf. ravenous.

fan, s., shiulopkótkish, Mod. shiulokslótkish.

fan, v. t., shiulína, shiulapkótkishtka shuálχa, ulí-ukshla.

fang, *of bird*, shtē'ksh; of beetle or other *insect*, naishlákgish; tóke, dim. tukiága.

far, adj., atíni, abbr. áti.

far, *far off*, adv. atí, hu, -u, kú, kúi, tú, túsh; *f. away*, tútaks atí; *f. from house, camp*, kúinag, ī'wa; *f. out there*, túsh; *not f. off*, tchínta, wigáak, wíka; *as f. as*, páni; *by f.*, atí; *coming from afar*, kúikni, atíkni.

farewell; *to bid f.*, shéka.

farm, háshuash, käíla; if tilled, ploughed, käíla=shútesh, né-ush.

farther, pélui; íwutît; *f. up than*, p'laítana. Cf. further.

fast, v. i., stáwa, sta-óta.

fast, adj, *swift*, kíllitko; *to be f. at* running, riding, etc., kíla; *f. horse*, tídshi wátch.

fast, adv., *swiftly*, kī'l, kílank; pálak, Mod. pélak; palakmálank; *very f.*, pálakak; *to run f.*, kíllikanka; kī'l, or kíllank géna or húdshna; kshiútăki, nkī'l ksiútki.

fasten, v. t.; *f. on* something, stákla; as strings, etc., stû'nta; *f at upper end of*, náwal, ksháwal, iwála; *f. at end of*, long erect obj., tamádsha; *f.*, especially in the ground, one obj., téwa; *f.* by inserting *in perforations*, háshtamna; *f.* or *pin together*, hashtatchmáya; *f. to-*

gether, skû'tawia; with strings, etc., tínkopka; *f. transversely*, ksheť'lē'-ka, pl. etlē'χi; *to be fastened on, upon*, náwal; *fastened to*, stalégatko.

fat, adj., p'lítko; *to be f.*, tchishχíχi, p'lítko gî; *to become f.*, p'lín; *to render f.*, shnípělan.

fat, s., p'lú, plítko; *f. of deer, game*, etc., píltpantko; *rendered f.*, stillínash.

fatal, *letiferous*, k̲'lekótkish, luelótkish; k̲úidshi; *f. song*, k̲úidshi shuī'sh.

father, p'tî'shap, Mod. t'shî'shap; *f. of a first child*, sgû'tch; *deceased f.*, p'tî'sh=lûlsh; *related as f. to son*, sha-ungáltko; *fatherless*, p'tî'sh=lúlatko; *to call* somebody *f.*, p'tî'-shalpka; *father's elder brother*, said by niece, p'lukû'tchip; *f.'s younger b.*, said by the same, p'shé-ip; *father's elder* and *younger brother*, said by nephew, p'shé-ip; *f.'s sister*, said by nephew and niece, p'kútchip.

father-in-law, said by husband of daughter, kóshpaksh; said by son's wife, p'tû'tχap.

fatigued; *to be* and *to become f.*, worn out, k̲édshika; *to be f.*, shā'tki.

fatten, v. t., shnípělan.

favored *by fortune*, i-átklish.

fawn, wí'hla, dim. wí'hlaga; *f. of elk*, táwalsh, vúnam wí'hla.

fear, v. t., vúsha, shínamshta; *to be terrified at*, yáyakia. Cf. afraid.

fear, s.; *to be, stand in f. of*, cf. fear, v. t.; *for f.*, vúshuk, shínamshtnuk.

feast on, v., pashúta.

feather, lă'sh; *largest f.*, lă'sh, tchnípal; *shorter wing-f.* of bird, hláka; *smaller f.* of bird, nī'l; *covered* with such, nī'laltko, nī'l gítko; *tiny, soft, downy f.*, animal and vegetal, múkash; *f. growing on head*, sháwalsh; *provided with feathers*, láshaltko; *to adjust feathers on arrows*, hlă'.

feathered, láshaltko

feature; *human features*, télish; *to have the features of*, télha. Cf. face.

February; inaccurately corresponds to spéluishtka, instr. case of spéluish.

feed, v. t., háshpa; said of animals feeding their young, spălála; *f. on*, pán, páka, pá-ula; mainly said of animals, páwa; *f. on habitually*, pátcha.

feed, s.; *fodder*, háshpkish; *f.-trough*, hashpō'tkish.

feel, v. t.; *f. around*, as in the dark, tchalushkánka; *f. cold* on body, kátka; on limbs, ndá-itia; *f. ill* or *aggrieved*, shunúyua; *f. offended*, shlámia; *f. pain*, tátkta; *f. a tickling sensation*, tchíχtchiχa; *f. well*, tídsh húshlta; *f. unwell*, k̲úi húshlta

feign, v. t., shnapémpema, Mod. shnepémpema; sometimes expressed by suffix -ía, e. g. shakemía, shatashpapkía, q. v.

fell, adj., k̲úidshi steínash, k̲úidshi, tchektchékli, tchákalsh.

fell, v. t.; *to make come down*, as trees, hínui, ílχi; *f.* by cutting, sawing, hishánui; *felled tree*, hímpoks.

fellow, and *f.-traveler* or *-warrior*, shawalinéash, Mod. shítchlip.

female, s., shnáwedsh, pl. wéwanuish; *old f.*, welékash; *unmarried f.*, shiwága.

female, adj.; said of certain *animals* only, gúlu, dim. gúluaga; of others, ndshílo, dim. ndshíluaga; *f. infant*, shnawédshka.

fence, s.; *rail f.*, látchaksh, Mod. ktchínksh; *to erect a f.*, latchákshla; *to surround with a f.*, shutédshka; *f.-wall, stone-wall*, wákalak

fence in, v. t., shutédshka.

fence-mouse, m'shásh, wā'shla; another species, *Tamias quadrivittatus*, washlá-aga, Mod. wítchash; *to hunt f.-mice*, m'sháshaltcha, washlála, wáshlalsha.

fertile, wá-ish, more frequently d. wawá-ish; *f., level ground*, gúihua.

fetch, v. t., íktcha, épka; átpa, pl. ítpa, ítpna; round obj., lúka, lépka; *to start for fetching*, lû'ktcha; *to start for fetching again*, or *back*, lushgápĕle; *f.*, thin obj., nē'pka, sheet-like obj., shlépka; *again* or *habitually*, shlepkípĕle; *f.* liquids, tchíktcha; *f. home*, híwi, hiwídsha; *f. by going forth and back*, iwílχa (hiwílχa); *f. for oneself*, átpa, pl. ítpa; *f. out of the house, lodge*, íktchapĕli; *f. a spark of fire*, klukálgi, klukálgi lúloks, kléna. Cf. bring, carry, haul, v.

fetid, ndúpatko, kúi piluítko; *f. smell*, ndúpash.

fetlocks and *small pastern*, nkánkatuish.

fever, kélpoksh=mā'shash, *or* kélpoksh; *f. and ague*, túshtushish; *to suffer from a f.*, kélpoksh mā'sha, kélpoksh shī'la; *to suffer from malaria, f. and ague*, túshtusha, Mod. túshtushla.

few, *not many*, tánkak; kinkáni, abbr. kínka; nánka, tumiága, ká-i túmi; *f. and scarce*, "*f. and far between*," kinkáni; *some f.*, tánkak; *a f. only*, tánkakak, kínkak.

fiber-bark of larger trees, pines, etc., stópalsh.

fibula, shnitchlkútkish.

fiddle, s., adshagō'tkish.

fiddle, v. t., adshága.

field, *prairie*, saíga, dim. saikága; *level f.*, né-utko; *planted, arable f.*, háshuash, né-ush, käíla=shútesh; *fertile f.*, gúihua.

fifteen, te-unepánta túnep, adding: líkla, pé-ula, etc.

fifth; *one-f. part*, túnipa shektatχátko; *two-fifths*, lápi túnip shektatχátko.

fifty, tunépni té-unäp

fight, v. t., *f. against*, shéllual, shenótanka; *f. back*, shekáktcha; *f. in battle, war*, shéllual, shíuga, shiukúya, shenótanka; *f. with clubs*, etc., shutápka; shishúka, d. of shíuga; shúka; *f. for driving out*, shúka; *f. with fists*, shuktápka, shúka, shishúka; *f. with stones*, etc., shuntápka; *f. in troops* or *bodies*, shenótanka; *f, have a contest with words*, hishtchákta; *to begin fighting*, shellualtámpka, shuktámpka;

to come near fighting, shenotankákska; *f. for a while only*, shenotank'húya; *to be, make ready for fighting*, hushtópakta.

fight, s.; *fist* or *club-f.*, shishúkash; *to have a f.*, shíuga, especially d. shishúka; shiukúya; *to draw out for a f.*, shupáshka.

fighter, sheshalólish, shishúkish, kílōsh; *f. arrayed for war*, ktáklish; *brave f.*, kíllank shishúkish. Cf. brave, s.

figure, *image, drawing*, shúmaluash; *f., numerical*, shúmaluash.

figure, v. t., *to represent by a drawing*, shúmalua; *f. up, count*, shétua.

filament *composing veins of feather*, múkash.

filch, v. t., anúlipka; *steal*, pálla; long obj., t'méshka, pl. yiméshka; *to return for filching*, páldshapěle.

filcher, pápalish, tet'máshkish.

file, s.; *f., row* of persons, etc., túnshish, kímbaks; *to advance in front f.*, ú-itchna; *to exist, stand high up in a f.*, shulúyuala; *to form a f.*, as trees, wámla; *to follow in a f.*, gálampaga, kínshakshna; *to gather, collect in a f., row, series*, cf. gather, v. i.; *to return in a f.*, kintchámpěli; *to stand in a f., crowd*, tgakiámna, pl. liukiámna, lualóya; *to travel, march in a f.*, hishkántchna, kíntchna; *to be at the end of a f., series*, lelíwa, lamádsha, tamádsha; *at the lower end*, yumádsha. Cf. lie, sit, stand.

fill, v. t.; *f. up*, stági; *f. up with*, íkuakpěli; with a liquid, iwála, kítχoga; *f. up* and *let remain* standing inside, inan. obj., ćwa; *f. up with*, as with earth, kélua; *f. with air*, pníwa; *f. into the basket*, stáila; *f. in*, as a hole, shekelalóna; *f. into*, or *f.* something *with*, íkuga, uléχuga; *f. oneself with food*, ä'-una, shohóta; *f. a pipe*, etc., stalála; *f. up in sacks, bags*, etc., iwíχa; *to be filled*, stá, stáni gî; with sand, etc., shmō'tka; with liquids, etc., ī'wa, tchíwa.

fin *of fish*, kídshash, dim. kítchka; *anal f.*, shuidshashksáksin kídshash; *anterior dorsal f.*, kídshash wakáluish, Kl. káluish; *dorsal back-f.*, kúdsha; *pectoral f.*, vushóksaksin kídshash, or kídshash yutílan; *lateral f.*, pipělántana kídshash; *tail-f.*, kpě'l.

finally, gétak, k'léwiank; at, apoc. a; tchē'k, tchē'ksh; tché-etak; mā'ntch=gítko; tchúi mā'ntch=gitk tchē'k; *f. out there*, tchúk.

find, v. t.; *f. out after a search*, shléa, long obj. shléta; *f. accidentally*, by chance, ndákal, pl. ítkal; *f. by chance while going*, ndakalkánka, gáwal; *one who finds accidentally*, i-átklish; *f. anew, f out again*, shlépěli, gawálpěli; *f. oneself* and *f. each other*, shákual; *f. out*, kúiχa; *by reasoning*, shemtchálχa; *not to f. after a search*, léshma.

fine, v. t.; *to be fined*, skúkta.

fine, adj., the opposite of *coarse*, ndshékani; *to mash, make f.*, stápka, ndáka, ndshápka. Cf. pound, v.

filly, tχá-ush, wátcham wéash.

finger; *f.*, and *all the fingers* taken together, lχawáwash; *thumb*, tχópo; *index f.*, second f., spéluish, yúshχish; *to put it forward*, spélshna; *middle f.*, tatχĕlámni, Mod. tχálamni; *ring-* or fourth *f*, káptchĕlam shináktish; *small f.*, fifth f., káptcha; *f.-joint*, lχawáwash; *f.-nail*, shtē'ksh; *f.-ring*, népshish; *to hold the fingers* in a *scratching* position, shlítiχapka; *to put fingers forward*, spélsha, spélshna; *to put out two fingers* in a game, sχétcha; *the putting forward* of these fingers, sχétchash.

finish, v. t.; *f. up*, shotelóla, vû'na.

finish, v. i.; *to stop short*, k'léwi; *f.*, *wind up*, tména; *f.* in the sense of *to cease, terminate* an act or state, is expressed by the verbal completive in -óla, -úla.

fire, lúloks; *the f. burns*, núta; *f. apparatus*, *f. drill*, shlikuyótkish; *to build, make, kindle a f.*, shnúta, shnilíwa; in the camp, near lodge, or in the house, shū'dsha, shnē'pka; when traveling, shnéna; away from home, shnátkolua; *to catch f.*, shlíkui; *to come after, fetch a spark of f.*, kléna, klukálgi; *to be consumed by f.*, shnúya; *to destroy by f*, shnúta; *to dry by f.-heat*, shnúta; *to expose to the f., roast*, lúshna, nókla; *to go out*, said of *f.*, pítchka, Mod. pítcha; *to give f., shoot*, téwi; shlín, pl. yúta; *to have a f.* in the camp, shū'dsha; *to lie near, by the f.*, kshéluya; *to lift, take off from the f.*, tchĕleyéga; *to poke in the f.*, kpátia; *f.-poker*, kpá; *to put the f. out*, spítchka, Mod. spítcha; *to rebuild a f.*, shúdshapĕli; *to set on f*, shnélχa, shnátkalka; *to set to the f.* for cooking, etc., ilála; *to sit, warm oneself by the f.*, tchélui; *f.-wood*, tálaak ánku; when put away, stúilash; cf. pile, s.

fire, v. t., téwi; shlín, pl yúta; *f. at each other*, shétui, híshlan; *f. off!* átui shlā't! or átui! Mod.; *to commence firing*, shlitámpka, pl. yutetámpka; *to wound, kill by firing*, shlín, pl. yúta. Cf. kill, wound, v.

fire-arms; *rifle*, lúloksgish; *discharge of f.-a.*, lúloks. Cf. pistol.

fire-brand, kû'pkash, shukĕlatchnótkish; *to fish with a f.-b.*, shlû'tchua.

fire-drill, *apparatus of*, shlikuyótkish; *block of wood*, on which the *f.-d. stick*, gă't, is turned, kétlash.

fire-fly, kalmómoksh, tchátchlai; species of, tchatchlaíptchi; *looking like a f.-f*, tchatchlaíptchi.

fire-place, shné-ilaksh, tŏ'ke; *f.-p.* in or outside the lodge, shû'dshgîsh; belonging to an encampment, shné-ipaksh; *f.-p.* of winter house, tánt; *to construct a f.-p.*, skélχa.

firm, *immovable*, tchánshan; *f.* and *to be f.*, kuáta.

firmly, kuáta, tchánshan.

first, in space and time, lupíni, lupítni; *f.* in rank, age, order of time, tχé-u; *to be the f.* (or last) *in a file*, lelíwa, tamádsha, lamádsha.

first, adv., *at f., firstly*, lupí; *for the f. time*, lupí, lupítana.

fish, s., kiä'm; species of *f.*, tchelé-yash; of large *f.*, tsû'lpas; of small *f.*, stókuaga; of sucker-shaped *f.*, vúnai; of sturgeon-like *f.*, tsû'p-kish; of a *f.* resembling the *sun-f.*, tépa. *Dried f. reduced to powder*, kámalsh, tgíllak; *f.-bladder*, shuí-dshash=láwalsh, *or* shuídshash; *f.-fin*, kídshash; for specific fin-names cf. fin; *f.-gig, f.-harpoon*, kî'sh; *f.-hook*, lútkish; *f.-line* or *-string*, kné-ush; shué-ush; *to put out the f.-line*, knéwa; *f.-net*, cf. net, dipnet, drag-net; *f.-rod*, vuká; *f.-scale*, tchílak; *f.-skull*, nk̲ák; *f.-trap*, luélkish=kiä'm, or kiä'm=luélkish; nákōsh; *to catch f.*, kiä'm lúela; *with the line*, shué-wa; *to spear f. through ice-holes*, yí-kashla; *to watch f. at the ice-holes*, vulán, Mod. uláwa. Cf. fish, v.

fish, v. t., kiä'm shnúka, pl. kiä'm lúela; *in the fishing season*, kiämä'-mi; *f. with a dipnet* on a canoe, hiksû'lsha; *f. by means of the* kálksh, kalktchóla; *f. with a light* or lantern, klúdshoa, sklû'tchkanka; *f. with a fire-brand* or torch, shlû'-tchua; *f. with* any sort of *net*, utchín; *with a drag-net*, witchólash-la; *f. with interruptions*, shnikanu-ánka; *f. with the line*, shuéwa; kné-wa; *fishing-net* of any kind, tchá-lash; cf. net, dipnet, dragnet; *fishing-place*, vúkish; *fishing-trap*, kiä'm=luélkish; *fishing-rod*, vuká; kind of *fishing-scoop*, kálksh.

fish-hawk, *Pandion carolinensis*, túktukuash.

fish-otter; cf. otter.

fisherman, kiä'm=luélkish, kiä'm=luelólish.

fit, adj., *qualified for use*, shípatch; *f. for working upon*, shútesh.

fit, s.; *to have a f.*, pémptki, tchók-tamna.

five, túnep; *f. times*, tunépni; *during f. days*, tunépni waíta, waitólat *or* waitólank; *only f.*, tunipántok.

fix, v. t.; *f.* or *paste on*, néta; *f. in the ground*, as one stick, téwa; two sticks, stálχa, pl. tétalχa; *f. one's looks, attention upon*, telshámpka, shlépopka; *f. the eyes upon*, tuék-tueka; *f. ropes*, etc., *on* something, stû'nta; *f. on the top*, as of a pole, ipmā'tcha; ksháwal, pl. iwála.

fixed, to be, *on*, v. pass. long subj., aggáya, pl. iggáya.

fizzle, s., shkísh.

fizzle, v. i., shkía.

flag, k'híulaksalsh, plē'k; shī'l.

flame, v. i., núta Cf. blaze, v.

flank, of *animal*, lálash; *f. of quad-ruped* near genitals, lk̲ólk̲ōsh; *from, on two* or *both flanks*, sides, pipĕlántana; *to rub one's f. against*, hlíntana.

flap, v. t.; *f. the wings*, said of birds poising themselves for a flight, néna, Mod. shnē'dsha; neinéya, nínia. Cf. flutter, v.

flat, patpátli, adv. pátpat; tatátli; táltali; *f.* with a *rugged* surface, tsú-'htsú'hli; *f.*, said of lands, té'hlté'hli,

Mod. teltélhi; *f.-topped, to be*, gílhua; *f. mountain-top*, gílhuapksh; *f. portion of foot, hand*, tákak; *to lie f. on the ground*, wímpka; *to render f.*, shnápka, pátpat shúta. Cf. even, adj.

flat-iron, latashtinótkish, Mod. latadshótkish.

flatten, v. t.; shnápka, pátpat shúta.

flavor, mā'shash; *what emits f.*, piluyéash; *to emit a f.*, pílui; *to have the f. of*, mā'sha (with shítko following).

flavor, v. t.; *to be flavored*, mā'sha; pílui.

flax, *wild*, gúlkmaks.

flay, v. t., náshki, nashkúla; nelína; *f. all along*, nashkiútna.

flea, kóhiash.

flee, v. i.; *f.* within sight of the one speaking, húdshna, du. túdshna, pl. tínshna; *f.* unseen, far from the one speaking, húdshampka, du. túshtchampka, pl. tínshampka; *f. away from*, gû'shka, gúikaka; *f., withdraw from*, kédsha, kédshna; *to make f., put to flight*, púedsha, puedshámpěli, kpútcha, kpulí, tpulí.

fleet, adj.; kíllitko; *a f. horse*, tídshi wátch.

flesh, human or animal, tchúlēksh; *to enter the f.*, splinters, etc., shíshna; *to gain f.*, p'lín; *to lose f.*, shúîsha.

fleshing chisel, luposhótkish; *f. implement*, neshkótkish.

flexible, uléχatko.

flicker, v. i.; *f. about*, as moths, uláplpa.

flicker, a woodpecker, kilíwash; *red-shafted f., Colaptes auratus*, tché-ush.

flier, *of arrow*, lă'sh; *to put fliers on an arrow*, hlă'.

flight, guíkaksh; *to put to f.*, púedsha, puedshámpěli; kpulí, tpulí.

flint; *f.-rock*, kokóle; *f. arrow-head* or *spear-head*, k. sháwalsh, stáp.

flit, v. i.; *f. away*, nû'dsha, nû'dshna; *f. through the air*, shuwálχa.

float, v. i.; *f. on the water*, mpétitchna, mpetluánsha, mpétchna; said of aquatic birds, tchéwa; *f. down stream*, mpetlalóna, mpétitchna; *f., circle in the air*, naggídsha.

float, s., on fish-line, takělčash.

flock, v. i.; *f. together*, shukû'lki, tchílamna; *f. up, above*, tchílamnû.

flock, s.; *to be in a f.*, wá, tchílamna; *above, on high*, tchílamnû; *to gather in a f.*, shukû'lki, shukû'lkipěle.

flood, v. t., tílhua; tchiéga; v. t. and i., tílhua, tíla.

floor *of room*, shlálaksh; *of sweat-lodge*, tánt; *of winter-lodge*, wā'sh.

flour, Kl. pála-ash, Kl. and Mod. shápěle; *to grind into, to reduce to f., powder*, lulína, shutéshla, ndáka, pē'ksha. Cf. grind, mash, v.

flow, v. i.; *f. downwards*, shnúntaltchna; tiunóli; *f. down from*, ndeukuéla, pl. *or* coll., wetkuéla; *f. continually*, ntúltchna; *to cease to f.*, palála.

flower, s., lé-usham, more frequently d. lelé-usham; *f. budding* or *just opened out*, shlápsh.

flower, v. i.; *to produce flowers*, shlápa; *flowering*, shlápshaltko.

flutter, v. i., vúya; néna, nínia; *f. around*, húntchna, shnayéna, kshékansha; *f.* when on ground or in the water, Kl. néna, Mod. shnē'dsha; *f.*, when said of *many* birds, insects, etc., gathered at a certain spot, wá. Cf. flap, fly, v.

fly, v. i., generic, húntchna; *f.*, *move about* in one place, medium, pl. of subj.: wá; *f. after*, shuwáltktcha; *f. around, about, away*, húntchna; *f.*, *flutter around*, kshékansha, shnayéna; *f. away, up*, shítcha; *f. to distant parts*, shuwáltktcha, guyántcha; *f. back* or *home*, huntchámpěli, shitchátχepěle; *f.*, *rush down upon*, húntakia; *in a winding flight*, kitchō'tki; *to be flying*, projectiles, yúdshna; *f. habitually, repeatedly*, húnkanka; *f. high above the ground*, shuwálχa; *f. near the ground*, hulílχa; *f. on, upon, towards*, hunkáya; *towards* the one speaking, huntchípka; *f. off into distance*, round bodies, nû'dshna; *f in a straight line*, húntchna; *in serpentine, winding lines*, kakídsha; *f. skimming the waves*, while half in the water, hû'nua; *f. skyward*, nuwálχa.

fly, mā'nk, dim. mánkaga; *f.-bug*, probably an *Ateuchus* - species of beetle, shkî'shkîsh.

foal, v. t., hlá-a.

foam *of water, waves*, ndō'kalsh, shókunksh.

foam, v. i., shókunka.

fodder, as oats, etc., háshpkish.

foe, *enemy*, shishókish.

fog, lúash; *f.-maker, -producer*, lúmalaks; *gray as f.*, lúashptchi; *the f. goes down*, lúash lû'lχa, lúash lû'tχi; *there is a f.*, lúa; *the f. is thick*, ka-á lúa; *to make f. at will*, lúmalχa; *to produce ground-f.*, temóla.

foggy; *it is f.*, lúa.

fold, *crease*, pákalaksh, spagálaksh; *fold*, adj., in: *threefold*, ndā'nash pákalaksh, etc.

fold up, v. t., spágalχa.

folklore, shashapkĕlé-ash; *expounder of f.*, shashapkĕlé-ish.

folks, máklaks; pshe-utíwash.

follow, v. t.; *f.*, *march behind*, gasháktchna; *f.*, *be next in order*, túpelui; *f. in a file*, gálampaga, kínshakshna; *f. close to*, shiálamnû; *f.*, *pursue*, in the sense of drifting after, lúlamna; *f.* and *catch up with*, penō'dsha; *f.* or *hunt in pursuit*, gasháktchna; *f. up, hunt*, haítchna; *f. up, hunt*, with a hostile intention, ká-iha; *f. up, hunt for expelling*, kpúlaktcha, kpútcha; *f. up towards*, shúdshipka; *f. up closely*, shulitánka; *f. pell-mell*, génasha; *f. steadily*, shû'kanka; *f. through the air*, shuwáltktcha; "*as follows*," kē, ná-asht, Mod. kie, né-asht.

follower, shawalinéash, Mod. shítchlip.

following, adj., tapíni; adv. tapí; *f.* in time, tapíni, adv. tapí; *f after*,

in space, túpeluish; *f.*, in the sense of the *next one*, the *other one*, nā'dsh, nā'sh, náyensh.

f o n d; *to be f. of*, shaná-uli, wítchna; of a person, stínta, wítchta; *to be f. of each other*, hishtánta.

f o n t a n e l *of children*, wélwash.

f o o d, pásh; Chin. J.: múkamuk; *to gather f. for winter*, páshla; *to give f.*, háshpa; *to hand over, tender the f.*, háshpa; *to take f., eat*, pán, pá-ula.

f o o l, v. i.; *f. around*, ká-ika, k̲ä'la..

f o o l, v. t., shnapémpema, Mod. shnepémpema. Cf. deceive, v.

f o o l i s h, létalani, tchawíkatko, Mod. k̲éliak kóχpash; *to act in a f. manner*, ká-ika, k̲ä'la.

f o o l i s h l y, hunā'shak; *acting f.*, ká-ikash.

f o o t, pē'tch, dim. petchága; *both feet*, lápok pē'tch; *f. of deer, horse*, or *ruminant*, kúdshinksh, dim. kudshî'nkshka; *provided with a f.*, pétchaltko, dim. petchákaltko; *ball of the f.*, stáklinsh; *f.-ball*, shiktókanksh; *f.-log*, sχû'tchgush; *f.-step, f.-print*, kueísh; *to hold the feet apart* and *to move* them *quickly*, putchkánka; *to hurt one's f.*, kuatílχa; *to part the feet*, pútchka, hushpû'tχa; *to put out the feet*, spúka pē'tch, spúka; *to step on one's own f.*, shuhátchχa; *to let a garment reach the feet*, ankles, u'hlútua; *to stand on one's feet*, tgáulěχa, tgélχa, pl. of subj. lualō'lχa; *to touch with the feet*, pétchtna, pútchta.

f o o t h i l l, katokíwash.

f o o t p r i n t, kueísh; *to leave footprints*, k̲ó-ena.

f o o t r a c e, shakatpampělégish; *to take part in a f.*, shúina. Cf. race, s. and v.

f o r, *in the interest of*, is frequently expressed synthetically by the verbal suffix -ía, e. g. né-ulχa, *to give orders*; ne-ulχía, *to give orders for, in the interest of* somebody. If *for* stands for the dative case, it is often expressed by the objective case in -ash; *f. oneself*, -gíanggin; *f. myself*, nutagiánggi; *f. yourself*, ítakianki, etc.

f o r b i d, v. t., lewé-ula.

f o r c e, s., k̲íllitko, litchlítchli.

f o r c e, v. t, is generally expressed by the causative affixes of verbs: e. g. shnikshû'lχa, *f. to dance*, to make dance, from kshiû'lχa, *to dance; f. to go*, hushû'ktgi; *f. through*, stû'nshna; *f. out of* house, etc., ktíuga; *f. out of for* somebody, ktiugía; *f. open*, ktiugiúla; *f. out of*, inan. obj., shnupō'dsha; *f.* liquids *into*, tílχa.

f o r c i b l y, k̲ī'l, k̲íllank, k̲uáta; *to tell f.*, k̲illétana.

f o r d, s., kakō'kish; *wading f.*, pánkōksh.

f o r d, v. t., a river, etc., while traveling, kakō'dsha; *f. on foot*, pánkua; *f. on horseback*, hashpánkua; *f. on a wagon*, stílankua; *fording place*, kakō'kish. Cf. cross, v.

f o r e a r m, shulápshkish, Kl. shúlpshaksh; *f. with hand*, nép.

f o r e e n d *of boat, canoe*, píash.

foregoing, *former*, mā'ntchni, tánkni; the vowel -u- in the nominal suffix -uish also points to the past. Cf tχé-u.

forehead, láki.

foreign, wenníni, atíkni; *to become f.*, wenníala.

foreigner, atíkni, wenníkni, wenníni.

foreleg, lupítni pē'tch.

forenoon; *it is f.*, shápash a tiniē'-kska.

forest *of timber*, ánku; *f. with bushes, underbrush*, gatchétko.

foretell, v. t.; *f. a violent death*, tχû'tχa.

foretooth, tatχĕlámni tút, shokótantko tút.

forever, tchúshak; adj. used adverbially: tchúshni, tchû'shniak.

forewarn, v. t., lewé-ula.

forget, v. t., yámtki

fork, s.; *large* or *pitch-f.*, kiuyiaχiótkish; *table-f.*, sákta, shkíuχiūtch; *to lift up with a f.*, kíutka.

form, v. t., *to give shape*, shúta; *f. a circle around*, hashámpka; *when moving*, gakī'ma; *f. circles, rings* in the water, tcheléwa; *f. a company, society, crowd, bevy*, shukû'lki; *f. confluence*, shutandánka; *f. a cross*, shuelíta, shenók'la; *f. a body, sheet of water*, tchíwa; *formed in this mode, alike*, gémptchi, húmtchi.

formation; *slaty* or *schistous rock-f.*, laláwash; *eruptive f.*, tchéltchlish.

former; *f. village, lodge, encampment*, tchíwish; *f. generation*, tánkni *or* mā'ntchni máklaks; *f. location of a lodge*, shlokópash. Cf. ancestral, early, foregoing, past.

formerly, tánk, tánktak.

fornicator, sheshtólkish, shíshnish.

Fort Klamath, nom. loc.; Í-ukak.

fortify; *f. oneself by exercise*, shpótu.

fortuitously, hunā'shak.

fortunate; i-átklish, tídsh tínχantko.

forty, vúnepni té-unep.

four, vúnep, vúnepni; *f. times*, vúnepni; *f.-cornered, f.-edged*, kínkutko.

fourteen, te-unepánta vúnep, adding: pé-ula, líklatko, etc.

fourth; *one f. part*, vunípa shéktatχatko; *f. finger*, cf. finger.

fowl, in the sense of *bird*, tchíkass; term for most *water-fowls*, mä'mäkli.

fox; *red f., silver f., Urocyon cinereo-argenteus*, wán; other names: heíhei, kenkatílatuash, kenkapshlä'li, mbaubáwash; *young of red f.*, wanáka, wánam wéash; *young male f.*, lákiag wán; *little gray f.*, species of *Urocyon:* kétchkatch; *slim-built f., Vulpes velox*, wáshpalaksh; *f.-hound*, mû'mĕnish wawákash gítko watchága.

fracture, v. t., kéwa, pl. ngúldsha, ngû'mshka; *f. one's own limbs*, tchéwa; *to remove through fracturing*, ngá-ishka; *to be fractured*, hollow things, páka; *fractured*, pákatko, kéwatko. Cf. break, v.

fragment; *broken f.*, as of pottery, mbákuish.

frail, adj., tche-íni.

frame; solid wooden *f. of lodges*, stutílash; *f. of sweat-lodges*, etc., lshî'klak; *to make* one, lshiklakuíga; *shed, lodge, house existing as a f. only*, just begun, ltchiklakuítko.

Frank, nom. pr., Plē'nk; *Frank Riddle*, nom. pr., Tchmútch, Skakáwash, q. v.

free, said of animals: *untamed, wild*, íwash, komúshni; *f. of spots*, tsuktsúkli; *to set f.*, spúnka, spunkámpěli; táshka, telína.

freeze, v. i., wén; *frozen*, wétko; *to be frozen*, ćwa; *to have* nose, ears *frozen*, kátka; hands, feet, ndá-itia.

freight, v. t, íta; *f. a boat, canoe*, vû'nshtat ilápka; *f. transversely*, long obj., hekshátlěka, pl. etlē'χi.

Frenchman, nom. pr., Pasháyuks.

fresh, té-ini; *green*, ntchálkni; *to be f.*, ntchálka.

friable, tche-íni; *to be* or *become f.*, lelä'ma.

friction, v. t.; *f. against each other*, shatcháktchaka; *f. oneself*, shatalá-ka. Cf. rub, v.

Friday, tunépni waíta súndē=gíulank, *or* tunépni wäíta.

friend, shawalinéash, Mod. shítchlip; *to be friends*, shawalinä'a, tchílla; *to be* or *become friends*, shitchlála, Mod. shítchla. Cf. companion, company.

friendship; *to form f.*, shítchla, shitchlála; *to be on terms of f.*, tchílla. Cf. companion, company.

fright, s.; *from f.*, vúshuk; *to take f.*, vúsha, shínamshta; *to tremble from f.*, liulíwa

frighten, v. t, hushpátchta, hû'shtχa; spútchta, shnulóka; *to be frightened*, vúsha; shínamshta, túka; tchámptki, Mod. tchámptakia; *frightened*, vúshish. Cf. afraid.

fringe, or *set of fringes*, while not yet on garment, púish; while on garment, puitlántchish, pukéwish; *having fringes on*, puitlantchántko; *to cut into fringes*, púi; *to adorn with fringes*, púi.

fringed, púitko, puitlantchántko.

frog; *green f.*, wekétash; *larger* kinds of frogs, as *bullfrog*, kóe; *tree-f*, yaínati wekétash; *horned f.*, naishlashlákgish=gítko; *f.-like*, kóeptchi.

frolicker, shéshtalkāsh; lekánkish: *company of frolickers*, sheshχeilá-ash.

from, prep.; *away f.*, when referring to inan. objects, is often expressed by the locative case in -tat; *f. here*, hî'tksh; *to hand over f. below*, yána.

front; *in f. of*, ginátant, lúpia, lupítana; *to stand in f. of a group*, tamádsha, lamádsha; *to proceed in f. file*, ú-itchna; *f. tooth*, tatχělámni tút, shokótantko tút.

frost, kátags.

frosty, said of weather, kátags; *it is f. weather, wind*, ská.

froth, s, *of water*, ndō'kalsh, shókunksh; *to develop f.*, shókunka.

frown, v. i., shétatχa; *frowning*, kowitiwátko.

fruit; *round f.*, also *small f.*, *berry*, lutísh; *rounded f.* growing on surface of soil, lbúka; *large turnip-* or *bulb-shaped f.*, mû=lbúka; *f. of long shape*, ō'tish; *what produces f.*, wáish; *to gather f.*, stá-ila; *to start out for gathering f.*, stä-íldsha; *to pick f. from bushes, trees*, and eat it, lgúya, ltakáya; *hard-shell f.*, ndshĕ'dsh.

fry, v. t., shnitchíχa, shnítchkua; *frying pan*, lépuinsh, Mod. lípash.

full, stáni; *to be f.*, stá; of a liquid, éwa, tchípka, tchíwa; *to make f.*, stágî; *f. of willows*, yáshaltko.

fully, adv., stá; in the sense of *entirely*, *much*, ka-á, mû, túm.

fun, léshuatχash; *f.-maker*, ká-ikash, sheshχeilá-ash; *to make f. of*, luaíχa, shuluákta, tálχea; *to continue making f. of*, shuluáktcha.

funeral, ísha; *to attend, have a f.*, íllktcha, ísha, ishnúla.

funny *fellow*, shéshtalkāsh.

fur, nī'l; *f.-skin*, nī'l; *covered with f.*, nī'laltko, nī'l gítko; *f.-skin mat, f. dress*, kaíliu; *f.-skin mantle*, kaíliulam skútash.

furious, kílosh, shawígatko; *to be* or *become f.*, kílua, shawíga. Cf. angry.

furniture *of house*, túmi nánuktua ginhiéna, tídshi tchawálkish ginhiéna.

furrow, as *f. made by the plow*, sputídshanuish, sputúyuish, shutédshanuish.

furrowed, *wrinkled*, kmapat'hiénatko. Cf. wrinkled.

further; *f. than*, prep., gunígshtant, gúnitana, íwutît; *a little f. on*, adv., wigá-ak, wíka; *not f. than that*, gétak; *what is f. down*, yántani. Cf. farther, nether.

future; *in the f.*, *as to the f.*, nétnāk; *in a f. time*, tánkt gatpanuapkshē'mi.

G.

gag, v. t., tákua.

gain, v. t.; *g.*, *to profit*, shúta; *g. by winning* at play, gambling, íkăga; *g. again*, once more, ikákpĕle; *g.*, *win from each other*, shi-íχaga.

gain, s., íkaks; *to make a g.*, *gains*, íkăga.

gale, kíllitko shléwish; shléwish; *it blows a g.*, kíllan shléwi.

gall, *bile*, písh.

gallant, kíllitko.

gallop, v. i., hushótchna, shnä'uldsha, wáksha; *g. towards*, *up to*, hushû'dsha. Cf. shlúihuya.

gallows, kshaggayótkish.

gamble, v. i, to play for valuables, shákla; *g. habitually*, shákalsha; *to commence gambling*, shakaliéga; *to go to the gambling-place*, shuédshna; *to g. habitually when on a journey*, shuedshantámna; *to win by gambling*, íkaga.

gambler, *professional*, shaklótkish.

game, s., of any description, shákalsh; *g. of dropping beaver's* or *woodchuck's teeth*, skû'shash; *to play it*, skû'sha; *g.-stake*, héshkûsh; *g.-sticks*, *g.-utensils*, shaklótkish; *gaming sticks* used in the spélshna-game, shúlshēsh; *to play a g.*, shákla, cf. play, v.; *to play a ball-g.*, léwa; *to play the* Indian *guessing-g.* with four game-sticks, spélshna, shulshéshla; *to start the g.*, shakaliéga; *to be on a gaming tour*, shuédshna.

game, s., *animal hunted;* either specified by its name, or expressed by lílhanksh, if a quadruped; *g.-bag*, shultílash.

gamester, shaklótkish.

gangway, stú, dim. stuága; *to make a g.*, stúya.

gap; *to have a g. in a limb*, hanuípka. Cf. aperture, notch.

garb, shulótish; *female g.*, kúks.

garden and *g.-bed*, háshuash, Mod. hashuákish.

garlic; species of *wild g.*, *Allium*, p'ní.

garment, shulótish; tchúlish, dim. tchuliága; *sleeveless g.*, skútash.

garter, sha-upálaksh; *g.-snake*, a species of *Eutænia*, wíshink, dim. wishinkága.

gash, v. t., laggáltchna; *g. oneself*, *one's skin*, shélakla, shélχalua.

gash, s. ktakálitko; *to make gashes*, laggáltchna.

gate, *entrance* of corral, etc., kaíshtish; wáklakam kaíshtish; *gate-way*, stékish, Mod. stókish; *to pass a g.*, stilankánsha.

gather, v. t., shiū'lka; coll. ítkal; *g. again*, shiū'lkipěli; *g. to* a certain spot, shiúlki, shiū'lkipěli; *g. for oneself*, shiúlagia, Mod. shiúlagien; *g.* articles *into a bunch*, and: *g.* articles of the *same* nature, shtchî'pka; *g. fruits*, *vegetables*, íshka; *g. berries*, *fruits*, lgúya, ltakáya, pl. of subj. stá-ila; *g. berries annually*, í-umala; *g. edible roots*, *bulbs*, méya, pl. of subj. stá-ila, stágî; *g. pond-lily seed annually*, *habitually*, wókashla, wóksalsha; *g. up by chance*, ndákal, pl. ítkal; *g. one's hair into a braid*, *plait*, shukat'nóla; *to make a pause in gathering fruits*, *roots*, shníkanua; *many* successive *pauses*, shnikanuánka; *to start for gathering fruits*, *roots*, pl. of subj. stä-íldsha. Cf. collect, v.

gather, v. i., shukû'lki; *g. around*, or in a *file*, *row*, *crowd*, *ring*, liukiámna; *g. behind*, líuptcha; *g in a circle*, líulχa, liútatka; *g. in a hidden spot*, *ambush*, liwála; *g. indoors*, *inside*, líuχuga; *g. near the water*, on the beach, liulíga; *g. outside*, *outdoors*, liutíta; *g. under*, *underneath*, *below*, liutíla; *g. up*, shukû'lki; *g. up again*, shukû'lkipěli; *g. up into one body*, *crowd*, *file*, *heap*, líwa, liwála, liukiámna; *g. in woods*, *cliffs*, liukáya; *to stand gathered on the top of*, líwala; *to be gathered in a body*, *heap*, líupka.

gathering, shukû'lkish; *g.-place*, shiû'lkish, shulû'lkish.

gauger; *load-g.*, shláyaksam wetkokótkish, or simply wetkokótkish.

general, nanukáshni, tutasχēníni.

generate, v. t., waíshi.

generous, tídshi steínash, tídshi, Mod. tídsh koχpátko; welwél'hi

generously, tídsh.

gentle, and adv., *gently*, when referring to motions performed slowly, ké-uni; adv., ké-uni, ké-una.

German, nom. pr., Dö'tchmal; his Mod. sobriquet: múni tchúlēks gítko.

gesticulate, v. i., k̲ä'la.

gesture, s.; *one who makes gestures*, k̲ä'k̲l'kish; *to make the g. of cutting one's throat*, shelaktchía; *of washing one's face*, shatashpapkía.

get, v. t., *obtain, seize*, shnúka; *g. again, g. back*, shnû'kpěli; *g. hold of*, shnúka, shnúkua; *g. back*, as garments, etc., hashlántchuipěle.

get, v. i.; *g. away, run off*, gúikaka; *g. away from*, gayatgóla; kédsha, gû'shka; *g. up, start*, hútkala, du. túshtkala, pl. tíntkala; *g. up again*, hútkalpěli; *g. up from bed*, pátkal, pátkalpěli; *g. up precipitately*, hútkalshna; *g. through, wind up*, tména.

gibbosity, kílχish.

giddiness, lā'mlemsh; *to be in a state of g.*, láma, lemléma.

giddy; *to be g.*, láma, lemléma

gift, shewánish; *to present with a g.*, sháwalχa; *with many gifts*, shewána.

gig, v. t.; *g. fish* in the water, stúka, stúkua, kiä'm stúkua; *g. two* or *more fish simultaneously*, shakpatmáwa; cf. spear, v.

gig, s.; *fish-g.*, kî'sh, shtchákuash.

giggle, v. i., wéta; luaíχa.

gill, *of fish*, sχáye, Mod. tchkáye; mpáto.

gillflirt mare, k̲uák̲uaksh.

gimlet, tuekótkish.

gird, v. t.; *g. oneself*, kaíli; *g. with the saddle-girth*, shuítala.

girl, shiwága; *old maid*, shíwamtch; *little g.*, nísχaga, shnawédshka; wéka; *baby-g.*, shnawédshka.

girth *of saddle*, shúitalsh.

give, v. t. When objects are given, given away, or handed over collectively or in plural number, the generic term is shewána. *G., hand over*, one thin obj., néya; *g.* one anim. obj., spû'ni, pl. shewána; *g.* in a basket, skáya; *g.* in a cup, bucket, shúi, pl. shewána; *g.* liquids, tchíya; *g.* long obj., úya, pl. yána, yáni, shewána; long obj., carried on arms, kshúya, pl. shewána; round obj., lúya, pl. péwi, shewána; cooked provisions, tchiléya; mantles, sheets, &c., shláltpa; *g.* them *back, return*, shlátpampěli, shlé-ipěle; *g. one's assent to*, humásht gî, ná-asht gî, shewé-ula; *g. an answer*, vúlχa; kédsha; *g. away, spend*, púedsha, kédsha; iterat, kékanka; *g. to drink*, hushpánua; *g. to eat*, háshpa; *g. away a gift previously received* by oneself, ó-itchna; *g. a*

name, shéshash élχa, abbr. élχa; shésha, ä'-alχa; *g. oneself up to*, húkshi; *g. out* after exertion, tgélχa, pl lueluálχa, Mod. lualō'lχa; *g. through* another, níukla; *g. up, abandon*, púedsha, vutódsha; kédsha; *to cause to g. away*, shínukla; *to continue to g.*, shewantámna.

gizzard, nkásh; shuídshash.

glad, ko-ishéwank; *to be g. of*, ko-ishéwa, kuyéwa.

glance off, v. i., shniulatchgánka.

glare, *of sunrays*, ktchálχish; *to cast a g.*, ktchálhua. Cf. radiance.

glass; *g. substance*, lam-punû'tkishti; *g.-bead*, yahí; *drinking g.*, wíkamua, lam-punû'tkishti; *eye-g.*, sheshálkōsh; *looking-g.*, shétaluash; *pane of g.*, shétaluash.

glee-song, shuī'sh; *to celebrate by glee-songs and dances*, yéka.

glide, v. i., *downwards* into distance, núlidsha, vúli; *g. through the air*, shuwálχa, húntchna; *g. through the water*, kídsha, tcheléwa. Cf. roll, v.

glitter, v. i., tchéltchela.

globe, *globiform body, ball*, léwash. Cf. ball.

globiform, *globular*, kálkali.

glory, ktchálshkash.

glove, népesh.

glow-worm, kalmómoksh.

glutinous *substance*, wálakish; *of the eye*, wálāsh; *to be g.*, ntchákta.

gnash, v. i., *with the teeth*, shekukédsha; kókanka.

gnat, kû'tpash.

gnaw, v. t., *g through*, káta, ngáta, kwû'ldsha.

go, v. i.; generic term for all modes of going, géna; *to be gone*, cf. gone, partic.; *go across, go over to*, kakō'dsha; *go after* or *for* an obj., íktcha; átpa, pl. ítpa; *go about, around*, gakiámna, gatáml'χa; *with a spark of fire*, sklû'tchkanka; *go around, stroll about*, gíntala; in the camp, settlement, etc., galála, kishtělántcha; *go around*, as for attacking, etc., gakiámna; *go around*, a round obj., shalkakiámna; anim. subj., huggídsha; inan. subj., aggī'ma; *go around*, as *a.* a lake, géluantcha; *go a., encompass*, inan. subj., stûnkiámna; *go a. slowly* or *with difficulty*, shémtcha; *go a. shooting*, hishlátchna; *go a. speaking* or *crying in public*, amníamna; *go away*, géna; *traveling*, táměnu; *go away, leave*, gulíndsa; *go away, be removed*, subj. inan, niwálka; *go before* somebody, gayáya, gayá-idsha; *go behind* somebody, káptcha; *go, walk in a circle*, gakī'ma, gakála; when *inside of* lodge, etc, luyéna; *outside of*, gatítana; *go* to a great *distance*, guyántcha; *go down, downhill, down stairs*, ga-ulóla, gékuēla; *go down*, as celestial bodies, tínega, tinkuéla, tinóla, tinō'li; as fog, lû'lχa; as projectiles, yúa, yúlka; *go down into*, gulíndsa; gulí, pl. of subj., kílhi; *into the ground*, gutíla; *to be on the way of going down*, said of celestial bodies, tinoléna; *go in a file*, kíntchna;

go in front of, as scouts, etc., gayáya, gayá-idsha; *go home* or *back*, gémpěle, gépgapěle, shegápěle; *when in a file*, kintchámpěle; *go* about *inside of*, goyéna; *go into, enter*, gulí, gu-'hlí, pl. of subj., kílhi, gátkta; said of animals returning to their dens, gulípěli, pl. kilíbli; *go* or *crawl into*, gutéktcha; *go into*, as a bullet, gû'talχa; *go into the water*, húwa, pl. géwa, gé-upka, tínua; *act of going into the water*, tínuash; *go into again*, gulípěli, pl. kilhípěli; *go and meet as friends*, or in the distance, *away from home*, gelidánktcha; *go near*, approach close to, gakiámna; *go out, start off*, gí-udshna, gúikaka; *go out*, said of fire, pítchka, spítchka, Mod. pítcha, spítcha; *go out of*, giúlχa; *out of* one's lodge, géka, gékansha, gékanshna; *out of* the place habitually occupied, géka; *again*, gékampěli; *go out of again*, gétkala; *go out from*, inan., gílχi; *again from*, gékampěli; *go and ride*, hushátsa; *go on the outside, to the surface of*, gû'ta; *go single file*, kíntchna, kinuína; *go slow, to pace*, kíshtchna; *go snake-like*, in meandering lines, kakídsha; *go straight*, gíntlanshna, tálaak géna; *go, walk* at the time being, or all the time, genúta; *go through, wind up*, tména; *go to* a place, gémpka; *go together*, in company, sha-ulánka, sha-ulankánka, sha-ulántcha; *go towards*, gátpa; *towards the water*, lake, etc., túkua; *go under* something, as for shelter, gutíla; *go uninterruptedly*, genána; *go up, upwards, to ascend*, ga-úla, gawaliä'ga, niwálka; húyeka, pl. tiníχi; said of round subj., as spiders, lúyamna; *go up in a file* or otherwise, pl. kínualχa; *go up while sticking close to* something, aggídsha; *go* or *drift upward*, as fog, luyéga; *go up toward*, tínshipka; *go into woods, bushes*, hiding places, hukáya, pl. gakáya, tinχâya, gáktchui.

goatee, smō'k; *wearing a g*, shmókaltko.

goblet, pokuága, wíkamua.

God *of Christian religion:* p'laíkni lakí, p'laitálkni, p'laitálkni shúshatish; nálam p'tî'shap, Mod. nálam t'shíshap.

gold; *metallic*, käkä'kli tchíkĕmen; *coined*, käkä'kli tála, kakä'kli tchíkĕmen.

golden eagle, p'laíwash.

gone, partic. of go, v. i., q. v.; *to be g.*, genuála, genō'la, kä'gi; *to be g., lost, stolen*, láki; *one who is g., absent*, nég; cf. kéliak; *gone! blown off!* wiwiwá! *begone!* kúitak!

gonorrhoea, klap, klap-máshash; *afflicted with g.*, guyásχatko, kláp-máshetko.

good, in the concrete and in the abstract sense, tídshi; *very g.*, mû tídshi; *g. for nothing*, said of persons, kaítua sháyuaksh; *that's g.!* húmasht tídsh! húmasht tóks tídsh! *to have g. intentions*, tídsh húshkan-

ka; *of g. character*, tídshi steínash, tídsh steínshaltko.

goose; *all wild* ducks and *geese*, mä'mäkli; species of *black g.*, nkû'k; another sp., *dusky-colored*, lū'sh; *Canada g.* or *brant*, *Anser canadensis*, lálak; *snow-g.*, *Anser hyperboreus*, waíwash.

gooseberry, kpŏ'k; *black g.*, lúiluish; species of *g.*, púkpok; *g.-bush*, kpókam (supply: ánku); *wild g. bush*, lúiluisham.

Goose Lake, nom. pr., Néwapkshi.

gopher, népěli, shtoshtótish; *gopher's den*, stúish.

gorge, in mountains, gíntχish; *deep g.*, páksh.

government, netnólχish.

governor, múni lakí, contr. mûlakí, or simply lakí. Cf. chief.

gown, kúks; *short g.* from waist to knees, worn by females, shtchî'waksh; *to wear, to be dressed in a g.*, kóka, kû'kpěli.

grab, v. t., shnúka, shnúkua.

grain, *of cereals*, lólomak, húit; *g. of* Indian corn, *maize*, íshalk; *g. reduced to flour*, lulínash; *g. of beads*, yahí, yámnash.

grandchild; said by maternal grandfather, p'gáship; said by maternal grandmother, p'kúlip; said by paternal grandfather, p'lúgship; said by paternal grandmother, p'téwip; *great g.*, said by great grandparents, wawígap.

grandfather; said by children of his daughter, p'gáship; said by children of his son, p'lúgship; *great g.*, wawígsh.

grandmother; said by the children of her daughter, p'kúlip; said by the children of her son, p'téwip; *great g.*, said by grandchildren, wawígsh.

grape; *growing in the same g.*, shantchaktántko; *to be, exist together* in *grapes*, bunches, tchípka, líwa; *Oregon g.*, welē'li. Cf. bunch.

grasp, v. t., *obtain*, shnúka, shnúkua; on purpose, shnúkpa; *g.*, *seize*, long obj., úyamna, pl. í-amna; *g. with the extremities*, tchílika, contr. tchlíka; *g. each other*, shíamna, húshnχa; *to approach for grasping*, shnukátka.

grass; generic, kshū'n; *g. stalk, blade*, kshū'n, tchélash; *dry g.*, *seed-g.*, kshū'n; *green g.*, vuíχankish; round *bunch of g.*, mu-lbû'ka; *tuft of g.*, pátchnam; *g.-like*, kshū'nptchi; *producing g.*, *grassy*, kshunáltko; *to mow g.*, mulína, Mod. mû'shka. Different *species of g.: lacustrine:* tsíkal, wítchpai, pátchnam, kshúti, ktcheä'mu, wássuass, wátsaks; of a stiff *scirpus*, watéskuam; of a *juncus*, shmáyam, má-i; *g.* species growing in dry places, prairies: nútak, lō'lksam, ćpat, yádsam, tsû'k, wadshákuisham, múkuash; *g.* species used in making mats: má-i, pä'ni, tkáp, tólχash.

grasshopper, ta'htá-ash, Mod. kamtáta.

Grass Lake, or *Dry Lake*, nom. pr. loc., Pahátko É-ush; *at G. L.*, Mod. Pahápkash É-ush gíshi.

grassy, *producing grass*, kshunáltko.

grate, v. i., *with the teeth*, shekukédsha, kókanka.

gratuitously, hunā'shak.

grave, *in the ground*, î'lkshgish, abbr. î'lktch; *to convey to the g.*, ísha, ishnúla, ílktcha; *to dig a g.*, î'lkshgishla; î'lkshgish yépa; *g.-yard*, p'nánkish; *tribal or family g.-yard*, tchpínu. Cf. bury, v.; funeral.

gray, päkpä'kli; said of horses, stones, skédshatko, spúgatko; *earth-colored*, käílaptchi; *g. sprinkled with blue*, as in water-birds, mä'kmäkli; *g. as fog*, lúashptchi; *little g. fox*, species of *Urocyon*, kétchkatch; *of g.* and *grayish color*, kítchkitchli; called so after that fox.

graze, v. t., ntî'kshktcha; *g. the skin*, lē'ktchktsa.

graze, v. i., *to eat grass*, páwa.

grease, p'lú; p'lítko; *g. of game*, venison, píltpantko: *g. in the flank* of animals, tcháshlaksh, Mod. kshukshićχash; *wagon-g.*, wä'gnam itísh.

great, in the physical and abstract sense, múni; *very g.*, mū-ū-úni; *a g. deal*, adv. mû, ka-á, túm; when used as adj., túmi. Cf. large.

greatly, ká-a, apoc. ká; mû, túm.

grebe, *Podiceps;* species (?); the birds called kókiaks and kuítchia are probably *grebes*.

green, käkä'kli; *light-g.*, tulalúptchi; *g., fresh*, ntchálkni; *to be g., fresh*, ntchálka.

grezil-*stones fall*, tchaítchaya.

grimace, v. i., nidshonídshua; *g. at*, shnashnátia; *grimacing*, kowitiwátko.

grind, v. t., as knives on a grindstone, léktcha; *g. to a sharp point*, watcháka; *g.* by means of a *mortar* or *crushing stone*, gáma, ndshápka; *g., make fine*, lulína; with a piece of *wood*, ndáka; *g. into flour* or *upon a mealing-stone*, péksha; *to stop grinding*, pekshóla; *g. into flour*, shutéshla; *ground seed*, especially pond-lily seed, lulínash. Cf. mash.

grindstone, *turning*, lektchótkish. Cf. hone, s.

grist-mill, gáma-palá-ash.

grizzly bear, lû'k; *cub of g. b.*, lúkaga, in myths: shashápka; "*Old Grizzly*," the mythic female *g. b.* Lúkamtch, Sháshapsh, Sháshapamtch.

groan, v. i., shayála, káhaha.

ground, käíla; *on, upon the g., upon this* or *that g.*, hi, hî', i; *g., bottom* of water, etc., lĕmúna; *level dry g.*, knā't, Mod. klā'dsh; *g. fenced in*, ilígish, wákalak; *g.* used for *sowing, planting*, hashuákish, käílashútesh, né-ush; Mod. háshuash; *grassy, treeless g.*, saíga, dim. saikága; *marshy g.*, híuhiush; tchχáshetko; *to sink to the g.* in water, tchlā'lχa; *to lie flat on the g.*, wímpka; *face upward*, tálualχa; *lying on* or *in the g.*, lē'ntko.

ground-fog; *to produce g. f.*, temóla.

groundless, *groundlessly*, hunā'shak.

ground-snake, yellow, *Pityophis*, käílanti.

ground-squirrel; cf squirrel.

grouse; *Oregon ruffed g.*, *Bonasa vorsabinei*, tmû', Mod. mhú; *sharp-tailed g.*, cf. pópusha.

grow, v. i.; *g. up*, plants only, k̲édsha; *g.*, animals and persons, t'shín; *g. in abundance*, túm k̲édsha; *g. in clusters*, líwa; *g. smaller than*, said of plants only, aitχámna; *g. old*, persons, t'shí'ka; *grown-up person, adult*, múni; *growing together* in a bunch, shantchaktántko.

growl, v. i, *grumble, roar at a low voice*, shúlěχa; *g. loudly*, shulélχa; *g.*, *scold*, shukē'ki; *g.*, dogs only, kmû'gga.

grunt, v. i., hlû'ka; hogs: tû'shnakmχa; *to keep on grunting*, hähä'tamna; *g.*, especially when expressing dissent, sh'û'mka.

guard; *to be on one's g.*, sassága.

guard-house, spulī'ksh; for more than one person, ilígish; skúkum-house. Cf. confine, jail.

guardian, shuashulaliámpkish; *of jail, prison*, í-alhish.

gudgeon, or *mud-g.*, kúdsha; dim. kúdsha-aga; *to catch g.*, kû'dshala; species of *g.* ndílash.

guess, v. i., nítu.

guest, in the sense of *friend*, shítchlip, Mod.

gulch, *dry river bed*, kupkúpěle; Mod, uk̲á.

gullet of quadrupeds, naúknauksaksh, shlakákash.

gully, kuyúmash.

gulp down, v. t., skótka.

gum; *pine-g.*, lalágo. Cf resin.

gun and *shot-g.*, lúloksgish; *to load a g.*, íkuga, iwíχa.

gunpowder, shláyaks.

gut, k̲áya. Cf. bowel.

gyrate, v. i., ktiwalkídsha, talkídsha. Cf. circle, v.

H.

habit; *it is the h. of*, gélχa. Cf. accustomed to, habitual; habitually.

habitual; expressed often by the d. form of a nomen actoris: *h. eater of*, pápish; *h. worker, maker of*, shúshatish; *it is h. with*, gélχa.

habitually is expressed, when in connection with verbs, by the suffixes -ánka, -kánka; if motion is implied, sometimes by -alsha, -altcha.

hail, klálash; *hailstone*, stû'kish, klálash; *hailstorm*, stû'kish.

hail, v. impers.; *it is hailing*, klála.

hair; *long h.*, and *h.* of head, mane, tail, lák; *short h. on body*, also *wool*,

fur, nī'l; *thinnest human h.* on head, múkash; *h. of beard*, and *long h.* on feline's mouth, smō'k; *h. under armpits*, kä'katīlsh; *h. on genitals*, smā'k, pátchnam; *white h.*, ō'lash; *having white* or *gray h.*, ō'lshaltko; *having curly, bushy h.*, tchítaksh, cf. curly; *covered with short h.* on body, níl-altko; *one whose h. rises up stiff*, sankáwaltko; *h.-brush*, shukûsh-gútkish; *h.-net*, tchaíχish; *tying up the h. and putting* something *long in it*, kat'hiáwash; *to cut short, clip one's h.*, shuyéga, stuyákishka.

half, tatχĕlámni, tatχĕlámpani, Mod. tχálamni, tχálampani; *one h. of, h. portion of*, tatχĕlámpani; *forming one h.*, tχálampankani, Kl. tátχĕlampankani; *h.-parted*, ná-igshtani, Mod. nágshtani, abbr. nā'gsta; *person h. American, h. Indian*, Boshtinága; *to be h. in, h. out*, wínka.

halfways, adj. used adverbially, tatχĕlámpani, Mod. tχálampani. Cf. middle, midst.

haliotis-shell, ktchák, láktash

halloo, v. t., hä'ma, nk̲éna; *h.* and *h. at* somebody *to come*, ndéna; *h. at* somebody *distant*, haměkúpka, hamóasha; *h. through the hollow hand*, stû'ka; *h. to* somebody *repeatedly*, nk̲énkanka; *h., be noisy*, tchiluyéχa.

halloo! hágguî! hágga ta! when standing for: *look here!* hé-í!

hallucination; *to labor under h.*, tilō'tkăla.

halo; *sun-h.*, shakatchálish, séla; wă'n, wanáka; *colored sun-h.*, shép-'sham wánam shakátchalish; *to be surrounded by a moon-h.*, sháltkala.

halt, v. i, *h. on one's way*, túkĕlχa; *h., to make a h.*, tchía; *h. after running*, tgélχa; *h. at intervals, at times*, túklaktchna; *h., to be lame, to limp*, kuánka. Cf. lame.

halter *of horse*, shtchíkpaksh.

hammer, upatnótkish; *h. of gun*, shliulólash; *to cock the h.*, shléwala; *to drop the h.*, shliulúla.

hand, nép, dim. nepága; *back of h.*, nép; *flat portion, palm of h.*, tákak, népam tákak; *by h., in one's h., with the h.*, há, or -'h- infixed; *on* or *about the h., hands*, népni; *not on h.*, adv., hu, -u; *line in h.*, shéktanksh; *h. of a clock-* or *watch-dial*, aggédsha; *hands off!* k̲á-i î hûn kúnî tashtánta! kuítak! *to beckon with the h.*, cf. beckon; *to capture, catch by h.*, hóksaska; *to carry in h.*, shō'dshna, sténa; *to clap the hands*, shaktáktχa; *to close, clinch the h.*, shlápshta; *to contract the half-opened h.* or *fingers*, shatchō'lgi; *to extend one's h., arm*, níka, nikuálka; *to hold in h.*, long obj., úyamna, pl. í-amna; shémtcha, shémtchna; round obj., lúyamna, pl. pé-ukanka; *to hold up with one's h.*, k'híulĕχa; *to make signs with the h.*, nikánka nép; *to move the h. sidewise*, klátcha, klátchna, *to shake hands*, húshnχa, shátashi; nép shnúka; *to touch each other with the h., hands*, shashtáshta; *to wash one's hands*, shatchákua; *to work by h.*, níklka.

hand over, v. t., *h. over to, pass to*, shúla, shulípka, shulía; shewána; *h. over to all around*, hushlíamna; *h. over in return*, sheets, etc., shlé-ipĕle; *h. over from below*, yána. Cf. give, v.

handkerchief, kítchkam; handkertchīp.

handle, v. t., gíshala; *h., deal with*, né-ulakta; *h., to stir up*, katchága; *h. roughly*, lúli; *h. roughly more than once*, lulikánka.

handle *of trunk, tools*, etc., shnókgish; when *inserted, joined*, tulísh; *to seize, pull by the h.*, as a door-bell, utchá-ika.

handsome, tídshi; said of persons, tídshi, aíshishtchi.

handsomely, tídsh.

hang, v. t.; *h.* somebody, kshaggáya, pl iggáya; *h. up, suspend*, naggáya; shlákaya, laggáya; long obj., aggáya, pl. iggáya; *h. over at the time being*, lĕvúta; *h. over, above* something, hishuggáya, shakátchuala; *h. oneself*, hakshgáya; *h. on while going*, aggá-idsha, laggá-idsha; *h. out obliquely*, kiukáya; *h. around oneself*, as neckwear, í-amna; *h. up*, as a sack of food or provisions upon a tree, aggáya, pl. iggáya.

hang, v. i.; *h. down from, h. to*, laggáya, naggáya, shlakáya, shlakáka; aggáya, pl. iggáya; *h. down from, h. over* something, tunulúla; *h. down from the mouth*, lχet'knúla; *h. on, be attached to* for a time, tgúta, pl lĕvúta, d. l'ulúta; *h. on* or *out of*, shuggáya. Cf. hang, v. t.

happen, v. i., nē'pka.

hard, adj., and *to be h.*, kuáta; *hardened*, kuatátko, cf. húpka; *too h. for use*, kúidshi; *to become h., hardened*, káltki.

hard, adv.; *to blow h.*, as winds, ská shléwi; *to work h.*, kī'l pélpela.

hare-lip *person*, skótigsh=shúm.

harlot, sheshtólkish.

harness, lχelχatánash; pukéwish.

harpoon, *fish-h.*, kî'sh, shtchákuash.

harpoon, v. t., stúkua, stû'ka

harsh, kíllitko.

haste; *to make h.*, kíla; *in h.*, is expressed by the verbs of running: húka, húkansha, hukáya, húdshna, etc., or by kíl, kíllank, nkíllan; *to be in a h.*, k'líka; *to approach in h.*, hulládshui; *to re-enter in h.*, hulípĕli.

hat, tchúyesh; *large basket-shaped h.* in Shasti style, tchála; *sort of h.* or *cap*, pû'kalsh; skálapsh; *possessed of a h.*, tchuyesháltko, Kl.; *wearing a h.*, Kl. and Mod., tchuyétko, Mod. tchuyesháltko; *h.-ornament*, pátash; *guard-string of h.*, tchuyésham stílash; *to take one's h. off*, shanatchvúla.

hatch, v. t., hashpápka; *h. out*, hashpapχnō'la.

hatchet, tchiktchíkash. Cf. ax.

hate, v. t., mû'tchka, sníuχtcha, shnókakia; expressed negatively: ká-i stínta.

hateful, tchektchékli. Cf. abject, bad, mean.

haughty; *to be h.*, shípnû. Cf. air.

haul, v. t.; *h. in, fetch*, íktcha, klu-

kálgi; *h.* round or bulky obj., lépka; thread- or sheet-like, nē'pka; garments, etc., shlépka; *h. back*, shlepkípěle; *h.*, liquids, tchíktcha; *h.*, *take home*, as provisions, hî'wi; *h.* to *one's camp* at a distance, hiwídsha; *h. down*, as a flag, spitchotkípěli; *h. up from*, íka, íkampěli.

have, v. t.; *to possess*, cf. gî (4); *having*, *possessing*, gítko, or suffix -ltko, etc.; *h. an open wound* or *sore*, hanuípka; *to go and h. a dance*, ksíulaktcha.

hawk, no generic term; *fish-h.*, *Pandion carolinensis*, túktukuash; a species of *h.*, k'lápû; species of *gray h.*, shkć; *its female*, spû'm; species of *long-tailed h.*, wítkatkish; species, perhaps *marsh-h.*, te-uktéukash; *pigeon-h.* or *merlin*, ndúkash; *prairie-h.*, tchmekoléash; *yellowish mice-h.*, tsî'ktu; *sparrow-h*, *Falco sparverius*, tchlíkělak; species of *sparrow-h.*, kshî'kshnish; *red-tailed squirrel-h.*, *Buteo calurus*, ké-ash.

hay, kshū'n; *looking like h.*, kshū'nptchi.

haze, lúash; *h. is forming*, lúa, tchatchákma.

hazy; *it is h.*, lúa; *very h.*, ká-a lúa, tchatchákma.

hähä; *to make hähä*, sh'û'mka; *to make h. continuously*, hähä'tamna.

he, pron. pers.; anim. in close proximity, kē'; anim., close by, kē'k; standing before you, hût; anim. visible or distant, pí; when removed from sight, hû'k, hû'kt, hû'ksht, cf. that; hu, more Mod. than Kl.; hûnk, cf. this; *himself*, hû'kak, etc. *She*, *it* are expressed by the same dem. pronouns as: he. Cf. himself

head, nû'sh; *provided with a h.*, nû'sh gítko, nusháltko; *at the h. of*, firstly, adv., lupí; *h.-ache*, nû'sh=mā'shash; *h.-board* or *h.-stone*, lítchχash; *provided with h.- and foot-board*, titádsχatko; *h.-cover*, *h.-wear*, tchúyesh, cf. cap, hat; *top of h.*, nkák; *to be at the h. of*, pl. of persons, í-amna, íyamna; *to bend*, *turn the h. for a bite*, shuishtcháktchka; *to carry on h.*, sha-úla; túdshna; *to raise and drop the h.*, wankuánka; *to shake the h. in refusal*, shuakátchktcha; *to stand on one's h.*, anim. and inan., shutapkéa, shetalχéa; *to walk with the h. sticking out*, *to go h. forward* or *downward*, skánshna; *to wash one's h.*, shetátcha.

-headed; *bald-h.*, stakolólatko; *conical-h.*, wakwákli nû'sh gîtko; *narrow-* or *long-h.*, vultchíkish. Cf. head

head off, v. t., gayáya.

head-chief, tutasχēníni lakí, múni lakí, abbr. mu=lakí.

head-waters, nushaltkága.

Head-Water Modoc *Indian*, nom. pr. Nushaltkágakni.

health; no ex. eq.; *to be in good, bad h.*, tídsh, kúi húshlta; *to regain h.*, *to be in good h. again*, heshuámpěli, huggídsha, wémpěle; *to restore to h.*, heshuámpěli; yá-uka.

heap, s., as of wood, kédshlaksh; *h. of snow*, kéknish; *h. of débris*, ákuash; *in a h.*, adv., shópa, sû'pĕn; *to lie in a h.*, shópa, shû'pka; *to lay, put on in a h.*, shupĕlóka; *to unite, collect in a h.*, v. i., líwa, liwála, líupka; shukû'lki; cf. crowd.

heap up, v. t., shiō'lχi, Mod. hushtō'lki; *h. up in a stack, pile*, shópalχa; *h. up earth*, spûktchámpka; *h. up together*, what is on the ground, shekē'lki; *h. upon*, shupĕlóka; *to be heaped up*, shû'pka.

hear, v. t., túmĕna.

hearken, v. i., shtéyak'lakpa, matcháta. Cf. listen, v.

heart, steínash; *possessed of a h.*, steínshaltko; *to my heart's content*, gé-utala steínash; *to be h.-sick, h.-broken*, steínash shī'la.

hearth, shné-ilaksh, tŏ'ke.

heat, of weather, body, etc., kélpoksh; *h.* of sun, fire, ktchálχish; of water, lókuash; *to emit, radiate h.*, ktchálχa; *to be at red* or *white h.*, tchúitchiga; kaltchuyúga, Mod. ktchuilóka.

heat, v. t., húyuka; *h.* liquids, water, shnekálpka, tchilála; *h. stones during one day* for cooking, etc., shuaitlála; *h. the cooking stones repeatedly* when baking roots, satnálha; *heated*, kélpoksh; of liquids only, kéluash, lókuash. Cf. hot.

heavy, yútantko; in the sense of *voluminous, solid, strong*, húpkatko; *to be h.*, yúta; húpka; *to be very h.*, kī'l yúta.

heaven; cf. heavenly, sky.

heavenly, p'laíkni, p'laitalántni, p'laitálkni; *h. father*, p'laitálkni.

height; no ex. eq.: *low in h.*, wigáni; *growing to a small h.*, wigáni; *h.* in the sense of *mountain*, yaína; of *hill*, yaina-ága. Cf. high.

help, v. t; *h* somebody, shatuáya, hashatuáya; *h.*, as an associate, ally, shítchla, tchílla; *h. in warfare*, tchínta, tchílla; *h. the opposite party in war*, tchínta; *h. oneself to*, shnúka, shnúkua, ána; *h. each other*, shítchla, shiloátcha; *h. in carrying* something, shiloátcha; *h. oneself into, inside of*, gu'hlí; *h. up, assist in getting up*, ktiuyéga, liwátkal, liwátchampka.

helpful; *to be h. to* somebody, shatuáya, shítchla. Cf. help, v.

hem, v. t, skéllia.

hemlock *pine*, wā'ko, or wā'kuam.

hemorrhoids, kilít-máshash.

hemp; *wild h.*, shlē'dsh; *narcotic part of wild h.*, shlē'dsh.

hem-seam, skélliash.

hen, tchík'n gúlu.

hence, *from here;* cf. here; *h., on that account*, húmasht giúga, humáshtak gíug; húmasht gîsht, húnkanti, hunkantchä'.

her, hers, pron. poss., cf. his.

herb, tchélash; species of, with eatable seeds, tchiá-usam. Cf. grass.

heel, staínaksh, yówish.

heirloom, skékish.

here, gíta, gît; when connected with verbs of motion, hátak; *h.*, loc.

and temp. hu, -u, ō'; *h. on the ground*, hi, hî', i; híta, hitá, hī't; *right h.*, gén, géna, giná; gî'tata; tchímē, tchími; *right h.*, referring to long obj. and persons, hû't; *from h.*, *hence*, gíta, hî'tksh; *h.!* in the sense of *look here!* hé-í! hággî! *the one h.*, *this one*, long obj., persons, hû't; *coming from h*, gitákni. Cf. place, there.

hereafter, conj. and adv., *after this*, gíntak. Cf. after, future.

hereupon, tchúi; action in sight, tehúyuk; unseen, tchúyunk; tchúi pän, at pē'n, tchä', at, apoc. a; *h.*, *finally*, tchē'k; tchē'ksh, tchúi tchē'k, k̲'léwiank. Cf. after, afterwards.

hermaphrodite; a man "wearing woman's clothes," tuiniχátko.

heroical, litchlítchli.

heroically, lítchlitch.

heron; *great blue h.*, *Ardea herodias*, k̲ák̲ash; *night h*, *Nyctiardea Gardenii*, shō'ksh. Cf. crane.

herself; same as himself, q. v.

hide, v. t., aíshi; inan., íha; *h. oneself*, húyaha, pl. gáyaha, wílχa; *h. oneself in ambush*, stretched out, shuílpka, pl. wiwámpka; wálχa; *h. oneself while standing behind*, tgáptcha; *h. oneself behind*, káptcha; *h. one's head under* something, eítakta; *h. oneself by contracting one's body*, hishuálχa, wálχa.

hide, s., *with the fur on*, nī'l; *h. untanned*, klă'sh; *h. dressed*, *tanned*, mbá-ush; *h. of lynx*, shlóa; *h. of antelope*, *elk*, vu'hlí'lsh.

hideous, k̲úidshi; *unsightly* by use or age, ámtchiksh, -amtch.

high, atíni, abbr. áti; múni; *one who is higher than*, p'laitáni; *highest*, *topmost*, p'lá-ini; *h.-pointed*, wakwákli; *h. in price*, túm shéshatko; *of h. temperature*, k̲élpoksh; water, lókuash; *to possess a h. voice*, tchē'ktcheka.

high-crested, sankáwaltko, better: samkáwaltko.

high-topped, as moccasins, atí stalégatko.

high up, adv., p'laí, p'laítala; átu (from áti hû); tú, tútaks; *to be h. up*, p'laíki, p'laí gî; *who*, *what is h. up*, *on high*, p'laíkni, p'léntankni; *higher up than*, adv. and postp., p'léntant, p'laítana. When connected with verbs, *h. up* is sometimes expressed by the suffix -u: e. g. tchilámnû. Cf. above, up.

hill, yaina-ága; *among the hills*, ī'wa; *h. shaped roof-like*, wítlash; *h.-range*, witchkátko; *rocky edge of h.*, wálish; *ant-h.*, kimā'dsham yaina-ága, kimā'dsham shulû'lkish; *to make*, *create hills*, yaínala; *to stand* or *be on a h.*, cf. eminence; *hillspur*, katokíwash. Cf. declivity.

hillock, kitchkáni yaina-ága, or same as *hill*, q. v.

hillside, ginshkátko; *h. washed out*, shnuntáltchish. Cf. declivity.

himself, also *herself*, and (if anim.), *itself*; *oneself*, húkak, hû'ktak, hû'tak, pítak; obj. hû'nktak, pî'shtak, pû'shtak; *he for himself*,

she for herself, etc., húkian, hû'kianki, pitagiánggin; *he by, within himself*, etc., hukí; *in his own mind, by himself*, huní. Reflective verbs are formed by prefix h-, placed before the medial prefix sh-, s-, or by the latter alone. Cf. he, his, and the Grammar.

hindleg, tapítni pē'tch.

hindmost, tapíni, tapítni.

hire, v. t., shátěla, q. v.; *hired person*, ksheluikiétish.

his; also *her, hers, its*, anim. and inan., in close proximity, kélam; anim. in close proximity, kékělam; anim. and inan., in proximity less close, húnkělam; referring to anim. obj., absent or in the distance, m'na, Mod. p'na; *coming from his, her place, lodge*, etc., hunkělámskni, kekělámskni, *his, her, its own*, m'nátak, Mod. p'nátak. Cf. he, himself.

hit, v. t.; *h.* with a long article, udúpka, vudúka; *h. by shooting, firing*, ngé-isha; shlín, pl. yúta; cf. shoot, wound; *h. upon repeatedly*, mpátia; *h. each other*, shékpěχa; shuktápka, Mod ktúyua; *to make a motion to h.*, hushásha.

hitch, v. t., shlítchta; *to be hitched to*, horses, etc., tgúta, pl. lěvúta.

hoar-frost, sgû'mlash; *to form h.-f.*, sgû'mla; shvû'ntka, Mod. tchvû'ntka.

hoarse; *he is h.*, húkian k̲éshga hémkanksh.

hock, yówish.

hoe, vutoyótkish.

hog, gû'shu, dim. gushuága.

hoggish, *hoglike*, gû'shuptchi.

hoist, v. t., kíulěχa; *h.* by motion of hands, k'híulěχa; *h. up sidewise*, kiuyéga; *h. up*, and *to begin hoisting up*, round, bulky obj., liwayéga, contr. luyéga, pl. pe-uyéga. Cf. lift, v.

hold, v. t.; *h. in hand*, long obj., úyamna, pl. í-amna; round obj., lúyamna, pl. pé-ukanka; *h.* or *carry about in hand*, long obj., shémtcha, shémtchna; *h. on!* léki! pl. lékat! gétak! Mod. kánktak! *h. on one's arms*, kshúyamna; *h. under the arm, arms*, shultíla, long obj., shutíla; *under one's clothing*, shitíla; *h. on one's back*, or in a large or seed-*basket*, skáyamna; *h. at a distance*, vúta; *h. fast*, tchílika, contr. tchlíka; *h. fast in one's power*, ípka; *h. fast on purpose*, shnúkpa; *h. the fingers in a scratching position*, shlítiχapka; *h. between one's legs, knees*, kpátakanka; *h. oneself to, stick to*, wínta; *h. open*, as one's mouth, hanuípka; *h. an opinion*, héwa, shéwa, kshápa; *h. over* somebody or something, lútatka, shlétatka, ítatka; *h.* a thin or flat article *above another* of the same kind, shaipatmáwa; *h. together* objects, sheets of unequal size, tapáta; *h. up*, kíulěχa; *by hand*, k'híulěχa; *h. up* somebody, liwátkal, liwátchampka; *h. up while moving*, kíutchna. Cf. carry, v.

hold, s.; *to take h. of*, shnúka, shnúkua; long. obj., úyamna, pl. í-amna; *to get h. of what is thrown*, kawúta, shnúkua.

hole in the ground, *hollow, den*, wā'sh; *den, subterranean passage, burrow*, stú, stúish; shnúlash, lit. "nest;" *h., aperture*, kilít; *h., cleft*, mét'hli, métchish; *h. excavated for a lodge*, wálkish, wā'sh; *h.*, showing location of former *sweat-lodge*, slû'mdamd=wásh; *h. to be closed up*, ndsákish; *h. to crawl through*, gekánkish, gutékuish; *h pierced through*, especially when tubiform, gínχish; *bored, pierced h.*, ibékantko; *full of holes*, ibutókatko, gintátkatko; *to cut a h. into*, ktékna; for making an obj. burst, vud'híta; *to dig a h.*, yépa, Mod. ibéna; utóya, ibutúya; *under* something, hantíla; *to have a h.* or *holes*, gintátka; *in a limb*, hanuípka; *to make a h.*, stúya; *by boring*, tuéka; *by cutting*, or *by a stroke* of the hand, tkéka; *in the ground*, yépa, stúya, utóya; *to scratch a h.*, said of animals, stúya, wā'shla, lushántchna, shlû'tila. Cf. aperture, den.

hollow, adj., gínsχatko; *h. as a reed, tube*, ginkátko. Mod. ginshasχántko; *to be h.*, gínsχa; *as a tube*, gínka; *long and h.-shaped*, vunshákaptchi.

hollow, s., wā'sh.

hollow out, v. t., as a dug-out canoe, washknóla.

home, *dwelling-place*, tchī'sh; *at h., towards h.*, hi, hí', i, i-i; *away, far from h.*, ī'wa; *near h.*, íwag; *to go, come h.*, gémpěle, gátpampěle; *to return h.*, gépgapěle, q. v.; *to be at h. after having returned*, geluípka; *to call h.*, shatmápěle.

hone, v. t., léktcha.

hone, s., lektchótkish.

honest, taláni.

honeycombed, gintátkatko.

hoof, kúdshinksh, dim. kudshî'nkshka.

hook; *fish-h.*, lútkish; *small h., crochet*, shnitchlk̲útkish.

hoop, stílanksh; *h.* as a plaything, hishtilankankeō'tkish; *to drive a h.*, stilánshna.

hoot, v. i., said of owls, hä'ma.

hop, v. i, kléna, shekliχiéa; *h. around*, tuituigídsha; *to go around hopping*, kshiútchna.

hope, v. t.; no ex. eq.: *I h. you will come*, î kam gátpant. Cf am.

horizon, k̲álo nánuktua ginkakiámna; *to decline towards the h.*, sun, etc., tílχa, tinoléna; *to pass under the h.*, tinkuéla, tinō'li.

horn, tók̲e, dim. tuk̲iága; *h.* of horned toad, etc., naishlákgish; *provided with long horns*, lχáwaltko; *tool made of h.*, tók̲e.

horned, tók̲e gítko; *h. cattle*, múshmush, Mod. vúshmush; *h. owl, Bubo subarcticus*, múkash; *h. toad, frog*, naishlashlákgish gítko.

horse, wátch; *male h.*, lak̲í wátch; *possessed of a h.* or *horses*, watcháltko; *pacing, racking*, or *ambling h.*, wilítgish. Cf. colt, mare.

horseback, on; *to ride on h.*, wátchat or wátchatka hushō'tchna, wátchat or wátchtat tchî'kla, tchî'-kla; *to go and ride on h.*, hushátsa; *to sit on h.* or *on a mule*, tkálamna, du. luálamna, pl. lúilamna; *to ford a river on h.*, hashpánkua. Cf. ride, v.

horse-feed, wátcham háshpkish.

horse-hair, species of *Gordius:* ámpuam lák.

horse-race, hushénish; *to start, arrange a h.-r.*, hushínä-a.

horse-shoe, láshχish.

horse-sorrel, kĕnáwat.

hostile; *h. warrior*, shishókish.

hot, k̲élpoksh, lókuash; said of liquids, water, k̲éluash, lókuash; *to be, feel h.*, weather, body, water, fire, etc., k̲élpka, body, shuálka; *to be h.*, water only, lúkua; *it is h. weather*, páta; *h. season*, dry time of the year, páta; *to make h.*, as stones, húyuka; *to bathe in h. water*, k̲élua; *to be red h.*, tchúitchiga; kaltchuyúga, Mod. ktchuilóka; *red h.*, tchuitchúili.

Hot Creek, nom. pr. of a brook, with a Modoc settlement: Agáwesh; *native of H. C.*, Aká-ushkni.

Hot Springs, nom. pr. loc., Lúkuashti.

hour, our, aur; *early hours of day*, pä'ktgî; *late hours*, spunä'ksh, lítki.

house, tchī'sh; látchash, Mod. stinā'sh; *to build a h.*, látcha, Mod stiná-a; *in* or *into this h., lodge*, hí, i, i-i, híta; *out of the h., outdoors*, kaní; *winter-h.*, luldamaláksh; *log-h.*, cf. log; *outhouse*, látchash, Mod. stinā'sh; if a shed, máhiash; *h.-builder*, láldsish; *h.-snake*, gó-itak. Cf. lodge.

how, adv.; (1) *h.* (not interrog.), wak; *h. formed, shaped*, wákaptchi; *h. many, h. much*, tánk, tánni; (2) *h.* (interrog.), wak? wákgî? wákgisht? *h. then?* emphat., wákai? wákaitch? *h. many? h. much?* tánk? tánni?

however, -tak, taks, toks, tā'dsh.

howl, v. i., hä'ma, mbáwa, yá-a; *of beasts*, yéa, wóa; páklua, mbáwa; *h. continuously*, wókanka; *h. and cry in chorus*, yéka; *h*, said of the storm, yéwa.

howler, mbaubáwash; said of animals, etc.

huckleberry; cf. whortleberry.

huddle, v. t.; *h. into*, kpulí.

hug, v. t.; *h. and caress*, ldúkua, shuldákua. Cf. embrace, v.

hum, v. i., said of insects, hä'ma; mû'muma; *h. around*, nutúyamna; *to keep on humming*, hähä'tamna.

human; *h. being*, mák̲laks; psheutíwash; *h.-like*, mák̲laks-shítko.

humming-bird, píshash.

hump, kílχish.

humpback, kilχántko, lálamnatko; *to be a h.*, skúya; *to become humpbacked*, kílka.

hundred; *one h.*, té-unepni té-unep; tiná hundred; *two h.*, lápĕni té-unepni té-unep.

hung, *to be;* cf. hang, v. i.

hunger, tiä'mish; *to feel h.*, tiä'ma; *to satisfy h.*, shohóta, ä'-una.

hungry, tiä'mantko; *to be, feel h.*, tiä'ma; v. impers., panópka; *very h.*, vunékish; *to be very h.*, mû, ká-a tiä'ma.

hunt, v. t.; *h. up, follow up*, ká-iha, haítchna, kahiéwa; *for* somebody, kaihía; *h. in pursuit*, gasháktchna; *to reach through hunting*, penō'dsha; *h. down*, ká-iha, *for* somebody, kaihía; *h. after continually*, ká-ikanka; *to begin hunting for*, kayaktámpka; *to return from hunting*, káyaktka; *h. game*, gánkanka; *to go hunting*, wálaktcha; *to be on a hunting trip*, gankánktcha; *to go hunting on the water*, gánodsha; *h. bald eagles*, yauχălála; *h. elks*, vunáldsha.

hunt, s.; *to go on a h.*, cf. hunt, v.; *to return from the h.*, káyaktka.

hunter, *huntsman*, gankánkish; *h.'s pit*, pē'ntch.

Húpa Indian, nom. pr., Skatchpalíkni.

hurl, v. t., shíkna, puélχa; *h.* round, bulky things, shnikíwa; long obj., vutódshna; *h. away*, nutódshna, púedsha; *h. away* to a distance *while going*, nutólaktcha; *h. back, return by hurling*, puedshámpĕli; *h. at each other*, shû-û'ta; *repeatedly*, shútualsha.

hurriedly, kīl' kílank; pálak, Mod pélak; pálakak. Cf. haste.

hurry, v. i., *to be in a h., h. up*, kíla; k'líka, húdsha (and húdshna), du. túshtcha, pl. tínsha; *h. away*, húkansha, du. túshkansha, pl. tínχansha; *h. away again*, húkanshampĕle; *h. into again*, hulípĕli; *h. off* within sight of the one speaking, húdshna, du. túshtchna, pl. tínshna; *h. out of again*, huíχipĕle; húkampĕli, du. túshkampĕli, pl. tínkampĕli, *h. towards*, húka, pl. gáka; *h.! make hurry!* kíla gén' î! *to make* somebody *h. up*, hushû'ktgi; *hurried*, kíllitko.

hurt, v. t., shkálkĕla; *h. by beating*, shútka, utcháya; *h. by dislocation* of an organ, tchíshka; *h. by a shot*, shlín, pl. yúta; *to be hurt, h. oneself*, kálkĕla.

husband, híshuaksh; lakí; *to take for a h.*, hishuákshla, Mod. hishuatchχáshla; lákiala; *h.'s brother's wife*, said by wife, p'tchíkap; *h.'s sister*, said by his wife, pa-alámip; *elder* or *younger sister's h.*, p'tchû'kap; *h.'s younger sister's son* or *daughter*, said by aunt, p'gû'mχip; *wife's sister's h.*, said by h, p'tchíkap.

hush up, v. t., shá-ishi; *h. up!* kapkáblantaks! kapkapagínk î!

husk, tchílak; tchátchgalam, Mod. tchatchgálinks; *emptied*, ktchelólash.

husk, v. t., ktchelóla, lgúya; *husked ear*, ktchelóluish.

I.

I, pron. pers., nû, nî, or -n suffixed; *I myself*, nútak, nútoks; *I for myself*, nutagiánggin; *but I, just I, I however*, nútak, nútoks.

ice, wésh; *i-chunk*, wayálapsh; *floating cake of i.*, wayálapsh; *i.-covered*, wétko; *to be i.-covered*, éwa; *to form i., to turn into i.*, wayálpa, wén; *to slide, skate on i.*, wéshtat ulak'kánka; ulakluánsha.

icicle, wayálapsh; *to form icicles*, wayálpa

idea, húshkanksh.

identical; cf. same.

idle, to be, tchuyóma. Cf. inactive, lazy.

idler, yámpkash; tchuyómash.

if, conj; when conditional, hä', hä; *and if, but if*, hä' tchi, hä' tchúi, and abbr. hä'tch; when causal, -óga, -ok, -úga, -uk, suffix of the verbal causative; *whether, if*, in indirect questions, tamû', támudsh

ill, adv., kú-i; *to feel i.*, shunúyua, kú-i gî.

imbecile, ká-ikash, létalani; tchawíkatko.

immediately after, nánui.

immerse, v. t., ílktcha, kelá-una; *i. in water*, shnindúwa, ílktcha.

immortal, tchûshníni.

immovable, tchánshan.

impale, v. t., tálka.

impetuous, kíllitko, kílōsh; *to be i.*, kíla.

implement; expressed by the suffix -ótkish, contr. -ōtch, -ūtch, as in: *i. for fighting*, shellolótkish; *curing i.*, múluash, tchutĕnótkish. Cf. apparatus, instrument, tool.

impossible, to be, késhga.

impression; made by stamping with the *feet* or other long-shaped object, ktútēks; *round-shaped i.*, nutē'ks.

imprison, v. t., spúlhi, pl. ílhi; *to return from imprisoning*, spulhítka.

imprisonment; *place of i.*, spulī'ksh; for more than one person, ilígish; Chin. J., skúkum-house.

impure; said of water, kuyúmatko; *to become i.*, kuyúma. Cf. clear.

inaccessible, inan., kúidshi.

inactive, yámpkash; *to be i.*, yámpka, tchuyóma.

incandescent, tchuitchúili; *to be i.*, tchuítchiga; kaltchuyúga, Mod. ktchuilóka; *to make i.*, húyuka.

incantation, *fatal* or *not*, shuī'sh; *i started by the conjurer*, shuinótkish.

incensed, shawígatko; *to be* or *become i.*, shawíga, shitchákta, shitcháktna, kílua; *to be i.*, kíla.

incision, stî'klkish; *provided with incisions*, incised drawings, shumaluakítko. Cf. indentate, notch.

inclose, v. t., spúlhi, pl. ílhi; *i. by sewing* or *pasting over*, skéntana. Cf. put inside, under, put, v.

inclosure, *ground fenced in*, tpulígish, pl. of obj., ilígish; wákalak, dim. waklakága; Mod. ktchínksh, dim. ktchinkága. Cf. corral.

increase, v. i.; *i. in size, grow*, as animals, persons, t'shí'n; as plants, kédsha; *i. in strength*, said of waters, ámpuala; said of winds, shiwína.

indebted; *to be* or *become i.*, skíuta; *to be i.*, shkiúlka.

indebtedness, shkíulaksh, skéutish.

indeed, adv., tchátchui; -tak, -taksh, -toksh suffixed, and emphatic; *yes, i.!* ya! i-a! i-i! ē-ē! interrogatively: *i.? is that so?* i-i? ē-ē? Mod. hunámasht?

indentate, v. t., kték'hiehē, ktepéta, ktúiχi.

index-finger, spéluish, yúshχish; *to put forward the i.-f.*, yúshka, yúshakĕna, spélshna.

Indian, *man* or *woman*, máklaks; *Modoc I.*, Mō'dokni máklaks; *Indians and their families*, máklaksni; *I. band, people, tribe, chieftaincy*, máklaks; *the Klamath Lake Indians*, É-ukshikni máklaks

Indian village on *Lower Williamson River*, Yá-aga; also called É-ushtat.

indicate, v. t, shápa; *i. a guess* by proffering the hand or finger, shlín.

indicator of *day-time, time:* clock, dial, watch, sun, moon: shápash.

indigent, yuálkish, káwantko, kéliak tuá; *to be i.*, yuálka, kámpka. Cf. lack, v.

individual, *human*, nā'sh máklaks; máklaks.

indoors, prep., expressed by locative cases, as -i, -kshi, etc., and by verbal suffixes; wáshi, yuhiéna; referring to several, ginhiéna; *to stand i.*, tgíχuga, pl. líuχuga, líuna.

induce, v. t; *i. by tricks*, shnapémpema, Mod. shnepémpema.

inebriate, v. t.; *i. oneself*, lékanka; *to be inebriated*, léka. Cf. drunk.

infant, *suckling*, múksh, Mod shuéntch; dim. múkaga, Mod. shuentchága. Cf. baby.

infected, said of food, etc., kúi píluitko, píluitko, ndúpatko.

inferior, yántani, yánani, lĕmunákni, munatálkni; in the abstract or moral sense, shā'tptchi, kúidshi steínash; *to pass to the i. regions*, nû'lidsha. Cf. lower, nether.

inflamed, said of *eyes* only, spúkuatko.

inflorescence, lé-usham.

inform, v. t., shē'gsha, shapíya; *i., report to*, stílta, hishtálta; *i. fully*, shapiyúla, shegshéwa; *to start out for informing*, hashíwaktcha, stíltchna; *i.* or *teach*, hashiúga; *i. oneself*, vúla, vulánkia; *to go and i. oneself*, sháyuaktna; *to be informed of*, shayuákta; túmĕna; *well informed*, sháyuaksh, nánuktua sháyuaksh.

information, túměnash; *to carry, bring i.*, stillidánka, stíltchna; hashíwaktcha.

inhabit, v. t., tchía, pl. wá; tchiχóga, tchī'dsha, tchiwíχa, pl. wádshuga; *i. the same locality*, mépka.

inhabitant *of a place*, tchī'sh; *i. of that place, locality*, gitákni.

inhale, v. t., hóka, hókampěle; *i. breath with noise*, tinéga.

inherit, v., skäkī'shla.

inheritance, skékish.

inhume, v. t., kelá-una, vumí, p'nána, ílktcha vumíshtat; *i., bury a corpse*, élχa or ílχa, p'nána, Mod. vumí. Cf. bury, inter, v.

injure, v. t., shkálkěla, utcháya; *i. by wounding*, shútka. Cf. hit, hurt.

injury; *to inflict bodily i.*, shútka, utcháya, vud'híta.

inquire, v. t., vúla, vulánkia; *i. repeatedly*, vúlantana.

insane, tchawíkatko, lékish; *to be i.*, tchawíka, léka.

insect; *flying i.*, mā'nk; *crawling i.*, mû'lk, dim. mû'lkaga.

insert into, v. t., tulí, íkuga; *i. into an opening*, yankápshti; if a long obj., yántana; *i. into the perforated nose*, hushkáika.

inside; expressed by locative cases, by verbal suffixes, or by: ginhiéna, yuhiéna; í-ukak, iwína; *to be i., indoor*, ginhiéna; *to be i., within*, yuhiéna, iwínank gì; *staying i.*, inan., ginhienólatko; *to stand, to be i. of*, tgíχuga, pl. líuχuga, líuna; *i. ladder of winter-lodge*, wákish.

insist upon, v. t; *forcibly*, killétana; *i. by solicitation*, shakótka.

inspire, v. t.; cf. inhale.

instep *of foot*, pétcham nawálash.

instruct, v. t., hashiúga; *instructed in*, sháyuaksh.

instructor, hashiúgish.

instrument; expressed by the suffix -ótkish, contr. -ōtch, -ūtch; *small boring i.*, tuekótkish; *i. for measuring*, skilulχótkish; *part of an i.*, shute-ótkish. Cf article, implement.

intellect, húshkanksh

intellectual, tídshi, shepelpelátko.

intelligent, sháyuaksh tuá; nánuktua sháyuaksh, shepelpelátko.

intensely, ká-a, contr. ká; túm; mû, mú; tídsh; when connected with adj. and adverbs, suffix -ak, -hak.

intent; *to be i. upon*, háměni, shaná-uli.

inter, v. t., p'nána; kéla-una; élχa, vumí; *i. in* something, ílχuatchla; *i. simultaneously*, ilχóta. Cf. bury, v.

interdict, v. t., lewé-ula; cf. prohibit, v.

interdigital *membrane*, sheggatχátko.

interior, s.; *i. of the earth*, lěmúna; *coming from the i. of the earth*, lěmunákni, munatálkni; *in the i.*, iwína. Cf. inside, indoors.

interlocution; a sort of *sententious i.*, used by conjurers, shellolótkish.

intermediate *in age*, tatχĕlámni, Mod. tχálamni. Cf. middle.

intermingle, v. t., inan. obj., shû'kla, katchága.

interpret, v. t., lútatka, shnû'ntatka.

interpreter, lútatkish, more frequently d. lúldatkish; *to act as i.*, lútatka.

Interrogative particles: in direct questions: a? á? ha? há? tám? tamú? támudsh? in indirect questions: támudsh, tám.

intersect, v. t., shuelíta, shenók'la.

introduce, v. t., iwína, tulí; kshéwa. Cf. place, put, v.

invade, v. t., gátkta. Cf. attack, v.

invert, v t., népĕli.

invigorate, v. t.; *i. oneself*, shpótu.

invitation, tpéwash.

invite, v. t., shátma; tpéwa, shátĕla. Cf. call, v.

ípo, bulb of "*wild potato*," *Calochortus*, kä'sh; ípo, ípχa; *to gather ipos*, kä'shla.

irate, shawígatko, kílōsh; *to become* or *be i.*, shawíga, kílua; *to be i.*, kíla. Cf. angry, irritate, v.

iron, tchíkĕmen, wátiti; *tinned sheet-i.*, pokóti.

iron, v. t., latádsha, latádshl'χa.

irresistible, shkaíni

irrigated *land, meadow*, tchχashétko.

irritate, v. t., shnikálua; *to be* and *become irritated*, shitcháktа, kílua; *to be irritated*, tcháké̆la, kíla, shawíga, ndshíptchpa; *to become irritated at each other*, shitcháktna, hishtcháktа. Cf. angry.

island, áwaluash; ámpu wigáta; *little i.*, awalóga.

issue; *place of i.*, gekánkish, gutékuish; *door*, kaíshtish.

it, pron., cf. he; inan., hûn.

itch, s., tchímtash; *afflicted with i.*, tchimtátko.

itch, v. i., yúkiuka, Mod. yúktgi; *i. repeatedly*, kúpka.

its, pron. poss.; same as: his, q. v.

itself, pron.; same as himself, q. v.

ivy, kekammáměnïsh.

J.

jackass, limī'lam p'tî'shap, Mod. limī'lam t'shíshap.

Jack, Captain, nom. pr., of a famous Modoc chief, Kíntpuash; the Shasti Indians called him Kä'mpû.

jack o'lantern, héshla.

jail, skúkum-house; spulī'ksh; when intended for two or more persons, ilígish; *j. keeper*, í-alhish.

January; corresponds inaccurately to tχópo, in the instr. case: tχopówatka.

jar, póko; dim. pokuága.

jaw, *jawbone*, kákko.

jay, *j.-bird*, yúkiak; *blue-j.*, *Cyanura Stelleri frontalis*, tchχe-utchχé-ush.

jeer at, v. t., shuluákta, luaíχa; in the sense of *laughing at*, wétanta; *j. at repeatedly*, shuluáktcha.

jerk, v. t., *j. asunder*, long obj., pákta; *j. off*, pakága; to a distance, pakakóla; *to open by jerking*, pakeóla; *jerked beef*, pahátko múshmusham tchulē'ks.

jest, léshuatχash; *to amuse by jests*, shnándshma-a.

jester, *clown*, utüssusá-ash.

jewsharp, heshéměsh, shalállish, shû'shap.

join, v. t.; *j.*, *rejoin somebody*, gaptóga, gawína; *j. together*, inan obj., tulí; *to be joined to, in junction with*, shalatchguála; *j. one part into the other*, pitch put over, when said of arrows, shûlhípěli; no pitch put over, túlhipěli.

join, v. i.; *j. with others*, shalatchguála.

joiner, vulínish.

joint, *of limbs*, kólansh, nawálash; *knee-j.*, kólansh; *wrist-j.*, nawálash, népam nawálash.

joke, v. i., *j. about*, luaíχa, tálχea.

jokingly; *to talk j.*, tálχea, léshuatχash hémkanka.

journey, s.; *to be on a j.*, táměnû; géna, guhuáshka; *to return from a j.*, taměnótka.

joyful; cf. glad, rejoice.

judge, lakí; *to try* in the capacity of a *j.*, né-ulχa.

judgment, né-ulaksh.

jug, póko; *j. for boiling*, tchiláluash, Mod. tchilalótkish.

juice; *red j.*, vegetal, tchékeli; *to suck j. out of* stalks, etc., kmutchō'sha.

July, inaccurately corresponds to spéluish, in its instr. case: spéluishtka.

jump, v. i., *between*, hutámsχa; *j.* or *leap down*, mbû'tlχa; *j. down from*, shuhû'lulea; *to go and j. down from*, shuhululéna; *j. down upon the ground*, hútχi; *j. down over logs, obstructions*, shampatiaχiéa; *j. into distance*, hóyeka; *j.* or *leap high*, húyeka, pl tiníχi; *j. high while running*, huyéχedsha; *j.*, *make jumps* on *level* ground, Mod. mbutē'χe; *j. on one's feet*, huyéga; *j. on the throat, body*, tchlakága; *j. out of*, húkansha, with loc. case -tat; *j. out and run back*, húdshampěli; *j. out of again*, huíχipěle; *j. over* something, shuyaχiéga; *over an obstruction*, himputiaχiéa, Mod. mbutē'χe; *j. while running, going*, mbátchna; *j. through*, hólalχa; *j. up*, húta, hútkala; *j. up again*, hútkalpěli; *j. upon* something, holápka; *j. into*, and *j. up in the water*, húwa, d. túshua, pl. tínua, géwa; *j. out of the water*, as fish, vutchéwa.

June, corresponds inaccurately to the month tχópo; *in, during J.*, tχopówatka.

junction; shalatchguálash; *j. of a round organ* to the body, lawálash;

j. of hand to arm, foot to leg, nawálash; *j. of running waters*, né-ukish, shenō'tkatko.

Junction *of Sprague and Williamson Rivers*, nom. pr. loc., Tsänótanksh.

juniper-tree, *Juniperus occidentalis*, kä'lo.

just, adj.; no ex eq.: *right-minded*, taláni; *j., well intentioned*, talánishak hû'shkanksh gítko; tídsh hushkankátko.

just, adv.; in the sense of *only, but:* ak, -ak, hak, -hak, ta, -ta, -tak, taksh; *j. as, equally as, in the same manner as*, húmashtak, húmtsantka, wákaktoksh; *j here*, gî'tata, híta, hítok; *j. only, j. then*, -ak, -hak; cf. ak No. 2 (5); *j. now*, átutu, Mod. átu, átui, átui tû; *j. now* or *j. at that time*, at a.

justly, tála, tálaak.

just out, v. i., tápka.

K.

Kalapuya Indian, nom. pr., Mókai, Móke *or* M. máklaks.

kangaroo rat, ndí-ush.

keep, v. t.; *k. in a caché*, élχa, ílkshla; *k. on* or *in the ground*, inan. obj., ípka; *k. in one's company*, spû'nkanka; *k. entire*, Mod. shuálka; *in one's power*, ípka; *k. off, away from, prevent*, huáshka, inuhuáshka; *k. off* at a distance, vúta; *k. off repeatedly*, kä-ashtámna; *k. open*, as the mouth, hanuípka; *k., save*, as meat, tchilä'lχa; other objects, Mod. shuálka; *k. out of the way of*, shénuya; *k. secret*, aíshi; sha-íshian ípka; *k. watch over*, shualaliámpka; shláka, Mod. shléka; *k. within sight, k. an eye on*, wálχa.

keep on, v. i., *to continue;* expressed by the verbal suffixes -tamna, -anka, -kanka: *k. on grunting, humming*, hähä'tamna; *k. on handing over, giving*, shewantámna.

kělátch-berry, kelátch; *the bush* producing it, kělátcham; *to collect k.-berries*, kěládshla.

kernel *of fruits*, lō'k.

kettle, póko; tchiláluash, Mod. tchilalótkish; *to cook in a k., pot*, shutéshla.

key, Kl. hushakgiolótkish; Kl. and Mod. hushakiótkish.

kick, v. t., vudúka, pl. idúka; *k. repeatedly*, vudúpka, pl. idúpka; *k. down, downhill*, yilokuéla; *k. each other*, idúyua; *k. open*, ktiugiúla; *k. out*, ktíuga pétchtka, ktíuga; *for* somebody, ktiugía; *one who is kicked*, idúkatko.

kidnap, v. t., kshukátkal, spúntχa.

kidney, lélamiäksh; *k.-tallow*, tcháshlaksh.

kill, v. t.; generic, shíuga, pl. lúela, Mod. pl. lúela, shuénka, heshχä'ki; *k. with arrows, balls,* or other *missiles,* shlín, pl. yúta; *to come near killing with a missile,* shlí'kshga; *k.,* generally more than one obj., hushtchóka; *k. a few only,* hushtchō'k'huya; *k., shoot by means of,* shliúta; *k. by burning,* shnutchóka; *k by stabbing,* stúka; *in the water,* as fish, stúkua; *k. by stabbing repeatedly,* stúpka; *k. each other,* hishû'ka, hushtchóka; *k. each other by shooting,* híshlan; *k. for* somebody, shiúkala, shiukía, shiukíga; *object for killing,* luélkish; *killing-place,* luélkish; *to make a killing-place for* somebody, luelkslía.

killdeer, *Aigialitis vociferus,* tchúititi.

killer of animals, etc., luelólish.

kin, shá-amoks.

kind, s.; no ex. eq.: *one of the same k.,* húmtchi, gémtchi; *of different, other kinds,* wíktchish, wenníni; *some k.* or *sort of,* tuá; *some k. of a stranger,* wenníni tuá; *things of various* or *all kinds,* nánuktua.

kindle, v. t., shnátkalka; *k. a campfire,* shnúta, shnē'pka, shū'dsha; *k. by friction,* shlíkui. Cf. build, v.

kindred, shá-amoks.

kingfisher, *swift* or *belted, Ceryle alcyon,* tsántsan, dim. tsantsanáaga.

kinsman, shá-amoks.

kiss, v. t., kputchítchka; *k. each other,* shukptchítchka.

kitchen-greens, háshuash.

kitten, kittiága, Mod.

Klakamas Indian, nom. pr., Lakmä'skni, or L. máklaks.

Klamath Lake *country,* especially the portion bordering on northeast end of Upper K. L., É-ukshi; adj., *referring to the K. L. country,* É-ukshikni. *K. L. Indian,* nom. pr., É-ukshikni, abbr. É-ukskni, Ä'-uksni; with or without máklaks; *K. L., Lower,* nom. pr. loc., Aká-ushkni É-ush, Agáwesh; *K. L., Upper,* nom. pr. loc., É-ush.

Klamath Marsh, nom. pr. loc., É-ukshi; *Indian of K. M.,* or *a resident* there, É-ukshiwash.

K'múkamtch, nom. pr. of the principal *deity* of the Kl. and Modoc people, K'mukámtchiksh, usually abbr. K'múkamtch.

knead, v. t., katchága.

knee, kólansh; *k.-bone, k.-joint,* kólansh; *k.-pan,* shápash; *back of k.,* yówish; *k. of quadruped's hind leg,* yówish; *k. of quadruped's foreleg,* shúlpshaksh, Mod. shulápshkish; *to be on one's knees,* shulatchtílan tchélχa; cf lû'tchlχa; *to hold between one's knees,* kpátakanka.

kneel, v. i., shulatchtílan tchélχa; *k.* and *k. down,* ldíglχa, lútchlχa.

knife; *straight k.,* and *k.-blade,* wáti; *clasping, pocket-k.,* kóshapash; *k.* over two feet long, yuhanéash; *long k., long blade,* tě'kish; *k.-handle,* wátiam tulísh; *to cut with a k.,* ktákta, ktakióla, ktélχa, ktetéga.

knit, v. t., lédsha; *k. stockings*, shtéginshala.

knob, as *door-k.*, lákish.

knock, v. t., and i.; *k. with one's knuckles*, tká-ukua; *k. with a stick*, uká-ukua; *k.down, prostrate*, ktíulĕχa; *k. together*, one thing against another, shampō'sha. Cf. mbákla, mbúka.

knot *in a cord*, shlúkalaksh; *k. in a string* or *rope*, ukō'tlaksh; *k. in tree, plank*, púkualtish, Mod. póko; *k. in lumber-board*, pápksham lû'lp; *to tie a k.*, shlúkalaksh shúta, shlukálχa.

know, v. t., sháyuakta; *to recognize*, kúiχa; *not to k.*, ká-ikĕma; *to be undecided*, léwak sháyuakta, usually abbr. lä'wak, léwak; *to make known*, shápa, stílχa; *well-known*, nanukénam shayuáktish; *knowing* something, sháyuaksh.

knuckles *of hand*, shulápshkish tapíni, Mod.; *to knock, rap with one's k.*, tká-ukua.

Koháshti, nom. pr. loc., Skohuáshki, Koháshti.

Kúmbat Indian, nom. pr., living between the Lava Beds and Tule Lake, Kúmbatuash.

L.

lack, v. t.; *to stand in need of*, kámpka; sometimes rendered by: gayatgóla, shaná-uli; *lacking, deprived of*, kéliak.

lad, tcháki, dim tchakiága; tchíluish, dim. tchilluyága; hishuákga; ntchálkni. Cf. boy.

ladder, *movable*, gukĕnō'tkish; *immovable outside l. of large sweat-lodge*, shashtanulólash; *outside l. of a winter-lodge*, ga-ulúlkish; *inside l. of large sweat-lodge* or *winter-lodge*, wákish; *to descend a l.*, gû'tχa; *to ascend a l.*, gúka.

ladle, mídsho; *bullet-l.*, shulalótkish; *to melt in a l.*, shulála.

lady-bug, shnúshntōtch-gítko.

lagoon, é-ush, éwaga; tchíwish

lake; *fresh water l.*, é-ush; *small l.*, éwaga; *small standing water*, tchíwish; *to go towards a l.*, water, etc., túkua; *to be changed into a l.*, ä-ushéltkala.

lamb and *lambkin*, shī'pam lelédshi; *l.-cloud*, kitchkáni paíshkaga.

lame, kuánkatko; *to be l.*, kuánka.

lament, v. t., shuáktcha; *l. over a death*, luátpishla, yutátka, stû'tχishla; *l. silently*, kúki; *l. while biting the teeth*, kóka.

lamprey eel, káwe; *water, spring peopled with l eels*, káwam.

land, käíla; *section, piece of l.*, käíla; *section of l.*, né-utko; *ploughed, agricultural land*, käíla-shútesh, né-ush; hashuákish; *irrigated l.*, tchχashétko; *l. shaped roof-like*, wítlash.

land, v. i., kiupáta, sχapáta.

landslide, ákuash.

language, hémkanksh; wáltoks; *to understand a l.*, hémkanksh túměna.

lap, v. t., uláksha ulakshuláksha; *l., lap up*, hléka, hlékua, hlópa; *one who laps*, hlékōsh.

lapse; *after a short l.* of time, tánktak; *l. of one year* from one autumn to the next one, illólash Cf. elapse, time.

lard, p'lú.

large, múni, abbr. mû; *l. and high, tall*, atíni, abbr. áti; *so l., so great*, gét, tániani; *as l. in size*, tániani; *to be larger than*, winíχi, Mod. vúiχin; luíχi, kshúiχi; *l.-headed*, mû=nû'sh gítko. Cf. big, great.

largely, ká-a, apoc. ká; mû, túm; *not l.*, kínka, kínkak.

lark, *skylark, Eremophila cornuta*, skúle.

larynx, sχutkanū'tkish.

lasso, vutoknótkish; *to catch with the l.*, vutóka.

last, *in rank, age, order*, tapíni; *l., hindmost*, tapítni; *l. week*, súndē gíulank, nía súndē; *to be the l. of a series*, long-shaped subj., tamádsha; round-sh., lamádsha; *at l.*, mā'ntch=gítko, tchē'k, tchē'ksh, tché-etak; *at l. out there*, tchúk. Cf finally.

latch, *on door*, ktíukish.

late, adv.; *l. in the day*, lítki; *it is l. in the evening*, tinolóla, spunéga; *it is getting l.*, spunékla.

lately, adv., *recently*, nía; úna; tánkak; té-in, té-intaks nía.

laugh, v. i., wéta; *l. loudly*, ndéwa; *l. at, scoff*, shuluákta, luaíχa; wétanta; *l. at repeatedly*, shuluáktcha.

laughable, wetíshptchi.

laughter, wétish.

launderer and *laundress*, tetěmádshish, Mod. tétadshish.

lava *rock*, tchéltchlish; *l.* or *any hard rock*, laláwash; *composed of l.* or *hard rocks*, lalaúshaltko.

lavish, adj., *l. person*, nánuktuanta pépuadshnish.

lavish, v. t., kékanka; púedsha.

law, written or unwritten, né-ulaksh; *to apply the l.*, né-ulχa; *to violate laws*, né-ulaksh yekéwa.

lay, v. t.; *l. across*, kshét'lēka, pl. etlē'χi; ákua, ánkua; *l. down*, élχa; íla, espec. d. yála; round obj., líkla; sheet-like obj, nélχa, shlékla; threads, ropes, kmélχa; *l. down on the top of*, ksháwal, kshúiwal, pl. íwal, iwála; *l down*, long and anim. obj., kshíkla, pl. íkla; *l. down on the ground*, kshélχa, pl. élχa; lélka, nélχa, shlékla, shlélχa; *while going*, lélktcha, shlélktcha, etc.; *l. down within*, kshéla; *l. eggs*, nápal hlá a, knúkla; *l. one's head down upon*, eílaka; *l on, deposit upon*, íta, líkla, lídsχa, nékla, shlékla, pl pé-ula; *l. on in a heap*, shupělóka; *l. on the top of, over*, lídsχa, nédsχa, shlédsχa, ídsχa; *l. out, stretch out* on the ground, hushkálχa; *l. out, spread out equally* on both sides, shitchlótχa; *l. oneself down, legs drawn up*, etc., hishuálχa; *l. over to make hang*

down on the sides, shakátchuala; *l. together sheets of unequal size*, tapáta; *l. down underneath*, netíla; *l. upon, down upon*, íkla; líkla, lawála; nékla; *l. upon*, as blankets, earth, wáldsha; *l. upon oneself*, as pitch, paint, shī'dsha, shí-ita; *l. one upon another*, as sheets, shikantéla.

layer, s.; *in a l.*, expressed adverbially, shópa, sû'pĕn; *to be in a l., in layers*, shópa; *to lay down in layers*, shópalχa.

laziness, yámpkamptch.

lazy *person*, yámpkash; *to be l.*, yámpka.

lead, s., a metal, ngē'shalsh.

lead, v. t.; *l.* somebody *along*, spû'nshna, spúnktcha; *l. by hand*, as a child, spíamna; *l. back* or *home*, spunshámpĕle; *l. along* a person *in* somebody's *interest*, spunshipkía; *l. towards*, spúnshipka; *l., to drag*, as animals, boats, hishplámna; *l. to*, said of *footprints* only, kuéntchna.

leader, *commander*, lakí.

leaf, tápak; *l. of paper*, pípa.

lean, v. i, *on one's arm, elbow*, kíapka; *l. on both elbows*, shiktû'dshampka; *l. back on one's seat*, kshapáta, shuimpatámpka; *l. on a staff* while walking, standing, etc., shikámba, shémtchna; *to walk while leaning on*, shikútcha.

lean, adj., *meager*, skakáwash, shúishatko; *of l. appearance*, pá'hlaksh; papatkáwatko, tchmû'tch; *to look l.*, páhalka; *to be, become l.*, shû'isha.

leap, v. i.; *l. down*, hútχi, mbû'tlχa; *l. far out*, hóyeka; *l. high*, húyeka, pl. tiníχi; *l. into, down into*, hútχi; *l. while running*, huyéχedsha; *l. into the water*, húwa, pl. géwa; *l. over* something, shuyaχiéga; himputiaχiéa, Mod. mbutē'χe; *l. repeatedly, continually*, as frogs, skátkanka; *l. while running*, hutχídsha; *l. through*, hólalχa; *l., jump upon* something, holápka; *place for leaping*, shuyakē'kish. Cf. bounce, jump, skip, v.

leap, s.; *to take a long l.*, hóyeka; *a high l.*, húyeka, pl. tiníχi.

Leaping-Place, nom. pr. loc., Shuyakē'ksh.

learn, v. t., shayúga; *to be apprised of*, túmĕna; *to be learned, erudite*, pípa nánuk sháyuakta.

leather, pukéwish; *what is made of l.*, pukéwish; *small piece of l.*, pukewíga.

leave, v. t.; *l., abandon, give up*, kédsha, k'lewídshna, gû'shka; hushlíndsha, du. tushlíndsha, pl. tílindsha; *l. at home, in the lodge*, hushlíndsha; *l. a house, encampment, country*, guíkaka, guikáktcha, k'lewídsha; *l behind while going*, traveling, lélktcha, nélktcha, shlélktcha; kshélktcha, pl. élktcha; tulína; *l.* in the sense of *laying down*, cf. lay, v. t; *to be left over*, welína.

leave, v. i., generic, géna; *l., start off*, genála, gúikaka; *on a trip*, guhuáshka, guhuáshktcha; *l. the place habitually occupied*, géka, gékna, gékansha, gékanshna; *to start from* the same *again*, gekámpĕli, shû'k-

pĕli; *l. hurriedly*, húkansha, du túshkansha, pl. tínχansha; *l. hurriedly again*, hukanshámpĕli; *to have left, started*, genuála, genō'la; *to be in the act of leaving*, genála.

leech, stákpûnksh.

left, adj.; *l., l.-sided*, sk̲étish; *l.-handed*, shk̲étitko, shkäítitko, sk̲atiágitko.

leg, s., tchû'ksh, Mod. tchókash; pē'tch; *l. from hip to knee*, pû'shaklish; *l. below knee*, wakáluish; *calf of l.*, tchúlash; *bone of lower l.*, wakáluish; *foreleg*, lupítni pē'tch; *hindleg*, tapítni pē'tch; *provided with, having a l., legs*, pétchaltko; *having small legs*, petchákaltko; *to drag by the legs*, spukúga; *on a march*, spukúgatchna; *to draw up one's legs*, shuhatchχála; knû'klχa; *to hold between one's legs*, kpátakanka; *to hold the legs apart*, putchkánka; *to move the legs quickly*, putchkánka; *to place the legs under oneself*, shepatchtíla; *to put the legs apart*, hushpû'tχa, pútchka; *to put, stretch the legs out*, spúka; *apart*, skéka; *to sit with legs apart*, shkéktlεχia; *to throw one's l.* or *legs back* or *under*, shulatchtíla; *to walk on long legs*, tchikolálχa; *to walk on one l.*, kléna.

legal *practice, custom*, né-ulaksh. Cf. law.

legend, shashapkĕléash; *l.-teller*, shashapkĕlé-ish.

leggings; *pair of l.*, kailálapsh; *l. below knee*, shnáshniksh, mítash; *to put on one's l.*, kailaláp'li; *to take off one's l.*, kailalapóla.

legislate, v. i, né-ulχa; *l. for* somebody, ne-ulχía; *to commence to l.*, ne-ulakiéga.

legislature, netnō'lχish.

lend, v. t., vúlχa.

length; no ex. eq.: *at l.*, tché-etak, tchē'k, tchē'ksh; *to the l. of, as long as*, pánăni; *to measure by l.*, hishχĕlúlχa; *to make of the same l.*, hishχĕlúlχa.

lenticular, k̲ál k̲ali.

lest, conj, ámpka.

let, v. t., no ex. eq; *l. down*, élχa; unéga; *l. down on the ground*, ktélχa; *l. go, l. loose*, táshka, telína; *l. go, l. out of*, as out of jail, spúnka, spunkámpĕli; *l. go!* útch gît gí! *l. me alone!* gétak! Mod. telín'î ish! kánktak! *l. me fire!* hágga shlä'k! *l. see*, héshla; *l. perish by hunger*, hashtáwa.

letter, or *note*, pípa; *l. of the alphabet*, shúmaluash; *provided with alphabetic letters*, shumaluakítko.

level, taktákli, tatátli; patpátli, adv. pátpat; *l. but rugged*, tsu'htsú'hli; *slippery*, laklákli; tchlúχatko; *l., dry, barren ground*, knā't, Kl., cf. klā'dsh; *l, fertile ground*, gúihua; né-utko. Cf. even, flat, rough.

liar; *to be a l.*, k̲íya.

libellula, *dragon-fly*, kóktingsh; atíni kínsh.

liberal, welwél'hi. Cf. generous, lavish.

lichen, múkasham shnékash.

lick, v. t., *at* something, pélka, pélχatana; *l. up*, as food, water, ulákshа, ulakshuláksha.

lid, cf. cover, s.; *to close the l.*, ká-ishna, utátchkia, Mod. shlá-uki; *to remove the l.*, hutatchkiúla, kaishnúla.

lie, s., *untruth*, kî'sh.

lie, v. t.; *to tell a l.*, kíya.

lie, v. i.; generic, spúka, skû'lpka, skû'lχa, pl. lólumi, lulálχa; *l. in ambush*, shuílpka, hishuálχa, tchaggáya, pl. wiwámpka, liwála, liukáya; *to go and l. in ambush*, wílχa; *l. around, in a circle on the inside of*, líuχuga; *on the outside of*, liutíta; *l. on one's back*, taluálχan skû'lpka; *l. in bed* or *asleep*, spúka, ípka, skúlχa, skû'lpka, pl. lólumi, lulálχa; *l. below, under, underneath*, gintíla, utíla, lutíla, wintíla, netíla, pl. i-utíla; anim. subj., kshúsha, kshutíla, pl i-utíla; *l. bewitched*, shalχíta; *l. down, l. down on the ground*, spúka, skû'lχa, ípka; *l. down extended*, as one asleep, skû'lpka, pl. lólumi; *l. down curled up* or *leaning on elbows*, knû'klχa; *l. face downward in the water*, wínua; *l. by the fire*, kshéluya; *l. in, on*, or *upon*, inan., lúsha, úsha; *l. inside, on*, or *within*, mostly anim., kshíkla, pl. íkla; *l. inside, indoors*, or *on one side of*, pl. líuna; *l. in a file, series, ring, row*, pl. liútatka, líulχa, liukiámna; *l. on the ground*, cf. l. down; inan., lúsha, úsha, lbúka; *l. flat on the ground, back upward*, shuílpka, wímpka, pl. wiwámpka; *l. in a layer, heap, pile, stack*, shópa, shúpka; *l. on, upon, over, underneath, within*, kshúsha; kshíkla, pl. íkla; anim. and inan., ípka; *l. on one side* of the body, kiápka; *l. over, along*, inan., lúsha, úsha, lbúka; *l in the shadow*, same as l. below, q. v.; *l. in a secreted, hidden spot*, hishuálχa, pl. liwála; *l. sick*, ípka; *l. upon* something, skúlha; kshúsha, kshíkla, pl. íkla; *l. upon*, inan. lawála, náwal, shlékla; *l. upset, l. upside down*, round subj., laggáya; *l. in the timber, bushes, recesses*, tchaggáya, pl. liukáya, liwála; *l. in the water*, inan., ámpuala.

lieutenant, shû'ldshash lakí.

life, húkish, cf. steínash; *to come to l. again*, hokámpěle; wémpěle.

lift, v. t., *l. up, pick up*, coll., ítkal; long obj., uyéga; *l. up in the middle*, uyéga; *l. up* or *above* something, shuyéga; *l. up*, round or bulky obj., ldúkala; liwayéga, contr. luyéga, pl. pe-uyéga; *l. up again*, liwátkal; *l. up sidewise*, kíuněka; *l. one end* of something, liwayéga, contr. luyéga, pl. pe-uyéga; *l. into*, long obj., kshékuga, kshéla, pl. íkuga, yála; *l. off from the fire*, tchěleyéga; *l. over oneself*, kiuyéga; *l on the top of*, ktíwala, ktiwíχi; *l. with a fork*, kíutka; *to begin lifting*, liwayéga, pl. pe-uyéga.

ligament, mbúitch; *strong l.*, as in the neck, pílhap.

light, s.; *ray, beam of l.*, ktchálχish, stútish; *large-sized l., lamp, torch-*

light, shukĕlatchnótkish; *polar l.*, shnúya; *to radiate l.*, ktchálhua, ktchálχa; *to fish with a l.*, shlû'-tchua; *to travel about with a l.*, sklû'tchkanka, shukĕlátchitchna.

light, adj., *not dark*, in color adjectives: kétcha, -tkani; *l. in complexion*, pálpali; *l.-haired*, mukmúkli.

light, adj., *not heavy*, ké-uni; t'shákatko.

light, v. t., as a candle, shnátkalka; *to be lit up*, shnéka; *to be lit up above, far off*, shnekúpka.

lightly, *not heavily*, ké-una.

lightning, lúepalsh; *stroke of l.*, lĕmé-ish, lúepalsh; *l.-bug*, tchátchlai; a species of *l.-bug*, tchatchlaíptchi.

like, adj.; often expressed by appending shítko, -sitk, or by the adj. suffix: -ptchi, -mtchi; *l. this, these*, gémptchi, shúhankptchi; *l. that, those*, húmtchi, shúhankptchi; *to look l.*, télha. Cf. alike to.

like, v. t., shaná-uli, wítchna, wítchta; *l. as a friend*, stínta.

limb *of tree*, wē'k, ánku; *small l.*, wékaga; *l. of a coniferous tree*, pû'-shχam.

limit *for running*, etc., yúash; *to set up a l. for running*, yúashla.

limp, v. i., kuánka; *limping*, kuankátko.

limpid, yáliali, yálialtko, tsuktsúkli; *to become l.*, yáliala.

line, v. t.; *l., smear on*, ípka; íta; shí-ita; pitlíga, kiulíga, lalíga; ludsō'sha, shiáshka; *l. over*, as with *oil*, shutchō'sha; *l. on one's* or *another's body*, shí-usha, shí-ita; *l. on one's back*, shiálamna; *l. on one's face*, shiápka; *l. paint on oneself*, shutelóma; *habitually*, shutelomáshla.

line, s.; *row, file*, kímbaks, túnshish; *to make a long l. of*, shuínshna; *l. in hand*, shéktanksh; cf. file, gather, sit, stand, etc.; *angling l.*, shué-ush; *to fish with the l.*, shuéwa; *to go fishing with the l.*, shué-udsha; *to put the l. out*, as for the night, knéwa.

linger, v. i.; *lingering disease*, shílalsh; *to suffer from a lingering disease*, shíla; páhalka.

lining, shlánχoksh; *l. of clothing*, shlétilsh.

Link River, nom. pr. loc., Yulalóna; *the cascade of L. R.*, near Linkville, Tiwishχē'ni.

Linkville, nom. pr. of a town in Lake County, Oregon, Tiwishχē'-ni, Í-uauna, Yulalóna; *L. Indian*, nom. pr., Shuyakē'kshni.

lip, same as mouth, q. v; *person with lips hanging down*, hî'wäts; *to bite oneself in the l.*, shokótana. Cf. hare-lip.

listen, v. i., matchátka; stéyak'lakpa; to persons, matcháta; túměna; to noises, etc., matcháwa.

little, adj., kitchkáni, abbr. kítcha; ndshékani; often expressed by the dim. suffix -ága, -ak, -ka, -ga.

little, adv.; *l., a l.*, kínka, kítcha; *but l.*, adj. and adv., kínkak; *very l.*, adv temp., měník; *a l., not much*, wíka.

live, v. i., *to be alive*, tchía, gî; *l.*, *dwell*, tchía; *l. in a lodge, country*, látchashtat, käílatat tchía; *l. among others*, tchawína, pl. shúkla; *l. below, under*, or *in the shadow of*, kshutíla, pl. i-utíla; *l. in a* certain *medium*, as water, etc., tchía, pl. wá; *l. as neighbors*, in contiguous lodges, hashtaltělámpka; *l. with a person of the opposite sex*, mbushéala; *in concubinage*, heshtólχa; *l. with another party*, hashuákla; *l. together in the same camp, settlement*, tchípka; *to make l. together*, hushkiútanka, hushkiútka; *l.*, *dwell within, inside of, in* a place, tchía, tchiwíχa, tchiχóga, pl. tchía, wá, wádshuga; *one living with others*, ksheluikićtish; tchawínatko; *place to l. in*, tchī'sh; cf. lodge.

lively, tcheltchelátko; *to be l.*, tchéltchela.

liver, pála.

lizard, kía; species of, one foot in length, skótigsh; a species of *green l.*, tmókil.

lo! hággî! hé-í! pl. hággat!

load, s, *burden*, métkalsh; *to carry a l.*, métk'la; *to form a l.*, shû'pka; *l.-gauger*, shláyaksam wetkokótkish.

load, v. t., shi-ítna; *l. a canoe*, vû'nshtat íla, ilápka; *l. a gun, pistol, cannon*, íkuga, iwíχa; *l. transversely*, long obj., hekshátlěka, pl. etlē'χi; *l.*, as a wagon, íta; *to be loaded on a vehicle*, shû'pka.

loam, *loamy soil*, tíkēsh, Mod.

loan, v. t., vúlχa.

lobster, kúya

locate, v. t., íta; *l. inside*, kshéwa, pl. éwa, íwa; *l. inside, into, within*, long obj., kshékuga, kshéla, pl. or coll, íkuga; *l. within again*, íkuakpěli; *l. upon*, ílhi; *located underneath, further down*, yántani, yánani, yána=kaní.

location, cf. place, spot; *former l. of a lodge, house*, shlokópash; *of a sweat-lodge*, slû'mdamd=wásh.

lock, hushakiótkish; *l of a gun*, shliulólash.

lock, v. t., hushákia; *l. up*, spúlhi, pl. ílhi; *to return from locking up*, spulhítka; *l. oneself up* or *in*, hushpáli.

locksmith, lakî'sh=shúshatish.

lodge, s; generic: *place to dwell in*, tchī'sh; wā'sh; *Indian l.*, usually made from bent boughs, látchash, Mod. stinā'sh; *to build one*, látcha, Mod. stiná-a; *willow-framed l.*, Kl. stinā'sh; covered with rush-mats, sté-ulash; *little willow-l.*, Kl. stinā'ga; *in* or *to one's l., cabin* or *camp*, hí, hî', i; *in, into*, or *here in the l.*, híta; *assemblage of lodges*, tchī'sh; *brush-l.*, heshkatchkî'mish; *pine-brush l.*, kápka=stinā'sh, kápka=tchī'sh; *communal l. for dances*, kshíulakgish; *for councils*, né-ulakgish; *l.* covered with *mats of sedge-grass*, lótesh; small lodges being often called after the kind of mats covering them; *l. open at the top*, hashχámmish, Mod. hashχámnash; *l. where provisions are kept*, ípaksh; *pole-* or *skin-l.*, shû'klaksh; *small-*

est kind of l., kayáta; *to erect one*, kayátala; *inhabitant of a kayáta*, kátni; *summer-l.*, made of boards, uképĕlaksh; *to build one*, ug'hä'plχa; *winter-l.*, luldamaláksh; wā'sh; *cover of winter-l.*, kaíshtish; *to open it*, kaishnúla, Mod. shla-ukióla; *to close it*, ká-ishna, utátchkia, Mod. shla-ukípĕle; *l.-pole, l.-pillar*, wálash, stutílash; *hole scooped out for a l.*, wálkish; *to throw into the l.*, puélhi.

lodge, v. i., máklĕχa; tchía, tchiχóga, pl. wá, wádshuga; *l. with* somebody at night, shetólχa.

lofty, atíni, abbr. áti.

log, s., *felled* or *fallen tree*, hímpoks, ánku; *l.-house*, ánku-látchash, Mod. hímpoks-stinā'sh; *pitch-pine l.*, kátchna; *l.-cock*, wákwakinsh.

loin, *of man*, kóto; *l.-cloth*, kaílish.

lonely, *lonesome; to be l.*, shakamshía; *to be l. through fear*, shákamshinea.

long, adj., *l.-stretching*, atíni, abbr. áti; múni; *l. and tall*, atíni, abbr. áti; *l. and hollow-shaped*, vunshákaptchi; *l.-headed*, vultchíkish; *to be l. and slim*, said of animals, äkĕlä'kĕla; *as l. as, to the length of*, pánăni; when adv., páni; *l. conjurer's arrow*, hänä'sish Cf. long, adv.

long, adv., *for a l. time*, past and future, mā'ntch, mántchak; *so l. a time*, kánktak; *all day l.*, waítan; *l. since*, gáhak, û'na gîn; mā'ntch-gitko; *no longer*, ká-i pēn; *to talk for a l. time*, túm wáltka; *l. ago*, cf. ago.

long for, v. t., tiä'ma. Cf. desire.

look, v. i., télshna; shléa; *l. here!* hággi! hé-í! pl. hággat! *l. about, around*, telshámpka, kmáka, shatalkiámna; *l. about quickly*, tchéltchela; *l. at*, télhi, shléa; *l. at oneself*, hashuátana; *l. at again*, shlépĕle; *l. at who comes in*, lē'ltki; *l. at* from a distance, shlépopka, telshámpka; *l. at closely, observe*, shlépopka; *l. backward, behind oneself*, shetálpĕli; *l. down, downward*, yána télshna, shataltíla; *constantly*, shataltiltámna; *l. down on, upon*, télha, télhi, telō'li; *l. for, seek, search*, ká-iha, haítchna; *l. into a person's face*, talpátka: *closely*, talpákpka; *l. like, appear as*, télha; nē'pka; *one who looks alike*, haktchámptchi; gémptchi, hû'mtchi; cf. alike to; *l. on*, télha; *as a spectator*, ndshamá-a; *l. out for*, wálχa, haítchna, ká-iha; *l. out ahead, forward*, shataliáya; *l. out from* under a cover, etc., talpatkóla; *l. over, examine*, shuawína; *l. sad*, like one bereaved, shlámia, látka; *l. through a tube*, tálsχa; *l. up, upward, skyward*, tĕlíkualχa, p'laí télshna.

look, s.; *to have a l. at*, télshna; *to fix one's looks upon*, telshámpka; tuéktueka.

looking-glass, shétaluash.

lookout; *to be on the l.*, gayáya, kmáka, ká-iha, wá'hlta; *to return from the l.*, káyaktka.

loon, *Colymbus torquatus*, táplal.

loop, shlúkalaksh; *to make a l.*, shlúkalχa.

loose, ké-uni; shletanátko; *l. cover*, shlét'hîsh; *to get, become l.*, ndéushka; *to let l.*, táshka; *to put on l.*, shlétana.

loosely, ké-una; *fitting l.*, shletanátko; *to cover l.*, shlétana.

lord, lakí; *the Lord*, p'laíkni lakí, p'laitálkni lakí, p'laitálkni.

lose, v. t., long obj, shnikíta; *to be deprived of*, stanū'tchna; in Mod. also: stéwa; *l., waste*, shnekégi; *l. children by death*, said of father, tchákléχa, Mod. tchákěla; said of mother, k'lekála, pl. lepkléka; *l. from a set* or *from its place*, héshka; *l., as from a side-pocket*, shnekégi, shnindû'dshna; *l. at a game*, udúyua, when used passively; *l. part of what is staked* in a game, shatchátka; *l. all that is staked successively*, wátchpka; *l. flesh*, shúîsha; *to make l., deprive of*, stanū'tchna; *to be lost, stolen*, láki; *to be lost, astray*, inan., yó-ishi; *to be lost while straying*, anim., lúlamna, lókanka, lólalχa.

loss, s.; *to be at a l.*, lé wak sháyuakta, abbr. léwak, lä'wak.

Lost River, nom. pr., Kóke.

loud, adj.; cf. aloud.

lounge, v. i.; *l. about*, yámpka, tchuyóma.

lounger, yámpkash, tchuyómash.

louse, *head-l.*, kótash; *young l.*, gapneága.

love, s.; no ex. eq.: *to be in l. with*, shuánui; wítchta, wítchna; *to make l. to*, shuldákua.

love, v. t., anim. obj., stínta, shuánui; *l. a person of the opposite sex*, wítchta, wítchna; *l. each other*, hishtánta; *l. oneself*, hishtánta. Cf. like, v.

low, adj., said of lands, te'hltć'hli, teltélhi; *l., near the ground*, wigáni; *of l. stature*, wigáni; *of l. character*, kúidshi steínash; tchektchékli, tchákalsh, shā'tptchi; *l. plate, vase*, wíkamua; *l.-topped*, as moccasins, wí-uka stalégatko; *to speak l.-voiced*, láklakpka, léklekpka. Cf. lower.

lower, *nether*, yántani; *l. part of*, yántani; somebody, something *at the l. end, below*, yana=kaní, yánani; *l. jaw*, shúmam káko i-utíla; *native of a l. country, dweller on l. course of river*, yánakni; *to be at the l. end, extremity*, yumádsha.

lower, v. t., élχa, unéga.

lowland, te'hltć'hli käíla; *native, inhabitant of a l.*, yanákni.

luck, s.; *to have l.*, tínχa, tídsh tínχa.

lucky, i-átklish; tínχantko, tídsh tínχantko; *he, she is l.*, tídsh tínχa.

ludicrous, wetíshptchi.

lukewarm, lókuash; *to be l.*, lúkua.

lull, s.; *to take a l.*, kedshikóla.

lumber, pápkash; *what is made of l.*, as a wall, etc., pápkash; *l. dam*, páplish.

lump; *united in the same l.* or *bunch*, shantchaktántko, tchípkatko. Cf. bunch.

lunation, *lunar month*, shápash.

lungs, tushókash.

lurk, v. i.; *to watch while lying in ambush*, wálχa. Cf. ambush.

lynx, and *hide of l.*, shlóa.

M.

mad, lékatko; lékish; *to be m.*, léka.

madden, v. t., shnikálua; *maddened*, lékish.

magazine, especially *of provisions*, ípaksh; *subterranean m.*, ípaksh, vumí, vumísh, p'nánkuish.

maggot, mû'lk, dim. mû'lkaga.

magic, adj.; *m. song*, kiúksam shuī'sh; *m. song* of conjurer or of those initiated, shuī'sh; *m. help of the conjurer*, múluash; *to sing m. songs* uninterruptedly, shiunútna. Cf. tamánuash.

magpie, *Pica hudsonica*, wékwekash; another species, *Pica melanoleuca*, kä'tch.

maid, shiwága; teína, te-iniwá-ash; *old m.*, shíwamtch. Cf. girl.

mail, v. t., shnigóta, shnigō'tchna; éna; *the letter is mailed*, pípa gíudshna.

maize, *Indian corn; m.-ear* and *m.-grain*, íshalk, î'stak; *m.-stalk*, íshalkam, Mod. tkáp, káp.

make, v. t., *to produce, create*, shúta; *to begin to m.*, shuteyéga; *m. while traveling*, shutédshna; *m. come*, anim. obj., gínkanka; *m. go*, said of persons, éna, gínkanka, pl. of long-shaped obj., persons, ídsha; *m. fine by grinding*, etc., lulína; *m. 'hh*, hléka; *m. known*, shápa; *m learn, teach*, hashíuga; *m. motions*, shíktka, shiwína; cf. motion; *m. mountains, hills*, yaínala; *m. off*, húdsha, hûdshna; gúikaka, gû'shka; *m. peace*, shutánka; *m. one's way into*, gutéga.

maker, shúshatish; *heavenly m.*, cf. creator.

malaria, túshtushish.

male, adj.; *person of the m. sex*, híshuaksh, Mod. hishuátchχash; *m. animal*, lakí, dim. lákiaga; *m. person wielding power*, lakí; *m. descendant*, vúnak, wéash.

mallard duck, *Anas boschas*, wékash.

mallet, upatnótkish.

man, in the sense of *person*, máklaks; of *Indian person*, máklaks; in the sense of *male person*, híshuaksh, Mod. hishuátchχash; *adult m.*, híshuaksh, múni; *fighting m., young warrior*, híshuaksh; *young m. unmarried*, tchíluish, dim. tchilluyága; *m just married and not father yet*, skápukak; *married m. who has no children*, skápuksh; *married m. who has one child*, sgû'tch; *old m.*, k'mútchish, k'mutchátko, k'mutchéwatko, t'shíka, t'shika-ága, t'shíkaamtch; *fellow-m.*, máklaks=shítko.

manage, v. t., hashtaltámpka, shualaliámpka, né-ulχa.

manager, hashtaltampkátko, lakí.

mane, s., kä'm'tam kshéluish, kshéluish; wámĕlhuish, shuánshakluish; *lower end of m*, *withers*, wakáluish.

manger, hashpō'tkish.

maniac, tchawíkatko; *to be a m*, shawíga, tchawíka.

manifold, shantchaktántko.

manner; no ex. eq: *in this m.*, *in such a m.*, gá-asht; ná-asht, Mod. né-asht; gén géntch; húmasht; in making verbatim quotations, ke, ná-asht, Mod. kie, né-asht; *in which m.*, dem. and interr., wák, wákgi, wák gîsht; emphatic, wákai, wákaitch; *in the same m.*, *equally*, *likewise*, húmashtak, húmtsantka, wákaktoksh, shúhank=shítko; *in somebody's m.*, yálank, cf. íla; *in no m.*, káyak.

mantle, especially *skin-m.*, skútash; *to dress in* it, skúta, skutía, skû'tchala; *fur-skin m.*, kaíliulam skútash; *m. made of rabbit* or other *skins*, kaíliu; *sort of m.* made of *swamp-grasses*, túlalui; *m.*, *a kind of*, pä'ka. Cf. blanket.

manufacture, v. t., shúta; *m. for a purpose*, shutéla; *m. a blanket*, *coverlet*, etc., from patches, etc., skû'tchala; *m. a scoop-net*, witchólashla.

manufacturer, shúshatish.

many, túmi; *so m.*, kánk, kánktak, kánni, tánk, tánni; *too m.*, túmi (u prolonged); *how m.?* tánk? tánni? *not m.*, kinkáni, abbr. kínka; kínkak, tumiága; *m. months* or *years ago*, tánk, mā'ntch=gítko; *m. times*, túmĕní.

manzanita bush, pádshayam.

marble, ukă'sh.

march, v. i., generic: géna, támĕnû; *m. around* a lake, etc., géluantcha; *m.* or *follow behind*, gashákt-chna; *m.*, *travel in file*, hishkántchna, kíntchna; *m. on after a descent*, gélχalka; *m. out for warfare*, gutédsha Cf. go, proceed, set out, travel, v.

march, s., génuish, q. v.; *to be on a m*; támĕnû.

March, nom. pr.; tatχĕlámni, Mod. tχálamni, "*the middle finger*," corresponds inaccurately to our month of March.

mare, ndshílo wátch, *or* ndshílo; *m.-colt*, ndshíluaga wátch; *mare's foal*, wátch lalá-a. Cf. horse.

mark, shúmaluash; *to provide with marks*, *dots*, shúmalua; *provided with distinguishing marks*, shumaluakítko; *writing m.*, shúmaluash; *m. to shoot at*, we-uχálkish. Cf. dot, v. and s.

mark, v. t, shúmalua; *m. the face with dots of paint*, shátuaχa.

markmanship; *to try m.*, shlókla.

marriage, shumpséalsh; *related by m.*, shumalgáltko.

marrow, stúpash; lō'k.

marry, v. t.; said of both sexes, mbushéala, shumpséala; *m. the same* person *again*, mbushéalpĕli; *to be married*, *to be in the married state*, mbushéala; *m.*, said of *men* only, shnawédshla, Mod. shnawedsháshla *and* shnawedshála; we-

wánuishla; *m.*, of *females* only, lá-kiala; hishuákshla, Kl. hishuatch-χáshla; *m.* in the sense of *to unite a couple in wedlock*, shnumpshéala; *married man*, híshuaksh, mbushé-altko; *married female*, shnáwedsh, pl. wéwanuish; *woman recently married, young wife*, te-iniwá-ash; *married to*, mbúshni, mbushéaltko; *married man* or *woman*, shumshea-lĕmántko. Cf. man.

marsh, tchχashétko; híuhiush.

marshy, hiuhíwatko; *m. tract of land*, slúitch, tchχashétko; *m., soft ground*, híuhiush.

marten; *pine-m., sable, Mustela americana*, pē'p, archaic term: skē'l; "*Old Marten*," nom. pr. of a mythic animal, Skélamtch; species of *black m.*, walχátchaga; *dressed in the skin of this m.*, walχátchkatko.

martingale, lkáshkish.

mash, v. t; *m. fine* by means of a *pestle, stone*, gáma, stápka; *m. fine upon the mealing stone*, lematchátka yulalóna; péksha; *m. up*, as grains in a *mortar*, ndshápka, tatchápka; *m., break, dash*, ndshápka; *m., crush*, skúya; *m. with a piece of wood*, ndáka; *m., crush*, hiétala; *m., mangle*, yadshápka; *m up with* something else, *to mix up*, stéwa; *m. up*, long obj., ukéwa.

mass up, v. i., líwa; shukû'lki, shiū'lagia; *to be massed up*, líwa, líupka. Cf. assemble, gather, v. i.

master, lakí; *of a slave*, ptchíwip.

masticate, v. t., cf. chew, v.

mat, shlá-ish; *coarse bulrush* or *tule m.* for covering lodges, etc., láptak, Kl. shlá-ish; má-i shlá-ish, abbr. má-i; *m. to cover lodges*, shlét'hîsh; *m. of bulrush, tule m.*, stápsh, sté-ulash; *m. of sedge-grass*, lótesh; (small lodges are called like the mats covering them); *fur-skin m.*, kaíliu.

match, as in English; *m.-box*, shlikuyótkish; *rough surface to strike matches on*, shlikuyótkish; *to strike a m.*, shlíkui.

matter; no ex. eq.: *what is the m.?* wák lish?

mature, v. i., nóka; *to let m.*, shníkanua.

matutinal, unā'kni.

maw, nkásh; shuídshash.

May; expressed inaccurately by the instr. case káptchatka, of káptcha, q. v.

may be, wakíanhua. Cf. chance, perhaps.

me and *to me*, nísh, abbr. ish, î'sh.

meadow, saíga, d. saikága; *wet m.*, slúitch, tchχashétko.

meager, shúishatko; pá'hlaksh, papatkáwatko, skakáwash; *to look m.*, páhalka; *to become m.*, shúîsha. Cf. lean.

meal, pásh; *to have a m*, pashúta, vúta, pán, páka, pá-ula. Cf. consume, eat, v.

mealing stone, lĕmátch; with a deeper hollow, tánua; the *small m. s.* used upon the larger one, shílaklkish, pē'ksh.

mean, *of low character*, pápalish,

shā't, shā'tptchi, kúidshi steínash, tchektchékli; *m. person*, tchákalsh.

meander, v. i.; *to proceed in a meandering line*, kinuína; *to move, fly in a meandering line*, kakídsha.

measles, gútχaksh; *eruption caused by m.*, tchímtash; *to be ill with the m.*, gû'tkga.

measure, v. t., *by length*, hishχĕlúlχa; *instrument for measuring*, measuring stick, skilulχótkish.

meat, tchúlēksh.

medicament, yá-uks.

medicine, *drug*, yá-uks; "*medicine-man*," kíuks, cf. conjurer; "*medicine-song*," shuī'sh; yá-uks; *to give, prescribe m.*, yá-uka.

meet, v. t.; *m. accidentally*, gáwal; *m. at one's home*, gelídanka, gelidánktcha; *m.*, both parties *coming towards each other*, hushtánka; *m. from opposite directions*, hushtánka, Mod. shútanka; *m. as friends*, gelídanka; *m. in a friendly* or *hostile intention*, gáldshui, galdsháwia; *m. with others*, shléa, shukû'lki, shalatchguála; *m. by arrangement*, at a rendezvous, shakemáwa; *m. again*, a second time, gawína, shlé-ipĕle; *m. in council*, shútanktpa; *m. while running*, hupákléχa; *to go to m. secretly*, hushútanka.

meet, v. i., *assemble*, shukû'lki; in larger numbers, líwa, liúpka; *m. again*, shukû'lkipĕle.

meeting, shukû'lkish; *m.-place*, shiû'lkish, shulû'lkish; *m.-place* for *councils, debates*, waltkótkish.

melody, shuī'sh.

melt, v. t., shnatcháka; *m.*, as lead, tallow, stílχa; *m. in a pan, ladle*, shulála.

melt, v. i.; *m.* as ice, snow, tchúya, Kl tchutchéya; *to commence to m.*, tchutcheyéga; *m by fire, heat*, natcháka; *m. off at the bottom* of cooking utensils, natsagiúla.

memory, húshkanksh, in Mod. also: kóχpash.

menace, v. t., húishipĕle.

mend, v. t., *to patch*, nákia; *patch for mending*, nákish.

menstruate, v. i., yulína; múka; *m. for the first time*, stúpui.

menstruation, *first*, stúpuish, pílpil.

mental faculty, húshkanksh, in Mod. also: kóχpash.

merchant, shéshatuish.

mercurial, tcheltchelátko.

merely, adv., ak, -ak, hak, -hak; tála, abbr. ta, -ta; when referring to the verb of the sentence, píla. Cf. ak No 2 (1) and (4), *but, just*, adv.

meridian-line; *to be in the m.-l.*, said of the sun, shewátχa; *to have passed the m.-l.*, shewatχúla.

merry; cf. glad, rejoice, v.

message, stíltish; if containing an order, né-ulaksh, tpéwash; *to convey a m. to*, stíltpa, stíltchna, stílshampĕli.

messenger, stílkakuish; *to announce in the quality of a m.*, stíltchka, stíltchna.

metal, tchíkĕmen; in Mod. also wátiti.
meteor, ktchū'l.
mew, v. i., hä'ma, Mod. méwa.
Mexican, nom. pr., Spániōlkni.
mid-afternoon; *it is m.-a.*, gaulō'la.
midday; cf. noon.
middle, adj. and s., tχálamni; *standing, being in the m.*, tátχĕlamni, Mod. tχálamni; *being halfways*, tχálampani; *m. finger*, tatχĕlámni, Mod. tχálamni. Cf. midst.
midnight, and *at m.*, pshín tátχĕlam.
midriff, gínkiamnish.
midst; *in the m.*, adv., í-ukak; *halfways*, adj. and adv., tχálampani, Kl and Mod.; *in the m. of*, when on same level, tχálam, Kl. tátχĕlam, prep. and postp.; often expressed by verbal suffixes, as -sχa; *through the m. of*, tχálamtana; *being, standing*, etc., *in the m.*, tχálamni, Kl. tátχĕlamni.
midwife, and *to be a m.*, petíla.
might, s., litchlítchli, k̲íllitko.
mighty, litchlítchli, k̲íllitko; múni.
migrate, v. i., with family or single, médsha, shemáshla; *m. to the former place*, medshámpĕli.
milk, édshash.
mill; *grist-m.*, gáma=pála-ash, gamō'tkish; *coffee-m.*, gamō'tkish.
milt, *spleen*, mpátash.
mind, s., húshkanksh, Kl. and Mod., kóχpash, Mod.; sometimes rendered by *heart*, steínash; *in his, her m.*, huní.
mind, v t., *to think of*, húshkanka; *never m.!* û'tch!
mine, pron. poss.; cf. my.
mine, s., *m.-shaft*, ibutókatko; *m.-tunnel, gallery*, stú.
mine, v. t., käíla shúta; yépa, Mod. ibéna.
miner, käíla=shúshatish; *to be a m.*, käíla shúta.
mingle, v. t; said of solids, katchága; *m., mix with*, solids and liquids, stéwa, kéwa; *m.*, objects differing in quality, shû'kla. Cf. mix, v.
mink, *Putorius vison*, klípa.
minnow, fish of genus *Phoxinus*, kótaksh.
mire, v. i., tupéna.
mirror, shétaluash.
miry, tupéshti; *to be m.*, tupéna.
mischievous, k̲ú-idshi steínash, k̲úidshi; tchákalsh, létalani. Cf bad.
mischievously, k̲úi.
miserable, *in distress*, yanhuáni, yuálkish; *good for nothing*, k̲úidshi.
misrepresent, v t., atchíga; shéwala, shikíta.
miss, v. t., gayatgóla; *m. the aim*, k̲aí'hha, shak̲íha; *m. the mark in direction*, yútlanshna; *m. each other*, shak̲íha; *m. through absence* or *disappearance of*, sálakia, galála.
misshaped, k̲úidshi.
mist, lúash; *m.-like, having the appearance of m.*, lúashptchi; *to be clad, covered with m.*, temóla; *to produce, make m. at will*, lúmalχa.
mistletoe, néwal.

mistress *of slave*, ptchíwip.
misty; *it is m.*, lúa.
mitten, népesh.
mix, v. t.; *m. up*, solids, katchága; *m. in*, as into liquids, kéwa, kituíni; *m. with*, *m. up*, solids and liquids, stéwa; with water, stéwa; *m. together*, obj. differing among themselves, shû'kla; *to be mixed with others*, anim., tchawína, pl. shû'kla; *person of mixed blood*, tχálamni máklaks. Cf. mingle
mixture, shúkalsh.
moan, v. i., shayála.
moccasin, wákshna; *to put on*, *wear moccasins*, wákshna.
mocking-bird, yúkiak.
Modoc, adj. and s.; *M. country*, at southern and southeastern end of M. Lake, Mō'dokisham käíla, Móatak; *M. Indian*, Mō'dokni, Mō'dokish, with or without máklaks (in Pit River language, Lutuámi ish); *M. Lake*, also called *Rhett Lake*, *Tule Lake*, nom. pr. loc.; Mō'dokni É-ush, Móatak, Máyaltko É-ush, Tulík (in Pit R., Lutuámi); *M. Point*, nom. pr. of a promontory, Mō'dok Point, Shuyakē'kish; *Indians at M. P.*, Shuyakē'kshni.
moiety, *one half of*, tatχĕlampáni, Mod. tχálampani; *making up one m.*, tatχĕlampánkani, ná-igshtani, Mod. tχalampánkani, nā'gshtani.
moisten, v t., shmúkalta, shmukátana.
Mólale Indian, nom. pr, Kúikni máklaks, Kúikni.
molar tooth, káko.
mold; *bullet m.*, ngē'sh= *or* sháwalsh=shute-ótkish.
mole, käíla=shúshatish; shtoshtótish, cf. népĕli; munána tatámnuish; *m.-hill*, stúish; species of *m.* with long proboscis, súisi; another, mû'nk, Mod. mû-úe.
moment; *at the present m.*, at, átu, átutu, átui tû, Mod. átui. Cf. time.
Monday, súndē=giúla.
money, in coin or notes, tála; *silver m.*, pálpali tála, pálpali tchíkĕmen; *gold m.*, käkä'kli tála; *m. owed*, ské-utish; *provided with m.*, *moneyed*, tálaltko; *m.-bag*, tálalam wákoksh; *to borrow m.* and *to loan m.*, tála vúlχa; *to owe m.*, tála skíuta, skiúlka. Cf. coin, pay, v., silver.
monkey, níggalam shá-amoksh.
month; *lunar m.* and *m.* of our calendar, shápash.
moon, shápash; considered as a *changeable body*, ukaúkōsh; *it is new m.*, shápash k'leká; *it is half m.*, shápash shukuáshka. Cf. crescent
morals, sense of right and wrong, steínash.
morass, híuhiush.
more, adv.; comparatives of adjectives and adverbs are, though in a few connections only, formed by -ak, -hak, cf. ak No. 2 (3), shkaíni, winíχi; *once m.*, pē'n; *no m.*, káitata, ká-i pē'n, gétak; *no m.!* excl., at gétak! Mod. kánktak! tánktak! *a little m.*, múak.
moreover, tchkásh; tchî'sh.

moribund; *to be m*, k̲'lekála, k̲'lekápkashtala telshámpka

morning, *time of dawn*, pä'ktgî; *early in the m.*, unā'k; úna; *in the m.*, mbúshant; *on the early m. of next day*, mbû'shanak; *on the next m.*, mbû'shant.

morsel, tchĕléχish, tchĕletéyewish.

mortar, gámkish; *stone-m.*, tánua.

moss, s.; *yellow tree-m.*, *Evernia vulpina*, shué-usham; species of *tree-m.*, kál; *rock-m.*, ktáyam skútash. Cf. lichen.

moth; species of *nocturnal m.* or *butterfly*, lgû'm=ldáklish, Mod. lgû'm=loliégish; other species: húntish, k̲épk̲ap. Cf. butterfly.

mother, p'gíshap; *m. whose children are all alive*, skúksap; *deceased m.*, p'gish=lúlsh; *m. of an infant just deceased*, k̲'lekála; *m. who lost two* or *more children* by death, lápk̲lēksh; *motherless*, p'gish=lúlatko; *to become a m.*, nkā'kgi, wē'kala; *mother's brother*, p'lukû'tchip, said by nephew and niece; *mother's sister*, said by nephew or niece, p'shákip; *mother's elder brother's wife*, p'gû'mχip, said by nephew or niece; *mother's younger brother's child*, said by male cousin, p'tchû'kap; *related as m. to daughter*, shepiáltko.

mother-in-law, said by husband of daughter, kóshpaksh; said by son's wife, p'tû'tχap.

mother-of-pearl, *shell of*, ktchák, láktash; *m.-o.-p. ornament*, láktash; *m.-o.-p. cut into oval ornaments*, wákash; *two* or *several oblong ornaments of m.-o.-p.* tied around neck, shepukágatko.

motion; no ex. eq.: *to be in m.*, said of a load, etc, shû'ptchna; *to make motions, stir about*, shíktka, shiwína; *to make a circular m.*, léna; *to put in tremulous m.*, ulä-ikánka. Cf. hit, v.

motionless, tchánshan.

mouldder, v. i., shlék̲a.

mouldy, shléχatko; *to be, become m.*, lelä'ma; *to become m.*, shlék̲a.

mound *of earth; to make a m*, spûktchámpka.

mount, v. t. and i.; cf. ascend, v.

mountain, yaína, dim. yaina-ága; *among the mountains*, ī'wa, í-ukak; *m.-mahogany*, yúkmalam; *m.-ridge, -range*, yaína; witchkátko; *m.-sheep*, wíesh, Mod. k̲ó-il; *to create mountains*, yaínala; *to rise in the mountains*, as streams, tiunóla; *to stand, be on a m.*, cf. eminence.

Mount Pitt, nom. pr. loc., M'laiksíni Yaína.

Mount Shasta, nom. pr. loc., Mĕlaíkshi; Shastχē'nini Yaína.

mourn, v. t., líla; *m.* somebody's *death*, luátpishla; *to weep, cry in mourning*, stû'tχishla, k̲áyaiha

mourner; *to be a m.*, líla; *to weep as a m.*, k̲áyaiha, luátpishla; *cry of a m.*, luáltpishlalsh.

mournful, yuyálkish, yuyálkishptchi; *to look m.*, shlámia, látka.

mouse; generic for other smallest quadrupeds also: mû'nk; a species, long-tailed, kĕláyua; a smaller

one, k'läyuága; species of *forest* or *field-m.*, múkuaga, dim. múkukaga; *m.-hawk*, tsî'ktu. Cf. mole.

moustache, mputchláluish, smō'k; *wearing a m.*, shmókaltko.

mouth, shû'm; *m. of running waters*, shû'm, shumálkish; *to blow out from m.*, witχnóla; *to hang down from the m.*, lχet'knúla; *to pass from one end of m to the other*, shalalalína; *to put into, have,* or *roll in the m.* an obj. *protruding* from it, kpíamna; *not protruding* from it, shikpualkána; *to revolve within the m.*, kpúyumna; *to see* somebody *removing from his m., spitting out*, tilutaknúla; *to see* somebody *putting food in his m.*, tilótakna; *to squirt from the m.*, kpútchna.

move, v. t.; *m.* or *push, to give a push to*, ktíuga; *m. the feet quickly*, spúkanka, putchkánka; *m the fingers into, around, over*, kiákuga, Mod. kianéga; *m. forward*, round obj., lō'tkala; *m.* round or bulky obj. *lifted up at one end*, liwakánka; *m. on*, as a table in a room, shálashla; *m. the tongue in and out* for mockery, shepálua; *m. towards* an object resting *on the ground*, shitchálshui.

move, v. i.; generic: géna; *m. in any direction*, inan., pítkala; *m. about, stir*, shíktka, shiwína; if said of a plurality of animals, wá; *m. about, be wafted about*, lúdshna; *m. along while leaning on a stick*, etc., shémtcha; *m. away from place of residence*, médsha; *to the former place again*, medshámpěli; *m. in a circle, m. around*, gakī'ma, léna, niulgī'dsha, talkídsha; cf. whirl, v. t. and i.; *to be moved off by circular motion*, lěmewílχa; *m. like a clock pendulum*, nutókakua, vutókakua; *m. downwards*, nû'lidsha; *m.* or *flit into distance*, nû'dsha, nû'dshna, nû'lidsha; *m. forth and back*, yulalóna; cf. swing, v.; *m. forward in a crouching position*, ktchítcha, shawaltánka; *m. on*, géna, léna; inan., pítkala; *m. along* an obj. *while picking at it*, piupiútana; *m. slowly toward*, gánta; *m.* slowly *up*, as clouds, spítkala; *m. through the air*, shuwálχa, shuwálktcha, húntchna; cf. flit, v.; projectiles, missiles, yúdshna; *m. upwards*, ga-úla; *m. in winding, meandering lines*, kakídsha, kinuína; *to see moving*, tilō'dsha; *moved away, removed*, lē'ntko.

mow, v. t., mulína, Mod. mû'shka. Cf. scythe.

much, adj., túmi, túm; *so m.*, tánk, tánni; kánk, kánni; *too m.*, túmi (u prolonged); *how m.?* tánk? tánni? *not m., not many, a little*, kínka, tánkak, tumiága, wíka; cf. few.

much, adv., ká-a, mû, túm; when indicating gradation, -ak, -hak; in the sense of: *by far, a great deal*, atí; *so m., that m.*, tánk, kánk, kánktak, ka, ga; *too m.*, túm tchátchui.

mucus, shnī'χsh, Mod. shnē'χash; *to remove the m.*, shnī'χa.

mud, käíla; pō'ks, túpesh; *full of*

m., tupéshti; *m.-house* or *winter lodge*, lûldamaláksh; *to erect a m.-lodge*, luldemálχa; *m.-puddle*, mû'l-mulatko; *to haul m., dirt*, käílala.

muddy, kuyúmatko; tupéshti; *m. water* or *ground*, kuyúmash; *m. place*, túpesh; *to be* or *become m.*, kuyúma; *to be m.*, tupéna.

mud-hen; cf. coot

mug, pokuága.

mule, limī'l; *m.-deer*, *Cervus macrotis*, pak̲ólesh.

multicolored; *to be m.*, ktchálui; *m.*, as the result of selection made, hushkalχanátko.

murder, v. t., shíuga, pl. hushtchóka, lúela, Mod. pl. lúela, shuénka, heshχä'ki; *m. each other*, hushtchóka; *m. a few only*, hushtchō'k-'huya. Cf. kill, slay.

murky, said of sky, etc., tiptípli, limlímli.

murmur, v i., hä'ma, pélpela.

muscle, *m. of body*, tchúlēksh; cf. kmítik; *mollusk*, klē'dshu; *m.-shell*, klē'dshuam wákoksh.

mushroom, species of, lĕmē'sham.

music, heshémûtkish.

musquito, tchínäksh; *m.-hawk*, cf. dragon-fly.

musty, shlék̲atko, ndúpatko, k̲úi piluítko, piluítko; *to be m.*, ndópa; *to be* or *become m.*, shlék̲a.

my and mine, gé-u; *belonging to me alone*, gé-u tála; *my own*, gé-utak, gé-utoks; *my wife*, gé-u snáwedsh.

myself, nútak; *I for m.*, ni gíank, contr. nink; nutagiánggi.

myth, *mythologic fiction*, shashapkĕlé-ash; *m.-teller*, shashapkĕlé-ish.

N.

nail, sákta; *of iron* or other *metal*, tchíkĕmen; *finger-*, *toe-n.*, shtē'ksh.

nail down, v. t., mpátia tchikĕminátka.

naked, k̲éliak shulótish; péniak k̲ō'k̲s, péniak.

name; *proper n.*, shéshash; *to give a n.*, *call by n.*, shésha, shéshash élχa; élχa, d. ä'-alχa; *to call oneself by n.*, *to give a n. to oneself*, sheálχa; *having n.*, *by the n. of*, *so-called*, *thus named*, ná-asht shéshatko, Mod néasht shéshatko, or simply shéshatko, shéshash.

name, v. t., shésha, shéshash élχa, élχa; *named*, shéshatko.

nap, túidsh; *to take a n.*, túidsha.

narcotic; *n. part of wild hemp*, shlē'dsh; another kind of *n. vegetal product*, kúlχamsh.

narrate, v. t., *stories*, *myths*, shashapkĕlía.

narrative, shashapkĕlé-ash.

narrator, shashapkĕlé-ish.

narrow, kítcha kínkutko.

native, adj.; *my n. land*, gé-u käíla.

native, s.; *n. of that place*, gitákni; *n. of a distant place*, túkni, tû'shni;

n. of a lowland, yánakni; *n. of an upland*, p'laíkni. In tribal names, *n.* is expressed by the suffixes -kni, -wash appended to local names: *n. of Rogue River Valley*, Wálamskni, Wálamswash.

Natural Bridge, nom. pr. loc., Slánkōsh, Tchussníni Slánkosh, Tilhuántko.

navel, tóksh yántant, tóksh.

near, adv., wíka; *n. by*, gî'ta, húya, wigátan; *n. home, camp*, íwag; *n. the ground, soil*, wíka; *nearest to*, gínatani; the adv. and prep. *n.* is often expressed by verbal suffixes: *to be n., about*, tkálamna, du. luálamna, pl. lúilamna; *to come n.*, gakiámna; *to be* or *stand n.*, and *n. the water*, talíga; cf. around.

neat, *clean*, tsuktsúkli.

neck of persons and animals, nī'sh; *to place, tie around one's n.*, shaukága; *to wear on n.*, shepukága; *tied around n.*, shepukágatko.

necklace, yámnash, î'mnaks; *n. of shells*, shnawā'kish; *n.*, usually of *colored* beads, shankákash; *n. of bird-claws*, tsî'ksam shtē'ksh; *to put on, wear a n. of shells*, shnawā'ka; *to wear a n. of birds' bills*, shúmalua. Cf. neckwear.

necktie, sálkakish.

neckwear, yámnash, î'mnaks, shankákash; *to manufacture n.*, yámnashla; *n. of shells*, shnawā'kish; *to put on a n. of shells*, shnawā'ka; *wearing n.*, shnawákitko; *to use bird-bills as n.*, shúmalua; *to have n. on*, yámnash shulútamna; *to put on n. while going*, yámnash shuluátchna.

need, s.; *to be in n.*, yuálka, kámpka; *to stand in n. of*, háměni, shaná-uli. Cf. lack, v.

needle; *sewing n.*, spekanótkish, Mod. spíkanash; *wood-* or *steel-n.* to make mats, stapótkish; *n. of the pine-tree*, spámi.

negotiate, v. t., shútanka.

negotiation, shutánkish; *instrument for n.*, shutankótkish; *to meet for n.*, shutánktpa; *to begin negotiations*, hashashuakitámpka, shutanktámpka; *to close* them, shutankúla.

negotiator, and *peace-n.*, shushutánkish.

negro, waíha; nígga.

neigh, v. i., hä'ma.

neighbor, túpeluish; in the sense of *friend, companion*, shítchlip, Mod.; of *fellow-man*, máklaks=shítko; *to be neighbors*, hashtaltělámpka.

nephew, cf. brother, sister.

nervous, to be, v. i., tchúχatχa.

nest; *bird's n.*, shnúlash.

net; *fishing-n.* of any kind, tchálash; sort of *dip-n.*, upanótkish; *scoop, dip-* or *drag-n. with a handle*, téwash; *large drag-n. with a handle*, witchólash; *dip-n., drag-n. with wide meshes*, téwash witchólash; *with small meshes*, lá-iks witchólash; *dip-* or *drag-n., round-shaped*, lutéash; if *small-meshed*, lá-iks lutéash, or simply lá-iks; *to make a* witchólash-*n.*

and *to fish with it*, witchólashla; *to fish with any sort of n.*, utchín; *large fish-n.*, mū'tchenesh; *hair-n.*, tchaíχish; *small-n*, *seed-n.*, etc., tákish. Cf. fish, s. and v.

nether, yana=kaní, yánani, yántani. Cf. inferior, lower.

never, káyutch; ká-itata, ká-i tatá, káyak.

new, té-ini; *fresh*, *young*, ntchálkni.

newly, nía, úna, té-in. Cf. ago.

newspaper, pípa.

newt, lä=a-ámbotkish.

next; *n. to*, gínatani; *who*, *which comes n.*, túpeluish; *the other* or *n. one*, nā'dsh, nā'sh, náyensh; *the n. one after* or *following*, tapíni; *on the n. day*, mbúshant; *n. house*, nearest lodge, túpeluish; *to be n. in order*, túpelui.

Nez-Percé Indian, nom. pr., Yámakni máklaks, Yámakni.

nibble, v. t.; *n. at*, kuakákshka; *n. off small particles* from a surface, kueknóla.

nice, mû tídshi, tídshi.

nicely, tídsh.

nickname; *having a n.*, hunā'shak shéshatko.

nictate, v. i., kělamtchtámna, shuekáptcha; *n. with one eye*, knadshikía; *n. with one* or *both eyes*, shkitchíwa; *n once only*, shakělámtcha.

niece, cf. brother, sister.

niggardly, widshíkish; *to be n.*, widshíka.

night, pshín; *at n.*, pshín, spunä'ksh; *all n. long*, níshta; *during the same n.*, nishtāk; *at n.-fall*, lítki; *it is late at n.*, spunéga; *it is getting late at n.*, spunékla; *to pass the n. away from home*, máklěχa; *while traveling*, máktcha, máktchna; *a day and n. ensuing*, waítash; *to pass a day and a n. ensuing*, waíta.

night-heron, *Nyctiardea Gardenii*, shō'ksh.

Nílaks Mountain, nom. pr., Nílakshi; *native of N.*, *settled at N. Mountain ridge*, Nílakskni.

nine, nā'dsχeks, Mod. skékish; *ninefold*, nā'dsχeksh pákalaksh; *n. times*, nadsχekshtánkni, Mod. skekishtánkni.

nineteen, te-unepánta nā'dsχeks, adding pé-ula, líkla, etc., Mod. te-unepánta skékish, adding pé-ula, líklatko, etc.

ninety, nadsχekshtánkni té-unäp, Mod. skekishtánkni té-unäp.

ninth; *one n. part*, nā'dsχeksh shéktatχatko.

nipple, (édsham) lawálash.

no, often expressed by ká-i; *no!* ká-i! *n. longer*, *n. more*, ká-i pēn, ká-itata; *at n. time*, káyutch, ká-itata, káyak; *in n. manner*, káyak; *at n place*, ká-itata.

noble, tídshi.

nobly, tídsh.

nod, v.i., eíkana, útk'ûtka, wankuánka.

noise, túměnash; *bad n.*, kó-i túměnash; *to make n.*, hämóla; yauyáwa, yá-uya, lúli, lúlula, wálta; tchiluyéχa; *n. of falling waters*, tíw-

ish; *to make n. by talking loudly*, wáltka; *to produce, emit n.*, hä'ma; *elementary n.*, shtchayáshla; *to rush down with n.*, as water, tíwi. Cf. clatter, rattle, v.

noisy; *n. fellow*, sheshχeilá-ash; *to be n.*, yá-uya, yauyáwa, tchiluyéχa; *to behave noisily*, kä'la, sheshχē'la.

none; *nobody, no one*, ká-i kaní, kaítua; *n.*, referring to inan., kaítua. Cf. no, not.

noon, pséksh, shewátχash; *at n.-time*, shewátχashtka; *it is n.*, shewátχa, Mod. gá-ulapka.

noose, shlúkalaksh; *to make a n.*, shlukálχa.

north, yámat; *northwards* and *from the n.*, yámat; *coming from, born in, native of the n.*, yámakni.

northeast, yéwat (or lúpit) kétcha yamatítala.

northeast wind, tchákinksh.

northern, yámakni.

Northerner, and *Northern people*, yámakni.

northwest, tχálam kétcha yamatítala.

northwest wind, gû'pashtish.

north wind, yámash; when personified, Yámash; *the n. w. blows*, yáma; *while the n. w. blows*, yámashtka.

nose, pshî'sh; *point, end of n.*, pshî'sh iwálan; *n.-ring of beads*, shípkgish; *n.-ornament, n.-quill*, shē'lχish; *wearing a n.-ornament*, shélkantko; *to insert into the perforated n.*, hushkálka; *to blow the n.*, shnī'χa psî'sh, shnī'χa; *to put the n. about*, as animals, shnikshókshuka; *to show the long n.*, shepálua; *to snuff up into the n.*, p'laítan shnī'χa; *to wipe the n.* with a handkerchief, psísh shiáshka.

nostril, pshísham ginsχántko, pshísham gíntchχish; *both nostrils*, hoknō'tkish.

not, ká-i; putative negation: le, lä; *probably n.*, le ak; *n. at all*, káyak; *n. yet, not at the time being*, káyutch; káyu, káyu, káyak; *n. a person* or *thing*, kaítua; *n. to be on hand, present*, kä'gi; *n. to see, find, discover, perceive*, léshma.

notch, s., stî'klkish; ktek'hiehétko; *n. to insert arrow-head*, tulísh. Cf. incision.

notch, v. t., kték'hiehē, ktepéta, ktúiχi; *notched*, stû'kshaltko; *to rub a. notched stick*, as done at war-dances, ulókasha.

nothing, kaítua; *for n., scot-free*, hunā'shak.

notice, v. t., shlépopka, shemtchálχa; shléa; *n. again*, shlépěle; *n. at a distance*, shlē'pka, shlépopka.

notify, v. t., shapíya; *n. fully*, shapiyúla; *to commence, cease notifying*, shapitámpka, shapiyúla.

November; inaccurately rendered by káptchělam shináktish, q. v.

now, at, abbr. a; at pē'n; átiu, átu, Mod. átui; temp. and local at the same time, hu, ō', -u; *just n.*, tchá-u, abbr. tchá. Cf. actually, presently.

nowhere, ká-itata.

nowise, káyak.

number, s.; no ex. eq.: *a n. of, a great*

n. of, túmi; *an equal n. of*, kánktak; *such a n. of, so many*, kánni, kánk.

number, v. t., *to count*, shétua.

nurse, v. t., tchúta, tchútĕna; *n. for a while*, tchútanhuya; *to go and n.*, tchutánsha.

O.

oak; *white-o. tree*, húdshnam; *black-o. tree*, klî'sham; *poison-o.*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, matnésham. Cf. acorn.

oar, ktchī'k.

oats, háshpkish, lit. "fodder."

obey, v. t., túmĕna; matchátka; *not to o.*, hishnkíta.

object, s., *thing*, mostly inan., tuá; *some o.*, tuá; *every o.* or *o. of every kind*, nánuktua; *o. won* at a game or sport, íkaks; *o. causing pain, disease*, tátktish; *o. sucked out* of the patient's body, hánshish. Cf. article.

object, v. t., lewítchta, lewć-ula.

obnoxious, k̲úidshi. Cf. bad, mischievous.

obscure, it is, tch'mû'ka.

obscured, said of sky, weather; tiptípli, limlímli. Cf. overcast.

obscurity, tchmû'ksh.

observe, v. t., shláka, Mod shléka; *o. closely*, shlépopka; *o. secretly*, gantíla; *to make o.*, shunû'kanka; *o. from a distance*, télshapka, telshámpka, shlē'pka, shlépopka.

obsidian and *what is made of it*, mbû'shaksh; *one who possesses o.-tools*, mbushaksháltko; *o. arrow-head*, mbû'shaksh = sháwalsh, or simply: mbúshaksh; mätchmä'tchli sháwalsh, contr. metsmetsáwals.

obstruct, v. t., as an entrance, den, aperture, yankápshti.

obstruction *in river*, intended as a *fish-trap*, nákōsh; *lumber-dam*, páplish; *o., dam under the water's surface*, otī'lks.

obtain, v. t., shnúka, shnúkua; *o. on purpose*, shnúkpa; *o. while going*, íktcha; *o. a spark of fire*, kléna, klukálgi; *o. through winning a game*, íkăga, wí-uka; *to try to o.*, kahiéwa.

obtuse *in mind*, k̲aítua sháyuaksh.

occur, v. i., nē'pka.

ocean, múni é-ush.

ocher; *yellow o.*, spál; *looking like o.*, spálptchi.

October, corresponds inaccurately to tatχĕlámni, Mod. tχálamni, q. v.

odd, wenníni, abbr. wénni; *to act in an o. manner*, ká-ika, k̲äla.

oddly, wénni; *to behave o.*, ká-ika, k̲ä'la.

odor; *what emits o.*, piluyéash; *to emit o.*, pílui.

oesophagus, sχutkanū'tkish, shniwatchnótkish.

offend, v. t., shnikálua; *to feel offended* when a dead person's name is mentioned, shlámia.

offer, v. t., íkta; in the sense of *giving*, shewána, cf. give; *o. a reward*, íkta.

officer, *civil*, lakí; *military*, lakí shû'ldshash, lakí.

offspring, human or animal, wéash, dim. wéka; mostly referring to animals, ndshékani; *o. of quadrupeds*, lelédshi; *male o.*, vúnak, dim. vúnakaga; wéash, dim. wéka; of animals, lákiaga, wéash; *female o.* of animals, gúluaga, ndshíluaga; *what produces o.*, wá-ish; *to bear o.*, nkákgi, wē'kala; animals, hlá-a; *to remain without o.*, tchítu.

often, túměni, tánkni. Cf. títatna.

oily and *of o. appearance*, mhíshetko.

old, anim., k'mutchátko, k'mútchish; *o., used up, good for nothing*, chiefly inan., ámtchiksh, abbr. and suffixed, -amtch; *o., early, belonging to the past*, anim. and inan., mā'ntchni, tánkni; *o., withered*, said of plants, pákatko; *o. person, o. man*, k'mutchéwatko, k'mutchátko, k'mútchish; *o. person*, t'shíka; t'shika-ága; *o. woman*, welékash, welekátko; *little o. woman*, welékaga; *spirit of o. woman*, welékaga; *to be o.*, t'shíka; *to grow o., become o.*, k'mútcha; *o salmon*, vuíg; *o.* when referring to *mythic* characters, ámtchiksh, -amtch: "*Old Crane*," nom. pr., Shû'kamtch; "*Old Grizzly*," Sháshapamtch. Cf. aged, ancestral.

Old Agency Buildings, on Upper Klamath Lake, É-ushtat.

old-fashioned, mā'ntchni, tánkni; ámtchiksh, -amtch.

omoplate, shétashtχapksh.

once, tína; *at. o., simultaneously*, tiná-ak, tinā'k; *at o., without delay, suddenly*, pálak, pélak, Mod. pélak; pálakak, tánktak; *at o., in one batch*, nadshā'shak; *o. only*, tinā'k; *o. more, o. over again*, pē'n.

one, nā'dsh, nā'sh; *only o., but o.*, nā'dshak; *every o.*, nánuk; *at o. place, spot*, nā'dshash; *in* or *into o. spot*, nadshā'shak; *o. day, in o. day*, nā'sh waíta; *to pass o. day* or *o. day and night ensuing*, waíta; *to blink with o. eye only*, knadshikía.

one-eyed, shtchû'katko.

oneself; reflective verbs are formed by prefix h- placed before the medial prefix sh-, s-, or by the latter alone. *For o.*, -giánggin; *provident for o.*, tídshkianki. Cf. Grammar, and in the Dictionary: himself.

only, ak, -ak, hak, -hak, cf. ak No. 2 (1) and (4), tála, abbr. -ta, ta; *this thing o.*, hûn gétak; *o. one, a single one o.*, nā'dshak, nádshiak; when referring to the verb of a sentence, píla.

onion, kó-i piluyéash, ónion.

open, adj.; *o. for passage*, ginsχántko, kintchántko; *to be o. for passage*, gínsχa; *to be o.*, gintéga; *to keep o.*, as the mouth, hanuípka; *having one eye o.*, nadshíχatko.

open, v. t.; *o. a cover, lid*, hutatchkiúla, kaishnúla; *o. up the top of a winter-lodge*, kaishnúla; *for* somebody, kaishnulía; *o. a door*, kaishnúla, Mod. shlaukióla; ktiuyéga; *o. by tearing, pulling*, pakeóla; *o.*

and lay down flat, as a book, shekläʼtχa; *to be opened up*, gínsχa.

opening, gínχantko, gutékuish, gíntχish; as of the *ear*, gíntchχish; *to have an o.*, gintéga; *o. to be closed up*, ndsákish; *to place into an o.*, yánkapshti. Cf. aperture, hole, orifice.

open out, v. i., as blossoms, shlápa; *o. out above*, gíntχi.

opposite; *on the o. side*, adv. gékshta, gétant; *on o. side of*, prep. gunígshtant, gúnitana, tûʼgshtanta; *from o. sides*, pipĕlántana.

opprobrious, k̲úidshi; *to call o. names*, láma.

or, ámpka, the Lat. *vel* and *aut; or else*, ámpka.

orator, k̲äʼk̲lʼkish, wáltkish.

orchard, äʼpuls=háshuash.

order, s., né-ulaksh, shunûʼkanksh, tpéwash; *definite o.*, stuleólish; *to give orders*, hashtaltámpka, tpéwa, stulí; *while going about*, stulídsha.

order, v. t, né-ulχa; tpéwa; stulí, hiûʼshga; *o. for* somebody, ne-ulχía; *o. while going*, stulídsha; *o. repeatedly*, ne-uχálpĕli; *to commence to o.*, ne-ulakiéga.

ordinance, shunûʼkanksh.

Oregon, nom. pr, Yámat, Yamakísham käíla, Yámatala, O. käíla; Tχálamtala, lit. "to the western lands"; *into, towards O.*, Yámatala; *O. grape, Berberis aquifolium*, welēʼli.

Oregonian *Indian*, nom. pr., Yámakni mák̲laks, Yámakni; *O. settler*, Oregínkni, Yámakni Bóshtin.

organ; expressed by suffix -ótkish, contr. -ōtch; *nasal o.* of animals, pshîʼsh. Cf. apparatus.

orifice, gínχish, gíntχish, gíntchχish; *o.* as of a bottle, gínχantko; of entrails, kilít; *o.* of ear, nose, métchish; *o., hole to go* or *crawl through*, gekánkish, gutékuish; *to put a stick*, straw *into an o.*, kmákapshti. Cf. aperture, hole, opening.

ornament; *neck-o.*, shnawāʼkish; *mother-of-pearl o*, láktash, ktchák; *o. on dress*, made of a tall *grass*, épat; *to have ornaments on body*, shulútamna.

orphan, *who lost both parents*, k̲ōʼhiegsh, Mod. k̲uihégsh; *o. whose father died*, ptîʼsh=lúlatko; *o. whose mother died*, pʼgîʼsh=lúlatko.

other, nāʼdsh, náyensh, wenníni; *the ones, ... the others*, nánka . . . . . nánka; *on the o. side of*, gúnitana; *belonging to others*, or *to other lands, tribes*, wenníkni. Cf. opposite, side.

otter; *fish-o.*, *Lutra canadensis*, kōʼlta; *o.-skin strap*, skēʼl.

our, ours, belonging to us, nálam; *of ourselves, our own*, nálamtak, nálamtoks; *we for ourselves*, nátakinki. Cf. oneself.

oust, v. t., kpulí, kpútcha, kpútchna; tpúdsha, tpúdshna, tpulí, tpulína; shúwa, pl. níwa; *o. from a lodge, house*, shúka; *to start for ousting*, shúkidsha. Cf. drive, v.

out, adv.; expressed by verbal suffixes or case-postpositions; *o. in the distance, far o.*, tú, túsh, tút, tútaks;

o. there, géntala, gétui, gúni. Cf. far, out of.

outdo, v. t., *to conquer*, skúpma; winíχi, Mod. vúiχin; *to surpass*, winíχi.

outdoors, ī'wa, kaní; expressed by verbal suffixes, as in gatítana, etc.; *being, staying o.*, kaní Cf. outside.

outhouse; cf. shed.

outlet, for persons or animals, gekánkish; *o. to crawl through*, gutékuish; *o. of running water*, shû'm, shumálkish.

out of, prep.; expressed by nominal and verbal pre- and suffixes; cf. *to jump o. of*, húkansha, with locat. case -tat; *to jump o. of the water*, vutchéwa. Cf. outside, adv.

outrage, v. t.; kúi shúta.

outside, adv., kaní; *o. of, out of*, prep., kanítant; expressed by verbal suffixes, as in tgatítana, tgatíta, etc.; *being, staying o.*, kaní. Cf. outdoors.

outside, s., kanítani; *being on the o. of*, kanítani. Cf. crust.

outsider, wennikni.

oven; *round o., bake-o., iron o.*, líl-pash; shnuntop'lkótkish. Cf. stove.

over, prep.; expressed by verbal suffixes and case-postpositions; *to cross o.*, gákua, kakō'dsha; *o. there, o. yonder*, géntala; gétui, gúni; long obj. and persons, hût; *o. there* on the soil, ground, hi, hî', i; *the one o. there*, gúni.

overcast, tiptípli, limlímli; *o. sky, weather*, paíshash.

overcoat, kápo; *wearing an o.*, kapútko; *to put on one's o.*, kapópěli; *to take off the o.*, kapóla.

overflow, v. t., tílhua, tíla; tchiéga; *overflowed*, tilhuántko; *to be overflowed*, tchíχi; *ground overflowed*, tchχashétko.

overflow, v. i., kítlua, tíla, tílhua.

overload, v. t., as a horse, shiítna.

overlook, v. t., télha; *from a distance*, télhapka, telóli; *o.* in the sense of *examining*, shuawína; *o.*, said of scouts, telóli.

owe, v. t, shkiúlka, tála skíuta.

owl, species of, yúkiak, pä'hpäsh; *horned o., Bubo subarcticus*, múkash; "*turn-head*," *Speotyto hypugaia*, nû'sh=tilansnéash.

own, adj.; *thy o.*, mitak, mítoks; *our o.*, nálamtoks, etc.; *the son's o.*, vúnakam.

own, v. t.; *to possess*, cf. gî No. 5; in the sense of *lording it over*, hashtaltámpka; *owning, possessed of*, gítko, shunuisháltko, suffix -ltko.

owner of property, houses, land, hashtaltampkátko.

ox, múshmush, Mod. vúshmush.

P.

pace, s., shíkashlash; *to make one p., step*, shíkashtka.

pace, v. i., kíshlχa, shíkashla; *p. slow*, kíshtchna; *pacing horse*, wilítgish.

Pacific Coast Indian *of Oregon*, Sóltchokni máklaks, Sóltchokni.

pack, *package*, métkalsh; shultílatko, shutílatko.

pack, v. t., horses, wagons, íta, ítna; *p. away for home*, hî'wi; when distant, hiwídsha; *p. goods on a horse with ropes*, shólalua.

packer *of baggage*, as army baggage, limī'l=män.

paddle, v. t., *with the oar*, sχéna; *p. back, home*, sχátkipěli; *p. along the shore*, sχo-ikína; *p. from the shore*, sχowáshka; *p. about with a light*, spark of fire in canoe, sklútchkanka; *p., beat down into*, as seeds into a basket, wéka.

paddle, s.; *oar*, ktchī'k; oblong *wickerwork p., seed-p.*, sháplash, dim. sháplka; flat or concave *wickerwork p.* larger than the sháplash, tía; *p. of tule, bulrushes*, pá'hla, pála; *seed-p.* of willow branches, tchkû'la; *p. filled with catables*, î'lksh; *scraping p.*, pienútkish.

pail, póko, dim. pokuága; *to carry in a p.*, shō'dshna, sténa; *to give in a p.*, shúi, pl. shewána. Cf. vase.

pain, s., tátktish; *article producing p.*, tátktish; *to feel p.*, tátkta; *to give p.*, cf. pain, v. t.

pain, v. t. and impers.; *to give p.*, yúktgi, Mod. yúkîuka, tíka; said of toothache, etc., kimália; *to p., burn*, as a nettle, tékteka.

paint, s.; *red body-p.* from ochreous earth, k'lē'pki; *resin-p.*, wákinsh; *ochre-p.*, spál; *black p.*, a mixture of burnt bulrushes and plum-seed, lgû'; another from *coals*, lgû'm; *to put it on*, as dancers, shútpashui; *to put body-p. on oneself*, shutelóma; *habitually*, shutelomáshla; *to mark one's face with small dots of p.*, shátuaχa.

paint, v. t., íta; shí-ita; cf. ítchua; *p., make pictures*, shúmalua; *p. oneself*, shí-ita, piták shí-ita; shutelóma; *p., put on p.* or *varnish*, as on furniture, taláka; *p. one's face* or *body white*, to "scratch-paint," shatchlχámia; *p. one's face with the red* klē'pki=*paint*, shápkua, shatχásha; *p. oneself black* for a dance, shutpáshui; *painted object*, shúmaluash. Cf. line, v. t.

painting, *picture*, hushtétish.

pair *of two*, lápi; *both of them*, lápok; in counting by pairs, the d. form lalápi, lálap is in use. Cf. couple, s.

palatable; *to become p.* by cooking, etc., nóka. Cf. eatable.

palate, tánkatch.

palaver, s., shutánkish.

palaver, v. i., shútanka. Cf. negotiate, v.

pale, adj.; *to become p. in the face,* kē'χtgî; *paleface,* pálpali=tchúlēks=gítko, Bóshtin.

paling, set up around graves, etc., látchaksh; *to set up p.,* latchákshla, shutédshka.

palm *of hand,* tákak, népam tákak.

pan; *frying-p*, lépuinsh, Mod. lípash; *to melt in a p.,* v. t, stílχa, shulála; *to give in a p.,* shúi, pl. shewána.

pane *of glass,* mirror, window, shétaluash.

Pan's flute, shalállish. Cf. jews-harp.

pant, v. i., kélpa.

pantaloons, *pair of,* kailálapsh; *to put on one's p.,* kailaláp'li; *to take off one's p.,* kailalapóla.

panther, táslatch, kúika-ush.

paper, and *what is made of it,* pípa; *p.-kite,* hushánualksh.

parasite, papátalish.

parcel, shutílatko, shultílatko, lit. "held under the arm." Cf. pack.

parch, v. t., shnū'χa, shnúta; *p.* or *make crumble* by exsiccation, mbúka; *to be parched up,* mbákla.

pare, v. t., with the knife, vulína.

parents, shukíkash, Mod. shokeká-ash; *old parent,* t'shíka-aga; t'shíka-amtch; *parent of one child,* weshâltko; *of two* or *more children,* weweshâltko.

parflesh, kaknólsh; cf. armor.

parley, shutánkish.

parsimonious, widshíkish; *to be p.,* wídshika.

parsnip; *wild p.* (species of *Sium?*), skáwanksham; a plant resembling wild p., mă'sh.

part, *portion of,* nánka, *one p..... the other p.,* nánka..... nánka; *to cut into two parts,* hekshátχa, shektátka; *divided into parts,* shektatχátko; forms arithmetic fractions. Cf. divide, v.

part, v. t., *to separate,* shékĕlui; *p. one from the other,* skuyúshka; *p. the feet, legs,* pútchka; *p.,* especially *the legs,* skéka.

part from, v. i., kédsha, gû'shka; *p. from each other* by going in different directions, shipī'tχa.

pass, v. i., said of time or sections of time, húdshna, tínshna, átpa, cf. elapse, v.; *p.* in the sense of *to travel,* géna, táměnu; *p. ahead of,* gayáya, gayá-idsha; *p., go around* a lake, etc., géluantcha; said of strings, etc., wépla, stunkiámna; *p by quickly,* hukiétansha; *p. into,* gulí, pl. kílhi; said of a bullet, gû'talχa; *p. over, to flood,* said of liquids, kélua, tíla, tílhua; *p. over a level surface,* taláka; *p. over body* or *limb,* making a slight *incision,* tílansχa; *p. through, escape,* gílχi; smoke, etc., lókansha; *p. through, over with the hand,* tashulóla; *p. through,* light air-drafts,

ukídshlin; strong ones, wíli; *p.* or *flow through*, waters, utúltchχantcha; *to make p. through*, as water, ropes, stû'nshna; *p. under the horizon*, tinkuéla, tinō'li; *p. underneath*, gutíla; *passing through a solid body* from end to end, tunsχántko.

pass, v. t., *hand over to*, shúla, shulía, shulípka; *p. by*, *p. on the way*, anim. obj., shukióta; *p. the arm around*, shashkakiámna; *p. a gate*, stilankánsha; *p. a day*, waíta; *p. two days*, láp'ni waíta; *p. the limits*, said of water, tíla; *p. from one end of mouth to the other*, shalalalína; *p. a ford on a wagon*, stílankua; *p. through*, as a rope, etc., stû'nka; *through oneself*, stû'nχia.

passable, ginsχántko; *to be p.*, gínsχa; *p for travelers* walking or riding single file, kintchántko.

passage, stékish, Mod. stókish; *p.-way*, *thoroughfare*, gekánkish, ginsχántko, stû'; *narrow p.* or *pass*, kintchántko; *p.*, *tubiform*, *subterranean*, or *above the ground*, stú, dim. stuága; *p.*, especially when *tubular*, gínχish; *to make a p.*, stúya. Cf. aperture, hole.

passionate, tchákalsh, kílōsh.

pass-ticket, lákiam pípa.

past, adj., gíulank, Mod. gíulan; *in the p.*, úna, nía, tánk; *to be p.*, gíula, cf. átpa; *belonging to the p.*, mā'ntchni, tánkni. The vowel -u in the nominal suffix -uish also points to the past.

past, prep.; expressed by the verbal suffix -p'na, -pěna, etc.; *to run p.*, hutápěna; *to go p.*, anim. obj., shukióta.

paste made of berries and camass, shúkalsh.

paste, v. t., *p. on*, néta; *p. over*, skéntana; *p. upon*, and *to be pasted on*, shnántchakta.

paste-board, pípa.

pasture; *p.-land*, kshunáltko käíla; *fenced-in p.-ground*, niulígish; *p.-ground not fenced in*, pá-ukish.

pat, v. t., tatchā'lka; ptchíklχa, Mod. ptcháklχa

patch *for mending*, nákish; *p.*, *torn cloth*, téshashko; *to make a cover*, *blanket from* small *patches*, teshashkuála, skû'tchala.

patch, v. t., *to mend*, nákia.

path, *pathway*, stú, stuága, kintchántko; *to make a p.*, stúya.

patient, s., máshetko, shílaltko.

Pauline, nom. pr. of a Snake Indian chief, Panaína.

pause, v. i.; cf. end, finish, v; *p.*, *make pauses in the gathering of* fruits, in fishing, etc.; shníkanua; *to make successive pauses*, etc., shnikanuánka.

paw, nép, dim. nepága.

pay, v. t., kitchákěla; *p. a sum owed*, *debt*, kitchákěla; *p. in money* or *goods*, *p. cash*, skúkta; *to go and p.*, skúktna; *p. in one coin*, lúya; *in many*, péwi, shewána; *p. in one note*, greenback, bill, check, etc., néya; *in many*, shewána; *p. a fine*, *to be fined*, skúkta; *p. out* to many, she-ä'ta.

pay, s., she-étish; *without p.*, hunā'-shak; *p.-day*, she-étish; *to have p.-day*, she-éta.

peace, s.; no ex. eq.: *p.-maker, p.-negotiator*, shushutánkish; *to conclude, make p.*, shútanka; *to speak in favor of p.*, tídsh hémkanka.

peaceful, tídshi.

peak, yaína.

pebble, ktá-i, ktayága.

pectoral, vushoksaksíni; *p. fin*, pipĕlántana kídshash.

peel, v. t., kiulóla, ktchelóla, vulína; *p. the inner bark* of trees, stópĕla, stópalsha; *tree partly peeled off*, stópalhuish; *peeled fruit*, ktchelóluish.

peeling, s., ktchelólash, tchílak.

peep, v. i., *p. out*, lē'ltki.

pelican, *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus*, kúmal or yámal.

pelt, tchélksh.

peltry, nī'l.

pen; *writing p.*, shumalótkish

pencil; *hair-p.* and *lead-p.*, shumalótkish.

pendulum, vutókakua.

penis, kä'k.

people, máklaks; pshe-utíwash; *white p.*, Bóshtin máklaks, Bóshtin.

perceive, v. t., shléa; *p. again*, shlépĕle; *p. from a distance*, shlē'pka, télshapka, telshámpka; *p. by observing*, shlépopka.

perfect, tídshi, mû tídshi.

perfectly, tídsh.

perforate, v. t., gínka, shéka; *to pierce*, kéka; *p. with a boring instrument*, tuéka; *p the nose, ear, earlobe*, háshtka; *p. the septum of the nose*, psî'sh gínka; *p. another's nose*, stû'lka; *p.* round obj., ltúiχaga; *to be perforated in its length*, gínka.

perforation, shékish; *p.* made by a *borer*, ibékantko; *p. of nose-septum, earlobe*, háshtaksh; *place of p.*, télkgish; *to fasten by inserting in perforations*, háshtamna.

perform, v. t, gî, cf. gî (5); shúta; *p. on one's way*, shutédshna; *p. a gay dance*, tuituigídsha; *p. a scalp-dance*, shā'dsha; *p. labor*, pélpela.

perhaps, *may be*, wakíanhua, ká-i nû sháyuakta; sometimes to be rendered by ak, ák a, aká, ka, lish.

period; *at that p., then*, tánk, tánkak, tánkt, tánktchik; *living, existing at that p.*, tánkni; *living since that p.*, tánktchikni. Cf. epoch, time.

perish, v. i., *by premature death*, tchóka; *to cause to p.*, hushtchóka; *to let p. by hunger*, hashtáwa.

peritoneum, nkásham wálshash.

permit, v t., wé-ula, wítchta; *p. to*, wéwalta.

perpendicularly; *to shoot up p.*, as an arrow, utéwa.

perpetual, tchûshníni; adj. used adverbially: tchû'shni, tchû'shniak.

perpetually, tchúshak, tchû'-shniak.

person, máklaks; *resembling persons*, máklaks-shítko; *white p.*, Bóshtin máklaks; *old p.*, t'shíka, t'shi-

ka-ága, t'shíka-amtch; *young p. of either sex*, t'shimankátko.

perspiration, shuálkash; *to be in a p.*, shuálka.

perspire, v. i., shuálka; after bodily exertion, etc., wála.

persuade, v. t, often expressed by causative verbs; cf. cause, v. t.; *p. to part with*, shínukla.

peruse, v. t., pípa hashashuákia.

pestle, ndúkish; *wooden* or *stone-p.*, skă'. Cf. mash, v.

petticoat, shtchí'waksh.

petty, ndshékani; kitchkáni, abbr. kítcha. Cf. little.

petulant, ká-íkash; *to be p*, ndshíptchpa. Cf. reckless.

pharynx, sχutkanū'tkish, shniwatchnótkish.

phlegm, *slime*, mólash; *to throw up p.*, ókshua.

physician, yaúksmän.

pick, v. t.; *p. berries, fruits*, lgúya, ltakáya; *p. to pieces* for eating, devouring, shlúkshka; *p. up, lift up*, pl. or coll., ítkal; *p. up by chance*, ndákal, pl. ítkal; *while going*, ndakalkánka; *p. up, take up*, round obj., luyéga, pl. pe-uyéga; ldúkala; *p. out, choose, select*, íhia, shiátka. Cf. collect, gather, v. t.

pickaxe, utoyótkish; *to work with a p.*, ibutúya.

picnic; *to enjoy a p.*, papiä'na.

picture, shúmaluash; *of an object*, hushtétish, Mod. hushtéwash; *to draw a p.*, shúmalua.

piebald horse, shumaluátkowátch.

piece, s.; *if cut off* with a tool, ktúshkuish, púshkuish; *p. of cloth*, téshashko; *to pick to pieces* for devouring, shlû'kshka; *divided, cut into pieces*, shektatχátko.

pierce, v. t., with a piercing *tool*, kéka; *p. by cutting* or *by a stroke of the hand*, tkéka; *p. by boring*, kéka, tuéka, shéka; *p. one's nose*, háshtka; *another's nose*, stû'lka; *p. by stabbing*, skéka, ktchéna, stû'ka; round obj., ltúiχaga; *p. by shooting*, skéka, télχa; *p. by impaling*, tálka; *p. in its length*, gínka; *aperture through piercing*, shékish; *in the ear, nose*, háshtaksh. Cf. bore, perforate, v.

pig, gushuága.

pigeon; *domestic p.*, Bóshtinam ō'lash; species of ashy *wild p.* or *dove, Zenaidura carolinensis*, ō'lash; *p.-hawk*, ndúkish.

pile, s.; *heap*, as of wood, kédshlaksh; *p. of pyramidal shape*, túilash, stû'ilash; *in a p.*, adv., shópa, sû'pěn; *to lie in a p.*, shópa.

piles, s., kilít=máshash.

pile up, v. t., shópalχa; shiō'lχi, Mod. hushtō'lki; *p. up, upon each other*, round obj., lokáptcha, Mod. lkápa; sheets, etc., shikantéla; rocks, shuála; stones, sko-ílχa.

pilfer, v. t, pálla; *p. again*, pálapěle; anim. and long obj; t'méshka, pl. yiméshka.

pilgrim bottle of basket ware, etc., shultílash.

pillar *of roof, lodge*, wálash, stutílash.

pillow, shō'llhash; *small p. on baby-board*, shuipúklash; *p.-case*, shúlhash=látktchish, shō'llhashtat shlét'hish; *to make, manufacture pillows*, shúlhashla.

pilpil; cf. puberty.

pimple, tchímtash; *p.-faced*, tchimtátko. Cf. eruption.

pin, s.; *cloth-p.*, kakpatnótkish, Mod. lawálatko; *p.-head*, lawálash.

pin, v. t., *p. fast to*, mpáta; *p. together*, shakpatmáwa, hashtatchmáya.

pincers, shnakptigótkish; *fire-p.*, illâ'lūdsh kpátiank lóloksh; *p. to pluck out hair*, hushmōklótkish; *to seize with p.*, shnákptiga, tapáta.

pinch, v. t.; *p. with the extremities*, tchílika, contr. tchlíka; *p. continually*, tchligátchktcha; *p. out*, as pimples, kutóla.

pine, s., kō'sh; *young p. tree*, kápka, dim. kapkága; *black p.*, lópkash; *hemlock p.*, wā'ko, wā'kuam; species of *low p.*, *Pinus contorta*, kápka; *sugar-p.*, ktéleam kō'sh; *fallen p.-tree*, kátchna, hímpoks; *p.-bur*, tchátchgalam, Mod. tchatchgálinks; *p.-gum*, cf. pitch; *needle of p.-tree*, spámi; *piece of p.-wood for the fire-drill*, shlíkuish; *whorl, bunch of p. needles, p.-brush*, púsh, dim. pû'shak.

pine, v. i., látka, shunúyua; *p. away*, yuálka; *pining away*, yuyálkish, yuyálkishptchi. Cf. sad.

pine-nut, ktélo; *p.-nut*, having two wings, hóllaksh; *to gather p.-nuts*, ktélualsha.

pink, kétcha taktákli; taktákli.

pipe, s.; *whistling p., reed-p.*, shlóllush, stútash; *tobacco-p.*, páksh; its *stem*, pa-útkish, tulísh

pistol, shikĕnítgish, dim. shikĕnitgî'ka.

pit, s., *of a well*, wélwash; *hunter's p., pitfall*, pē'ntch; *former roast-p.*, púkuish.

pitch, s., and *resin*, stíya; applied to arrows, etc., walákish; *smelling like, containing p.*, stíaltko; *pine-gum*, lalágo.

pitcher, tchipkótkish.

pitch up, v. t., as with a pitchfork, kiuyéga.

pith, lō'k.

Pit River, nom. pr. of a Californian watercourse, Móatni K̲ó̲ke, Móatuashχēni K̲ó̲ke, Móatuasham K̲ó̲ke, Moatuashamkshíni K̲ó̲ke; *P. R. Indian*, nom. pr., Móatuash mák̲laks, Móatwash; *P. R. language*, Móatuasham hémkanksh.

pity, v. t.; *to have p. on*, yuálka.

place, s.; no ex. eq.: *p. on the ground*, käíla; *at this p., spot*, hí, i, híta, gî'ta, gî'tata; with verbs of motion, hátak; *at that p.*, gítaks; with verbs of motion, hátak, hátakt; *at some p.*, tám, tuánkshi, túsh; *at which p.?* (also dem. adv.); táta? tátai? tuánkshi? *at some other p.*, túshak, welítana; *at both places*, used adjectively, lápukni; *to another p.*, wénni; *at no p.*, k̲á-itata; *towards that p.*, gítala; *to* or *towards which p.?* táta? *through, by that p.*, hátaktana; *p. of dwelling, living*,

tchī'sh, wā'sh; *p. of exit*, kaíshtish, gutékuish, gekánkish; *drowning p.*, tínuash; *p. where provisions are kept*, ípaksh; *standing p.*, túpaksh; *p. where many obj.* of the same description *are found*, wā'sh; *native of which?* and *of that p.*, tátkni; *coming from this p.*, gitákni. Cf. here, there; also the numerals: two, etc.

place, v. t.; generic term, íta; *p. against*, lákia, v. med. shálgia; *p. apart*, as the legs, skéka, hushpútχa; *p. around one's neck*, sha-ukága; *p., put down*, élχa, lélka, nélχa, shlélχa; *p. at the end of*, tamádsha; *p. into, in, within*, íkuga, iwína; one obj., kshékuga, kshéla; *p., shove into*, as into a bag, shúlha; *p. into* a basket, etc., hishtchaχúga, coll. ítkal, ulé-χuga; *p. into water*, íwa; *p. into an opening*, yánkapshti; *p. into a seat*, líwátkal; *p. inside of, within*, iwína; spúlhi, pl. ílhi; kshíkla, pl. íkla; *to return from placing inside*, spulhítka; *to be placed into, on, upon*, tchí'kla; *p. oneself in ambush*, hishuálχa, wílχa; cf. ambush; *p. the legs under oneself*, shepatchtíla; *p., push over*, ktiwíχi; *p., spread over*, lókaptchχa, Mod. lkápa; *p. under, below, beneath*, íkla, netíla, inotíla, utíla; *p. under water*, utíla; *p. underground*, ílktcha, p'nána, vumí; *p. upon, on*, íta, líkla, lawála, nékla, náwal, shlékla, pé-ula, éwa; long obj., persons, íkla; íla, pl. yála; a kettle, etc., tchí'lχa; *p upon the ground*, tchílχia; *p. upon*, so as to let it *hang down* on both sides, shakátchuala; *p. upon, on the top of*, lawála, náwal, iwála; ktiwíχi; *p. upon* something *high*, long obj., ksháwal, kshúiwal, pl. iwála; *p. upon*, as upon a basket already filled, ipēnē'χi; *p. upon*, as a ring on one's finger, ílhi. Cf. deposit, lay, put, v.

placental matter, genáli; k'lekála.

plain, adj.; *to render p., comprehensible*, heshamkánka, heshégsha.

plain, s., saíga, dim. saikága; *level, rocky ground*, knā't, Mod. klā'dsh.

plait; *hair-p. of males*, shákpaksh; *of females*, wéktash; *to gather one's hair into a pl.*, shukat'nóla, shákpka.

plane, adj., patpátli, adv. pátpat; tchlúχatko, taktákli, tatátli. Cf. even, flat

plane, v. t., pátpat shúta, vulína, shnutchlúktagia, taláka.

plank *of wood*, pápkash.

plant, s.; no ex. eq.: *low p., weed, stalk*, tchélash; *p. of rounded shape*, lbúka; species of alimentary *p.*, wátksam; species of *p.* producing the *klápa-bulb*, pû'dshak; eatable portion of a certain species of *p.*, tsuák. Cf. tree, weed.

plant, v. t., *vegetables*, hashuá-a; *p. into* the ground, as one pole, téwa, two poles, stálχa, many, tétalχa; *planting ground*, háshuash, Mod. hashuákish.

plate, táltalsh; hashpō'tkish; *narrow, low p.*, wíkamua: *p. of wicker-work* or *pottery*, sháplash, dim. shá-

plka; *to give on a p.*, shúi, pl. shewána.

platform, s.; *to erect a p. on a scaffold*, gelkáya; *to erect poles for a p.* or *scaffold*, shtchík'lχa.

play, v. t., *p. a game*, léwa, lé-una, lé-ula: mainly used of games implying motion, as running; *p. a game*, while sitting, shákla, shákĕma; *to go to p.*, lé-una, lé-utcha, leutchóla, shuédshna; *p. while going, on one's way*, lé-utchna, shuédshna; *p. at ball, bandy, club*, léwa; shû-û'ta; *p. the beaver-teeth game*, sk̲û'sha; *p. habitually*, shákalsha; *p. in* somebody's *interest* and *deceptively*, shakĕmía; *p. leap-frog*, ngangatíχi; *p. at sliding downhill*, shektakućla; *p. "smoke-in, smoke-out,"* lepleputä'na; *p. the spélshna-* or *guessing-game*, shákalsha, spélshna; *p., gamble for stakes*, shákla; *p. the four-stick game*, spélshna, shákla, shákalsha, shulshéshla; *p. the string-game*, tchíma-a.

play, s., of any description, shákalsh; *after p.*, lewatkólank; *p.-ball*, léwash, shakuéash, shuntoyakeaótkish; shû'pluash, dim. shuplúga. Cf. game.

player, shaklótkish.

playfully, adv.; *to act, behave p.*, k̲ä'la, sheshχeiléa.

playmate, shawalinćash.

pliant, uléχatko.

plicated, tishχalkuleátko.

plot, v. t.; *p. against*, né-ulakta; shenō'lχa.

plover, *black bellied, Squatarola helvetica*, kúish; *golden p.*, udékash.

plow, s., sputúyōtch, Mod. shutoyótkish; *plow's furrow*, shutédshanuish. Cf. furrow.

plow, v. t, sputúya, Mod. shutóya; *plowed land*, käíla-shútesh, né-ush; háshuash, Mod. hashuákish.

pluck out, v. t., as beard, hair, hushmō'kla; as feathers, etc., pulχa, púl'hka.

plucky, k̲íllitko, k̲á-i vû'shish; *to be p.*, k̲íla, k̲á-i vúsha.

plum, *wild*, temólo.

plume, anim. or vegetable, múkash; *provided with plumes*, mukmúkatko; *p.-crest* of birds, shá-walsh.

plumed, mukmúkatko.

plunge, v. i., in the water, pána; shik̲ik̲ía; *to go and p.*, péwa; *to take a cold p.*, pé-udsha; *to go and p.*, *start for a p.*, shik̲iχiéna.

pocket, líwayaks; *p. in dress*, páyakua.

pod, s., cf. capsule.

point, s., *upper end, highest p. of*, wí'hla, wílhashlash; *p. of a conical body*, hápa; *p. of arrow*, shá-walsh; *p.* of arrow-head, knife, etc., tchaktchákli.

point, v. t., *to sharpen*, shnatcháktgi, Mod. shnatcháktka; *pointed, sharp*, tchaktchákli; *high-pointed, conical*, wakwákli.

point, v. i.; *p. at, p. out, show* a long obj., aláhia; *p. at by hand*, kinshípka; *p. at a distant* obj., kínshampka;

p. at, take aim, láya, shuawídshna; *p. by hand downwards*, kínshakpka; *p. to* something *on a person's body*, shikantána; *p. to* something *on a person's foot*, shikantíla.

poison, s.; generic, spá-utish; yá-uks; k̲'lekótkish, pl. of obj., luelótkish; *dipped in p.*, stétmāsh; *p.-oak, Rhus toxicodendron*, matnésham.

poison, v. t.; *p.* somebody, yá-uks *or* spá-utish shewána; *object poisoned, dipped in p.*, stétmāsh.

poisonous, k̲'lekótkish, pl. of obj., luelótkish; k̲úidshi tchúnukish; *p. drug*, k'lekótkish yá-uks, yá-uks.

poke, v. t; *p. in the fire*, kpátia.

poker, *fire-p.*, kpá.

pole, s., *of wood*, wálash; ánku; shućkūsh, wá'hlkish; *p. sharpened at one end*, shtchákuash; *lodge-p.*, wálash, stutílash; *p. for erecting sweat-lodges*, shtchá-ûsh; *p. for fishing, p. with three iron prongs*, shtchákuash; *p.-lodge*, shû'klaksh; *to plant a p. in the ground*, cf. plant, v.

polecat, species of, smaller than the skunk, shuyúluish.

pole-necked, skánshish, skóntchish; *to walk p.*, skánshna.

policeman, í-alhish.

polish, v. t., shnutchlúktagia; *polished*, laklákli, tchlúχatko.

polisher; *arrow-shaft p*, yéhish.

pollute, v. t., kaknéga shiáshka, kaknéga.

pond, ćwaga; tchíwish; *p.-source of a stream*, nushaltkága, k̲ók̲aga, wélwash.

pond-lily, *yellow, Nuphar advena*, wókasham *and* wókash; *seed of yellow p.-l.*, wókash; *to collect* this *seed*, wókashla; species of *p.-l.* with unpalatable seeds, *Nuphar polysepalum*, tchinéχam.

ponderous, yútantko; *to be p.*, yúta. Cf. heavy.

poniard, shlakatótkish.

poor, *destitute*, yanhuáni, yuálkish, káwantko; *p.-looking*, yuálkish-ptchi.

porcupine, tchélish; *bristle, quill of p.*, shmáyam.

pork, gúshuam tchulē'ks; *salt p.*, gúshu átak (*or* shū'l) itántko.

portion, s.; no ex. eq: *a p. of*, nánka; *one p. . . . . the other p.*, nánka . . . . nánka; *to make two portions*, hekshátχa, shektátka; *divided, cut into two* or *more portions*, shektatχátko. Cf. divide, v., part, s.

portrait, hushtétish, Mod. hushtéwash.

position; *to take p.*, wílχa. Cf. ambush, post, v.

positively, adv.; can often be rendered by hai, á-i, haítch.

possess, v. t., and *to be possessed by*, gî, gítko; cf. gî (4); *p.* and *manage one's own property*, hashtaltámpka; *possessed of*, gítko, suffix -ltko, shunuisháltko, shétaluatko; *p. of many things*, mû shétaluatko; *possessed of money*, tálaltko; *to be possessed of a high voice*, tchē'k-tcheka; *not possessed of*, k̲éliak.

possession, *property*, shúnuish.

possibly, adv.; can often be rendered by ak, ák a, aká, ka, lish.

posterior, adj., tapítni.

posteriors, s., kíu; pû'shaklish.

post, s., wálash; *lodge-p.*, stutílash; *thick p. of wood*, tútash.

post, v. t.; *p. up on the top of*, ktíwala, ktiwíχi; *to be posted on, upon*, or *in the woods, bushes*, tchaggáya, pl. wawaggáya.

pot, for boiling, cooking, póko; tchiláluash, Mod. tchilalótkish; *tea-*or *coffee-p.*, tchû'kshûm; *to cook in a p.*, shutéshla; *to melt in a p.*, stílχa.

potato; *wild p.* (abusively called so), species of *Calochortus*, k̲ä'sh; ípo, ípχa; "*water-p.*," eatable root of *Sagittaria*, tchuá; *the plant* producing the *w.-p.*, tchuálam.

potion, bunō'kish.

pottery, cf. dish, plate; *broken piece of p.*, mbákuish.

pouch, lā'klash, wákogsh; *bullet-p.*, shultílash.

pound, v. t., as grains *in a mortar*, ndéga, ndshápka; *p.* by means of a *mortar* or *crushing stone*, gáma, péksha, skúya, stápka; *p. into flour*, shutéshla; *p.*, *p. fine* with a piece of *wood*, ndáka; *pounded seed, grain*, lulínash. Cf. crush, mash, v.

pour, v. t.; *p. along*, k̲itútana; *p. on*, iwála; liquids, k̲itíta, k̲ítua, k̲ituíni; *p. out on*, *p. out on again*, iwálpěli; *p. over*, *upon*, k̲ídshna, k̲itulála, k̲itútana. Cf. empty, v. t.

pour, v. i.; *p. down in quantities*, said of rain, k̲ít'lěk̲a.

poverty; *to be in p.*, yuálka. Cf. indigent, poor.

powder, *gunpowder*, shláyaksh; *p.-horn*, shláyaksam wákogsh; *to reduce to p. by grinding*, lulína, péksha; cf. mash, pound, v.

power, k̲íllitko; litchlítchli; *bewitching p.*, yayayá-as, shuī'sh.

powerful, litchlítchli; k̲íllitko; múni; *p.*, *demoniac*, shkaíni; *p.*, said of tissues, ropes, tsuégatko; *to be p.*, k̲íla; winds, ská; *to be more p. than*, skúpma; winíχi, Mod. vúiχin.

powerfully, lítchlitch, mû; k̲íllank, nχī'l.

powerless; *to be p.*, *weak in body*, sχéχi, k̲ä'gi.

pox, pox; *small-p.*, gútχaksh.

practicable *for passage*, kintchántko.

practice, s.; *to have the p. of*, nétu; *legal p.*, né-ulaksh.

prairie, saíga, dim. saikága; *p.-chicken*, species of, pópusha, and pû'pisha, Kl.; shuákak; *p.-hawk*, tchmekoléash; *p.-wolf*, *cóyote*, *Canis latrans*, wă'sh, dim. wásha=wéka.

prance about, v. i., hushólalχa, d. also washólalχa.

prattle, v. t., ndéna.

prattler, ndéndinish, wáltkish.

pray, v. t.; *to beg*, shakótka; *p. to God*, p'laikíshash hashashuákia.

preach, v. t., ndéna.

preacher, súndē=k̲ä'k̲l'kish; p'laitálkni = shúshatish; súndē = kíuks, súndē=shúshatish.

preceding, lupíni; *p. in age*, tχé-u;

p. in time, lupíni, giúlatko. Cf. before, first, past, adj., previous.

precipice, gíntχish; láletko wálish.

precipitous; *to be p.*, gíntχi; lála.

prefer, v. t., háměni, with verbal intentional.

pregnant, kusháltko; said of animals, lalá-ish.

prepare, v. t., shúta, shutéla; *p. oneself* and *to be prepared*, múlua; *to fully p.*, mulō'la; *to come to an end with preparing*, shotelóla; *p. for battle*, hushtópakta.

preponderate, v. i., winíχi, Mod. vúiχin.

presage, s., *of death* or *calamity*, tχû'tχash.

presage, v. t.; *p. death* or *overwhelming calamity*, tχû'tχa; *one who presages death*, etc., tχû'tχatkish.

presence; *to be in p.*, gíta gî; *to be in the p.* of persons while visiting them, shétala.

present, adj., gíta gíank; *to be p.*, gíta gî. But *p.* is chiefly rendered by the choice of such pronouns and adverbs as are suggesting immediate presence, like gē, kē, kē'k, hû't, Mod. hû, etc.; *in the p. year*, gēn pádshit î'lhulsh.

present, s.; *gift*, shewánish; *to make a p.*, sháwalχa, pl. shewána.

present with, v. t.; *p. with a gift*, sháwalχa; *p. with* a long article, úya, pl. yána, shewána; *p. with* anim. obj., spû'ni, pl. shewána; *p. with* a liquid, tchíya; *p. with* cooked provisions, tchiléya; *to be presented with*, shnúka. Cf. give, v.

presently, adv., at, apoc. a.; at a, átutu, atíu, Mod. átû, átui, átui tû; pä'dshit; tchá-u, abbr. tchá. Cf. actually, now, time.

preserve, v. t., *in cachés* or *places of safety*, ípka, ílkshla; *p., keep entire*, Mod. shuálka; *p., save*, shnékshita. Cf. keep, save, v.

President of the United States, múni lakí tú Bóshtin käíla tchía; or, múni lakí.

press, v. t., yatáslχa; *p. by hand*, tatchápka; *p. down*, as pimples, kutóla; *p. down by weight*, latádshlχa; *p. upon in pursuing*, kpútcha, kpútchna.

pretend, v. t.; usually expressed by verbal suffixes, cf. *p. to play*, *to play deceptively*, shakěmía. Cf. simulate.

pretty, tídshi; of persons, tídshi, aíshishtchi.

prevent, v. t., inuhuáshka.

previous, lupíni, mā'ntchni, tánkni, giúlatko.

price, s.; *retail-* and *cost-p.*, shéshatuish; *p. paid to parents* for obtaining their daughter in marriage, shéshatuish; *to put a p., value on*, shéshash élχa; shésha, élχa.

price, v. t., élχa, shésha, shéshash élχa; *priced, valued at*, shéshatko.

prick, v. t., hushtíwa, kíutka; *to puncture*, stúpka; *p. each other*, hushtíwa; *p. oneself*, hushtíwa.

primeval, ámtchiksh; more frequently in the suffixed and abbr. form: -amtch. Cf. ancestral.

principal *in business*, hashtaltampkátko.

prior, adj., lupíni, lupítni; adv., lúpia, lúpiak, lupítana.

prior to, *earlier than*, lúpiak; káyutch and káyu, Mod. k̲áyu.

prison, skúkum house, spulígish; *p.* for many, ilígish; *to put in p.*, spû'lhi, pl. ílhi. Cf. jail.

prisoner *of war*, lû'gsh; *to take p.*, lû'gshla.

private, adj.; *p. parts of man*, k̲ä'k̲, shlû'lksh; *p. parts of woman*, stémsh, tíkogsh.

prize, v. t.; *p. highly*, stínta.

probably, adv.; sometimes to be rendered by ak, ák a, aká, ka, kam; lish. Cf. perhaps.

proboscis, pshî'sh.

proceed, v. i.; generic term, géna; *p. to a place*, gémpka; *p. towards*, gátpa, gátpna; *p. towards* the one speaking or the object just spoken of, gépka; *p. from* the place habitually occupied, géka, gékna; *p. by turns*, kakídsha; *p. in front line*, ú-itchna; *p. further after going downhill*, gélχalka; *p. against secretly* or *for punishing*, né-ulakta.

proclaim, v. t., hémkanka; hemē'χe, shápa.

procreate, v. t., waíshi.

procure, v. t., né-ulχa.

prodigal, pépuadshnish.

produce, v. t., *to make*, shúta; *to commence producing*, shuteyéga; *p. for a purpose*, shutéla; *p. steam, vapor*, túaka; *p. a noise, report, rustle*, as water, winds, shtchayáshla; *p. a distant crash*, rushing noise, líuna; *p. sound, noise, voice*, hä'ma; *p. waves, surf*, lk̲apáta.

producer, n., shúshatish.

profit, s.; *to make p.*, shúta.

progenitor; *parents*, shukíkash; *mythic p.*, cf. ancestral.

progeny of both sexes, but chiefly *male* when used of persons, wéash; *p. of animals*, ndshékani, wéash, or expressed by the dim. ending: -ága, -ak, -ag, -ka, -k.

prohibit, v. t., lewé-ula; *p.*, as from going, inuhuáshka.

project, v. t.; *p. one's shadow*, shma'htchága, shmá'htcha.

project, v. i.; *p. into*, long subj., tápka; round subj., promontories, etc., láwa; *rock projecting above water*, etc., samká-ush, skü'wash.

projectile *of fire-arms*, ngé-ish; sháwalsh, múni sháwalsh; *to hit, wound, shoot with a p.*, ngé-isha.

promise, s., shenólakuish.

promise, v. t., shenólχa; *p.* and *p. mutually*, hishtálta, ne-ulχía.

promontory, katokíwash.

prompt, v. t., mostly expressed by suffixes of causative verbs; cf. advise, cause, v.

prong, tók̲e; *armed, provided with prongs*, lχáwaltko.

property, shúnuish; *to be, being the p. of*, gî, gítko; cf. gî (4); *to surrender*,

transfer p., woχówa; *possessed of p.*, shunuisháltko, shétaluatko, hashtaltampkátko.

proprietor, hashtaltampkátko, shunuisháltko; *to be p.*, hashtaltámpka.

prosecute, v. t., *to follow up*, káiha, haítchna, shū'dshna, shúdshipka, shulitánka.

prostitute, sheshtólkish, kekaluípalish.

prostrate, v. t., élχa; *to knock down*, ktíulěχa; *to lie prostrated under a spell*, shalχíta, shalχítna.

protect, v. t., shualaliámpka; tídsh shlépopka, shlē'pka.

protract, v. t., shuínshna.

protrude, v. i., *by swelling*, túiχa; v. t., *p. the tongue*, vutikápka.

provide, v. t.; no ex. eq.: *p. against danger*, sassága; *p. an arrow with a point*, sha-úla; *for* somebody, shaulía; *p. for* somebody, shlē'pka, shualaliámpka; *p. well for* somebody, tídsh shlépopka; *to be provided with*, gî; cf. gî (4): *provided with*, gítko, suffix -ltko; *provided with money*, tálaltko; *provided with eyes*, lû'lpaltko; *with arrows*, táldshitko; *with legs*, pétchaltko.

provident, tidshkiánki; *to be p.*, tidshkiánki gî. Cf. sassága.

provision; *p. for the fire-place*, shûdshgî'shalsh.

provisions, pásh; Chin. J., múkamuk; *p. buried in a caché*, vumí; *p. hung in sacks* upon trees, iggáya; *provision-house*, ípaksh; *bag, sack for p.*, lχalχámnish, táyash, wákogsh, wíllishik; *to tie up provisions for a journey*, sχúta.

provoke, v. t., sha-apá-a.

proximate, gínatani.

proximity, s.; cf. close, near, adv.

puberty; *p.-song*, pílpil shuī'sh; *to enter the age of feminine p.*, stúpui; *p.-dance*, shúyuχalsh; *to dance it*, shuyúχăla; *to perform p.-dances*, yaúkěla.

puff *of wind*, shléwish.

puff, v. t.; *p. air out*, pní-ukshla.

pugnacious; *to be p.*, kíla.

pull, v. t., íshka; spukúga, kíuněka; *p. apart*, long obj., pákta; *one who pulls apart*, páktish; *p. after oneself*, spídsha; *p. by a handle* or *long-shaped end*, utchá-ika; *p. forth, drag out*, spíamna; *p. by hand*, k'híuněχa; *p. out, p. at* something, as ears, spitádsha; *p. out*, as hair, grass, putóga; *p. out with the roots*, palaléa; *p. out, extract*, íshka, ítkal; round obj., ludshípa, shulshípa; one long obj., kshatgatnúla, udshípa, pl. idshípa, pokóya; *p. out* a rope, etc., spíka; *when fastened at one end*, spidshû'dshna; *p. out from one's body*, shupá'hlka, shuptóga; *p. out for a fight*, shupáshka, hushtópakta; *p. through* or *onward*, shtû'nshna, stû'nka; *p. up*, as roots, fruits, íshka, ítkal; as a flag, kiuyéga; *p. up small particles*, kueknóla; *to open by pulling*, pakeóla. Cf. draw, v.

pulse, s., *beating of p.*, hukísh.

pulverize, v. t., cf. grind, mash, pound, v.; *pulverized fish*, kámalsh.

pumice-stone, tchóke; *covered with p.-s.*, tchokéyaltko.

pummel, v. t., shútka; shiúga, in the d. form sissóka; *p. each other*, shuktápka. Cf. beat, scuffle, v.

punch, v. t., shéka, spáka; *aperture made by punching*, shékish.

puncture, v. t., hushtíwa; *to prick*, stúpka. Cf. prick, stab, v.

punish, v. t., né-ulakta; né-ulχa, shiktcháktchna; *p.* somebody *absent*, ne-ulaktámpka; *p. by imprisonment*, spúlhi, pl. ílhi; *p. for mentioning a deceased person's name*, shlámia.

punster, ká-ikash, shéshtalkāsh.

pup, *puppy*, lelédshi, wéash; dim. leledshiága, wéka.

pupil *of the eye*, pushpúshli (lúlpam) líwayaks.

pur, v. i., shúlěχa, tchiû'nlěχa.

purchase, v. t., skéa.

pure, of water, yálialtko, yáliali, tsuktsúkli; *to become p.*, yáliala.

purloin, v. t., pálla; *p. repeatedly*, pálapěle.

purloiner, pápalish.

purple, adj., *p.-colored*, mätchmä'tchli; *p.-blue*, yámnashptchi; *jay-colored*, a shade between *p.* and blue, tchχe-utchχé-uptchi; *p. salmon*, etchmû'na.

purpose, s.; *on p.*, when connected with verbs, is sometimes indicated by the verbal suffix -pa; *to no p.*, hunā'shak, nä'nsak.

purse, wákogsh; *money-p.*, tálalam wákoksh.

pursue, v. t., ká-iha, shû'dshna; *p. for* somebody, kaihía; *p., chase*, tpúyamna; *one who pursues*, tputpayámnish; *p., hunt up*, haítchna; *p. closely*, kpútcha, kpútchna; kpúlaktcha; *p. as an enemy*, shulitánka; *p., follow while drifting*, inan., lúlamna; *p. and catch up with*, penō'dsha; *p. repeatedly*, káikanka; *p. to* a distance, káyaktchna; *to be engaged in pursuing*, káyaktcha; *to begin pursuing*, kayaktámpka; *to return from pursuing*, káyaktka; *p. while hunting, chasing, fighting*, gasháktchina; *p. each other*, shû'dshna; *p. each other persistently, repeatedly*, shû'kanka.

pursuit, s.; *to be in the p. of, to return from the p.*, cf. pursue, v.

pus, mólash. Cf. core.

push, v. t., and *to continue pushing*, ktíudshna; *p., force away*, ktulódshna, kteléshka; *p. away by hand*, hilúdshna; *p. down, under*, yí-ushna, ktíulěχa; *p. down*, attended with injuries, vud'hitakuéla; *p. forward*, round things, lō'tkala; *p. into*, íkuga; *p. into* or *towards*, ke-ulála; *p. off, over the edge*, yiulína; *p. oneself*, shiktū'dshna; *p. open*, ktiugiúla, ktiuyéga; *p.* or *force out of*, ktíuga: *for* somebody, ktiugía; *p. over, on the top of*, ktiwíχi; *p. repeatedly*, ktulódshna; *p., post* or *lift up*, ktíwala, ktiwíχi.

pustule, tchímtash; *covered with p.*, or their marks, tchimtátko.

put, v. t.; no ex. eq.: *p. against*, lákia, v. med. shálgia; *to go and p. against*, shálgidsha; *p. alongside of*, or *p. down along*, yántana; *p. the legs*, etc., *apart*, skéka; hushpû'tχa; *p. around oneself*, as beads, í-amna; garments, shlékla, skúta; *a belt*, etc., kaíli, sχúta; *p. asunder*, *p into portions*, shiátka; *p. to bed*, hushkálχa; *p. below*, cf. *p. under*; *p. to death*, shíuga, hushtchóka, pl. lúela, hushtchóka, Mod. pl. lúela, shuénka, heshχä'ki; *p. to death by hanging*, kshaggáya, pl. iggáya; *p. each other to death* and *oneself*, hishû'ka; cf kill, shoot, slay, stab, v.; *p.* or *place down*, íta, élχa, lélka, nélχa, shlélχa; íla, d. yála; *p. down*, as into a quiver, yántana; *p.*, *line on one's face*, shiápka télishtat, shiápka; *on oneself*, shutpáshui, shutelóma; shí-ita; pitch, etc., shī'dsha; *habitually*, shutelomáshla; *p. forward*, espec. fingers, spélsha, spélshna; *p. in the hands of all*, hushlíamna; *p. in*, *into* or *on for mixing*, kéwa, kituíni; *p. inside*, *indoors*, spúlhi, pl. ílhi; iwína; *p. into*, kshékuga, kshéla, pl. íkuga, yála; *p. into again*, íkuakpěli; *p. into sacks*, *to shove into bags*, iwíχa, shúlha; *p. into the pocket*, shalák-tchui; *p. into a basket*, hishtchaχúga, uléχuga; *p. into water*, íwa; *p. in the mouth* obj. larger than mouth, kpíamna; not protruding from it, shikpualkána; *p. on*, *add*, said of conjurers, etc., néta, nétna; *p. on airs*, shutákta, shalkiá-a; shápkua, Mod. shapkuá-a; *p. on an armor*, *parflesh*, kaknóla; *p. on loose*, shlétana; *p. on*, as a ring, ílhi; *p. on the top*, *upper end*, *surface of*, wáldsha; náwal, ksháwal, kshúiwal, pl. iwála; *p. paint on*, cf paint, s.; *p. out the arm*, níka; *the feet*, spúka, spúka pē'tch; *the head*, eíka, eíkana; *the tongue*, vutikápka, pélka páwatch; *p. out fire*, spítchka, Mod. spítcha; *p. over*, *to smear on*, ípka, íta, ítchua; *all over*, nánukash íta; *p.* or *spread over*, ídsχa, lídsχa, nē'dsχa; wáldsha; *p. under*, *below*, íkla, inotíla, puetíla, netíla; *under the surface of*, utíla; *p.*, *store underground*, ílktcha, vumí, p'nána, hiwídsha; *p. upon*, *deposit on*, *down upon*, íla, more freq. d., yála; íkla; round obj., líkla; seeds, sand, etc., éwa, íwa; *p. upon* or *within*, one long obj., kshéwa.

putrescent, mû'lualtko; with offensive smell, ndúpatko; *to become*, *be p.*, lelä'ma, ndópa. Cf. decay, v.

putrid, ndúpatko; *to become*, *be p.*, lelä'ma, ndópa; *p. smell*, ndúpash.

pyramid *of sticks*, *rails*, etc., túilash, stúilash, dim. túilka; *to stand in p.-form*, túila.

pyramidal, tchaktchákli.

Q.

quadruped, lílhanksh; cf. Texts, p. 145, 1; *young q.*, lelédshi, wéash, dim. leledshiága, wéka; *young of* certain *quadrupeds*, as of *elk*, táwalsh, of *deer*, wí'hlaga. Cf. game.

quagmire, mû'lmulatko.

quail, takága; *female q.*, Mod. takága; *male q.*, Mod. tikága.

quality; no ex. eq.: *of such q.*, *having such q.*, gémtchi, húmtchi; *having moral qualities*, steínshaltko; *having good qualities*, tídshi; *bad qualities*, kúidshi.

quandary; *to be in a q. about*, lé..... wak, lä'wak; the verb: shayuákta to be supplied.

quarrel, v. i.; *to argue*, shempéta; *to dispute, argue among each other*, hashtáltala; *to inveigh against*, shashálkia; *to cast invectives*, hushtlína; *to scold*, shukē'ki, shukíkshlĕa; *to wax wroth at each other*, hishtchákta: *to come to blows*, shíuga, especially d. sissóka; shuktápka.

quarreler and *habitual q.*, shitcháktnish, shukē'kish.

quarter *of a dollar*, kuáta; cf. fourth.

quartz-rock, uká-ukash, Mod.

queer, wenníni, abbr. wénni.

question; *to ask a q.*, vúla; *to reply to a q.*, vúlχa.

quick, adj., of persons, tcheltchelátko; *to be q.*, *wide-awake*, tchéltchela; *to be q.*, to act with quickness, kíla.

quickly, *quick*, adv., kī'l, kílank, palakmálank; pálak, Mod. pélak; *very q.*, pálakak; *q.*, *immediately after*, tánkt at; *go quick!* kī'la gén'î! *to look about q.*, tchéltchela.

quietly, *quiet*, adv.; *silently*, kémkem; *easily*, ké-una; *being at rest*, gétak, Mod. tánktak, kánktak; *be* or *keep quiet!* hítok î! gétak! Mod. kánktak! tánktak!

quill, lásham awálĕsh; *q. of porcupine*, shmáyam; *robe fringed with* such, shmáyalsh.

quilt, gádaktish.

quit, v. t.; often expressed by the adv. phrase at gétak, Mod. kánktak, and by the verbal suffix -óla, -úla; *q.*, *stop*, k'léwi; *quit!* léki! pl. lékat! gétak! útch gît gi! Mod. tánktak! kánktak! *q. again*, shû'kpĕli; *q.*, *leave*, as a house, etc., k'lewídsha, géka, gékna, gúikaka. Cf. depart, v.

quite, adv., ká-a, apoc. ká; túm; mû. Cf. intensely, very.

quiver, túkanksh; *q. with its string and arrows*, stílanksh; stílanksh-shute-ótkish; *q.-strap*, stílash, túkankshti stílash, túkanksti shute-ótkish.

R.

rabbit; *gray, white-tailed r.*, nk̲û'l; *jackass-r., cotton-tailed r.*, tchuákĕna; a species, *Lepus campestris*, ká-i; another species of *Lepus*, kúikuish.

rabid, kílōsh; *demented*, tchawíkatko, lékatko.

raccoon, *Procyon lotor*, wátchkina.

race, s., shakatpampĕlégish; *horse-r.*, hushénish; *to have a horse-r., foot-r.*, hushínä-a; *to engage in a r.* of any description, shakatpampĕléa, shúina, shuinéa.

race, v. t. and i., shúina, shuinéa, shakatpampĕléa; *r. horses*, hushínä-a.

racking horse, wilítgish.

radiate, v. t.; *r. light*, ktchálhua, ktchálχa, ktchálui, shnúya; *r. heat, warmth*, ktchálχa. Cf. beam, ray.

rafter, shánhish, Mod. shiánhish.

rag, i-eshkótkish; *r., torn cloth*, téshashko; *to make a blanket from small rags*, teshashkuála.

rage, s.; *to be in a r.*, kílua, shawíga; *to get into a r.*, shitchákta, shitcháktna; *to excite to r.*, shnikálua.

rail, *fence-r.*, ktchínksh; *to surround with rails*, shutédshka.

railroad, lúloks=wä'gĕnam=stú.

rain, s., ktō'dshash; *rainfall, rainstorm*, ktō'dshash; *the r. is over*, ktudshióla, k̲ĕléwi ktō'dshash, smáhui; *r. and snow falling simultaneously*, kúlχash.

rain, v. i., ktō'dsha; *to begin to r.*, ktudshtámpka; *to cease raining*, ktudshióla, smáhui, smahuyóla.

rainbow, wítchiak, Mod. shtchalápshtish; *bright bow in the double r.*, tchakiága; *dim, fading bow* in the same, welékaga.

raise, v. t., kíulĕka, shuyéga; *r. by motion of hands*, k'híulĕχa; *r.* a long obj., uyéga; *r. above* something, shuyéga; *r.*, as children, chickens, hishtátcha; *r. on a stick, pole*, or one long-shaped obj., aggáya, pl. iggáya; *while going, marching*, aggáidsha, aggá-idshna; *r. up, make stand up*, spítkala, shuyéga; *r. up again*, liwátkal; *r. up obliquely*, kiuyéga; *r. up repeatedly*, kíutka; *r. up to an erect position*, shnátkuala; *r. vegetables, plants*, hashuá-a. Cf. hoist, lift, v.

rake, spelétaklūtch, Mod. wakatchótkish.

rake, v. t., *r. together*, shekē'lki.

ram, lak̲í shī'p, Mod. lak̲í k̲ú-il.

ramrod, lóloksgish iwiχótkish.

range, s.; *hill-r., r. of mountains*, witchkátko; yaína.

rap, v. i., tká-ukua; *r. with a stick*, uká-ukua.

rapid, k̲íllitko; k̲ílank; *to be r.*, k̲íla

rapidly, kī'l; pálak and pélak, Mod. pélak; *very r.*, pálakak, palakmálank.

rash, kíllitko; *to be r.*, hishnkíta.

rashly, kī'l, kílank.

raspberry, tútanksham lutísh, tútanksham íwam; *r.-shrub*, tútanksham.

rat; *wood-* or *field-r.*, kmúmutch, Mod. hápush; *gray wood-* or *field-r.*, *Neotoma*, kû'dsa; *flying wood-r.*, *Pteromys volucella*, tsaútsau; *kangaroo-r*, Mod. ndí-ush.

rattle, v. t. and i, lúlula, wálta, ka-ukáwa; *r.*, as bones, la-uláwa; *to make a rattling noise*, shawáltana; when said of arrows, tödshitö'dshi; *r.*, as beads, dry claws, yauyáwa, yá-uya; *r. around*, lúli; *frequently*, lulikánka; *r. through shaking*, shawálta; as dry peas in a bottle or gourd, heyéna.

rattle *of rattlesnake*, shlá-imugsh

rattlesnake, ké-ish.

rave, v. i., shawíga or tchawíka; kílua. Cf. rabid.

raven, ká-ak; "*Old Raven*," a mythic bird personified, Ká-akamtch.

ravenous, vunékish.

ravine, páksh.

raw, shánkish, shánkitko; *r.*, *fresh*, ntchálkni; *to be r.*, *uncooked*, shánka, saká-a; *to eat r.*, shánkish pán, saká-a; *r.-boned*, papatkáwatko, skakáwash, tchmû'tch; *r. skin*, klă'sh.

ray *of light*, ktchálχish; *sunray*, ktchálχish, cf. stútish; *to emit, shed rays*, ktchálhua, ktchálχa. Cf. beam, radiate, v.

ray-grass, lē'p.

razor, hushmōklótkish.

reach, v. t.; *r. a place, spot*, gátka; while walking in the distance, gátkapsha; *r. a place*, when unseen by the one speaking, gátpa, gátpna (q. v.); *r. home, the camp, lodge*, gátpamna; *r. the ground when climbing down*, gélχalgi; *r. after following, pursuing*, penō'dsha; *to come near reaching*, gatpánkshka.

reach, v. i; *r. to*, k'léka; *r. up to*, long subj., kapáta; *r. to a spot* in the distance, said of foot-prints only, kuéntχapsha; *reaching up to, up, down to*, pánăni.

read, v. t., pípa hashashuákia; é-alχa, ä'-alχa; cf. élχa (4).

readiness; *to put in r.*, inan. obj., nánuya. Cf. ready.

ready, múluatko; *to get, to make oneself r.* and *to be r.*, múlua; *to make oneself r. again*, muluápĕle; *to be entirely r.*, mulō'la; *to make everything r.*, inan. obj., nánuya, shutéla; *to make r. for the fight*, hushtópakta. Cf. prepare, v.

really, ya; i-u, yu; á-i, há-i, haítch, q. v. Cf. indeed.

reap, v. t., fruits, berries, etc., lgúya, ltakáya, pl. of subj. stá-ila; *r. and carry home*, híwi, hiwídshi; *to go and r.*, pl. of subj., stä-íldsha.

rear; *in the r. of*, kúita, tapítana; *staying, coming in the r. of*, tapítankni.

reason; no ex. eq.: *for that r.*,

húnkanti; in apodosis, hunkantchä'; *for the same r.*, húmasht sháhunk gíug; *for what r.?* wak? (and compounds); *for no apparent r.*, hunā'shak, abbr. húnsak; nä'nsak. Cf. account, therefore.

reassemble, v. i., shukû'lkipĕli.

recede, v. i., kä'gi; *r.* or *disappear again*, kä'gipĕle.

receive, v. t., *to get*, shnúka; *r. again*, shnúkpĕli; *r. back by exchanging for other articles*, heshχálpĕli; *r. the same thing again*, as garments, etc., hashlántchuipĕle; *r. a newcomer, visitor*, tilō'tpa; *r. well, in a friendly manner, with honors*, stínta.

recent, té-ini; *r., fresh*, ntchálkni.

recently, nía, té-in; *very r.*, té-in; té-intaks nía.

receptacle, iwiχótkish; if round-shaped, wákogsh.

recess; *den of a wild animal*, shnúlash, wā'sh; *into recesses, cliffs, marshes, bushes, timber*, and other localities of *difficult access*, when connected with verbs, as *to stand, sit, lie, gather in, go* or *retire*, is expressed by the verbal suffix -áya. Cf. ambush, gather, v. i., lie, v. i.

reckless, létalani; *to be r.*, hishnkíta, ndshíptchpa.

recline, v. i.; *r. sidewise*, kiápka; *r. against back of chair*, kshapáta. Cf. lie, v. i., recumbent

recognize, v. t., kúiχa; sháyuakta; *not to r.*, ká-ikĕma; *to see* somebody *within recognizing distance*, telítankpka.

recollect, v. t., húsha; húshkanka, in Mod. also kópa, koχpákta, shvuyúsha, Mod. shvuyushága.

recollection, húshkanksh, in Mod. also kóχpash.

reconnaître, v. t., kmáka. Cf. scout, v. and s.

reconquer, v. t., shnukápĕli; t'meshgápĕle, pl. yimeshgápĕle.

recover, v. t., *by finding*, gawálpĕli; *r. one's health*, wémpĕle, heshnámpĕli.

rectum, kilít; *lower end of r.*, kíu, kilít.

recumbent, spúkatko. Cf. recline, v.

recur, v. i.; *r. to magic songs*, shuíshla.

red, taktákli; *to be* or *become r.*, tā'χtka; *to blush*, tā'χtki; *to be at r. heat*, tchúitchiga; cf. hot, incandescent; *r. body-paint*, wákinsh, klē'pki.

redden, v. t., taktákli shúta. Cf. paint, v.

reddish, kétcha taktákli.

red fox, wă'n, cf. fox; *r. f.-skin*, wă'n.

red-head duck, *Aythya ferina* var. *americana*, kúlla.

reduce, v. t.; *r. to poverty, misery, slavery*, yuálkish shúta; *r. to ashes*, shnélχa.

redwood, *Sequoia sempervirens*, vúluandsham.

reed, the larger species of *bulrush*, má-i, in Mod. also tkáp; *full of tall reeds*, máyaltko; species of *r.*, klä'-

pi, tchák; of a *lacustrine r.*, widshíbam; species of the genus *Phragmites*, shā'l; *r.-like stem* for arrows, ntē'ktish; *r.-flute, r.-pipe*, shlólush, stútash; *r.-stem of tobacco-pipe*, paútkish; *small r.-basket*, telúks, dim. tělúχaga. Cf. bulrush, grass.

reef, skü'wash; *to run against a r.*, sχútalχa.

reel, v. i., lemléma, wekíshtchna.

re-enter, v. t. and i., gulípěli, pl. kílhipěle, contr. kilíbli.

reflect, v. t.; *r.* objects *being near*, said of water, glass, shétalua; *r. the sunlight*, ktchálhua, ktchálta; *r. into the eyes* so as to injure them, shtchúyampka; *to be reflected* by a smooth surface, shétalua.

reflect, v. t., *to think*, húshkanka, in Mod. also kópa; hū'shka, shéwa, héwa.

reflection and *power of r.*, húshkanksh; in Mod. also: kóχpash.

reflective, of a r. disposition, steínshaltko.

refuse, v. t., lewítchta; *r. by shaking the head*, ulakátchktcha, shuakátchktcha.

region *of land*, käíla; *dark r. below*, lěmúna; *coming from* there, lěmunákni, munatálkni.

regret, v. t., yuálka.

rein *of leather*, pukéwish.

reject, v. t., *to throw away*, kédsha, vutódsha, vutódshna; *r. as useless*, etc., púedsha.

rejoice, v. i., *r. over*, ko-ishéwa, kuyéwa.

rejoin, v. t., gáldshui; gaptóga, gawína; *r. clandestinely*, hushútanka. Cf. join, meet.

rekindle, v. t., *r. a camp-fire*, shû'dshapěli.

relapse, v. i, *r. into disease*, kálkěla; *one r'd into disease*, kálak.

relate, v. t., shápa; *r. to* somebody shapíya; *r., to tell so*, kshápa; *r. facts, stories, myths*, shashapkělía.

related; *r. as father to son* and *vice-versa*, sha-ungáltko; *r. as daughter to mother*, or *vice-versa*, shepiáltko; *r., as brother to sister*, and *v. v.*, shutpakshältko; *r. as elder brothers and sisters to younger brothers and sisters*, and *v. v.*, shatapiáltko; *r., as older to younger brothers or male cousins*, shetχéunaltko; *r., as younger sister to elder brother*, shutpakshältko; *r., as sisters* or *female cousins*, shaptálaltko; *r., as female cousins*, shapkatcháltko; *r., as male cousins* (sons of brothers *or* sisters), shupumtchisháltko; *r. by marriage*, as brothers- or sisters-in-law, shumalgáltko; *r. as brother- or sister-in-law*, shíptchχaltko.

relations, shá-amoks.

relinquish, v. t., hushlíndsha, du. túshlindsha, pl. tílindsha; k'lewídsha, k'lewídshna; tulína, púedsha; *r. on the way*, lélktcha, nélktcha; shlélktcha; long obj., kshélktcha, pl. élktcha.

reload, v. t., *a gun, rifle*, íkuakpěli.

remain, v. i., tchía, gî; *r. at, in, within* a place, house, camping site, tchía, pl. also wá; *r. in inaccessible places*, tgakáya, pl. liukáya; *r. continually at*, tchī'dsha, pl. wádshuga; *r., stay near*, tchípka, pl. luakóya; *near the water*, on shore, tgalíga, pl. liulíga; *r. on* or *in the ground*, ípka; *r. on, upon*, round subj., lalíga; *r. over*, as after use, welína; *r. standing*, tgúta, pl. lĕvulúta; *r. standing on*, tgíkĕla, pl. liukáya; *r. sitting on*, tchaggáya, pl. wawaggáya; *r. within, indoors*, tchiwíχi; tchiχóga, pl. wádshuga. Cf. stand, stay, v.

remains of bodies *burnt*, nówisht; *r.* or *corpse*, k̲'lekátko tchulē'ksh; k̲'lekátko.

remarkably, wénni; tídsh.

remedy of a palpable or spiritual nature, yá-uks. Cf. medicine.

remember, v. t., húshkanka, in Mod. also k̲ópa, koχpákta; shvuyúsha, Mod. shvuyushága.

remembrance, húshkanksh, in Mod. also kóχpash.

remote, adj., atíni, abbr. áti; round obj., lē'ntko, q. v.; *r.* or *coming from r. parts*, atíkni, kuíkni.

remotely, adv., atí; *far off*, kú, kú-i.

remove, v. t., *to make go, displace*, shiáshla or shiáshna; long-shaped or heavy obj. and persons, éna, pl. éna and (chiefly Mod.) ídsha, ídshna; vutódsha; round obj., lúlhi, lúli; léna; *r. to the former place, seat*, émpĕle, pl idshámpĕli; partic. *removed, far off*, cf. remote; *r., convey, carry along*, átpa, pl. ítpa, ítpna; *remove! get away!* kuítak! *to continue removing, displacing*, shiashlkánka; *r. back, home*, ítpampĕli; *r. the fiber-bark*, stópĕla; *habitually*, stópalsha; *r. from*, illóla, túta, shnúka; *by taking out of*, íka, íkaga, íkna; long obj., útχa, pl. ítχa; *r. illicitly*, t'méshka, pl. yiméshka; anúlipka; *r. by sending out*, skúyui, skuyúshka, skuyuépĕli; *r. from oneself*, shiáshka; *r. from by cleaning*, ntcháshka; *by sweeping*, vudshū'shka; *r. from, out of again*, émpĕle, ítpampĕli, íkampĕli, ikákpĕle, t'meshkápele; *r. from the fire*, as meat, tchĕleyéga; *r. from one's body, face*, as paint, shiapkóla, shúktaldsha; *rings*, etc., shulshípa; *by shaking*, shuilálshka; *r. from one's mouth*, shataknúla, shatátka; *to see* somebody *removing from his mouth*, tilutaknúla; *r. from position*, anim. and inan., shnékĕlui, vutódsha; *r. by force, by driving out*, kpútcha, kpútchna, tpúdsha; *r. by hand* or *feet, by pushing, kicking*, hilū'dshna, Mod. yilō'dshna; *r. ground, sod*, putóya; *r.*, as furniture in a room, shálashla; *to be, become removed from*, anim., wenníala; inan., *from the body*, gílχi, niwálka. Cf. lift, move, take, v.

remove, v. i.; *r. with* or *without family* or *relatives*, médsha, shemáshla; *r. into another family*, hashuákla; *to be removed, go away*, inan., niwálka.

reobtain, v. t., shnúkpěli; *while going, fetching,* íktchapěli; *r.*, as garments, etc., hashlántchuipěle; long or anim. obj., t'meshkápěli, pl. yimeshkápěle; *r. by bartering* or *by payment of money,* heshχálpěli.

repay, v. t., *a debt,* kitchákěla.

repeat, v. t., *what is said,* pē'n húmasht (or ná-asht) gî; *r. while speaking, saying,* hemkankátchna; *r.*, said of a conjurer's *assistant,* lútatka; *r. a song, tune,* shuinála.

repeatedly, pē'n, pénak; or expressed by verbal suffixes of iteration, as -pěli, -tamna, etc., and by the distributive form of words.

repeater; *assistant of a conjurer,* lútatkish, more frequently lúltatkish; *to act as the r.* of a conjurer, wizard, lútatka.

replenish, v. t., éwa; stágî; *to be replenished, fed,* éwa. Cf. fill, v.

replete, adj., stáni; *to be r.*, stá; *to repletion,* adv., stá

reply, v. t., *to a question,* vúlχa; wálχa, d. of vúlχa; kédsha; *r.*, when engaged in conversation, shē'gsha, vúlχa; hémtchna.

report, v. t.; *r., tell,* shápa; *r. to,* shapíya; *r., to make a r.*, heshégsha, shégsha; *r. truthfully,* shegshéwa; *r. falsely,* shikíta, shikítna; *r. against, unfavorably,* heshégsha; *to commence reporting to,* shapitámpka; *to cease reporting to,* shapiyúla; *r.* in the capacity of a *messenger,* stílχa, stíltchka; *r., carry news,* stillidánka; *r. back,* stílshampěli; *r. after returning,* stilhípěli; *to go and r.*, stíltchna; "*as reported,*" when referring to facts only, mat; to sayings, nen.

report, s.; *loud r.*, téwish; *to produce a r.*, said of the elementary forces, shtchayáshla. Cf noise.

repose, v. i., *to rest,* kedshikóla.

represent, v. t., shapíya, shē'gsha; *r. wrongly,* shikíta, shikítna.

reprimand, v. t., shakákta, shkanága; *r. in a forcible manner,* killétana.

reproach, v. t., shakákta; killétana. Cf. scold, v.

repudiate, v. t., vutódsha, vutódshna, kédsha. Cf. reject.

repulse, v. t., as an enemy, tpugídsha; tpulí; *r. repeatedly,* tpugidshapělitámna.

request, v. t., vúla; *r. by calling up,* shátma, shétma.

require, v. t., shaná-uli, háměni, vúla; *r. to do* something, shátěla.

rescue, v. t., híshtchi, shnékshita.

resemble, v. i.; *r. as to features,* télha; *resembling,* -ptchi, shitko, shuhánkptchi; *resembling a little,* kétcha shuhánkptchi. Cf. alike to.

resent, v. t., né-ulakta; *r. when a dead person's name is mentioned,* shlámia.

reservation; *Indian r.*, máklaksam shiû'lkish, shiû'lkish.

reside, v. i., *r. at,* tchía, gî; *r. among others,* tchawína, pl. shû'kla. Cf live.

residence, tchī'sh, wā'sh; *former r.*, tchíwish.

resin, stíya; *liquid r.*, walákish;

r. of the sugar-pine, tchátcha-pělu; *pine-gum*, lalágo; *containing r.*, stí-altko.

resist, v. t., lewítchta.

resolute, adj., tídsh shepelpelátko.

resolve, v. t., né-ulχa.

resound, v. i., hä'ma; emphat., hämóla; *r. like thunder*, shílshila; *r.*, as a bell, wálta.

respiration, hukísh.

resplendent; *to be r.*, ktchálhua, ktchálχa, ktchálui; shnúya; *to glitter*, tchéltchela.

rest, v. i., *r. on, lie on*, skû'lha; *r. on the ground*, inan. lbúka, úsha, lúsha; *r., stay on the top of*, wílhaslashna; *r. on the way*, túkělχa; *at times*, tukláktchna.

rest, s.; *to take a r.*, kedshikóla; *to go to r., sleep*, ktándsha; animals, klû'shlχa; *time for r., sleep*, spunä'ksh. Cf. lie, v. i., lulálkish.

resting-place, *couch*, sháhiash. Cf. bed.

restless, to be, tchúχatχa.

restore, v. t.; *r. to, return to*, shewanápěli, shlé-ipěle; *r. to health*, heshuámpěli, yá-uka.

retake, v. t., shnúkapěli; long obj., t'meshkápěli, pl. yimeshkápěli. Cf. take, v.

retire, v. i., *r. again*, shû'kpěli; *r. to bed*, ktánsha; skû'lχa, pl. lúlalχa; *r. from*, gayatgóla; *r. into the woods*, etc. Cf. recess.

retreat, v. i., gémpěle; *r. into woods, recesses*, etc., hukáya, du. tushkáya, pl. tinχáya; *to force to r.*, tpulí, tpulína, tpúdsha, tpúdshna; shúka. Cf. go, flee, run, v.

return, v. i., generic, gémpěle; *r.* at a distance from or unseen by the one speaking, gátpampěli; *r.* to the spot where the object spoken of or the person speaking is, gépgapěle; *r.* by going *through* or *out* of the place habitually occupied, gékampěli; *r. home*, shegápěle, gémpěle; *from a journey*, taměnótka, téluitka; *r., remove to the former place*, medshámpěli; *r.*, when moving in a *circle*, huggídsha, d. waggídsha; *r. from the chase*, gánkanktka; *r. from a visit*, téluitka; *r. in* somebody's *company*, spungátka; *r. and tell, r. to report*, stílhipěli, stillidánka, stíltchna.

return, v. t., émpěle, pl. idshámpěli, shewanápěli; *r. things previously given*, shewanápěli; *r.* obj. enveloping the whole body, shlátpampěli, shlé-ipěli; *r. to by throwing*, puekámpěli, vutú-ipěle.

reveler; company of revelers, sheshχeilá-ash.

reverberate, v. t., *r. light*, ktchálta, ktchálhua, shétalua. Cf. reflect, v.

revere, v. t., stínta.

revert, v. i., gémpěle, gépgapěle; huggídsha, d. waggídsha (for huhaggídsha).

revive, v i., *to be revived*, wémpěle; *to be revived several times*, tchîltgipěletámna. Cf. life.

revolve, v. i., ktiwalkídsha; *r. about*, waggídsha; *to make r.*, ktiwalkídsha.

revolver, shikĕnítgish. Cf. pistol.
reward, v. t., kitchákĕla.
rhapsodist, shashapkĕlé-ish.
rheumatic; *to be* or *become r.*, shneulía, Mod. sníula.
rib, *r.-portion*, lálash.
ribbon, lípai, Mod. lípin.
rich; *r. in money*, tálaltko; *r. in property*, shunuisháltko; túma shúnuish gítko; mû shétaluatko; *r. in various kinds of property*, nánuktua shunuisháltko.
riches, shúnuish.
ride, v. i.; *r. on horseback*, wátchtat tchî'kla, watchátka tchíkla, tchî'kla, wátchtat hushótchna; *to go and r.*, hushátsa; *r. upon*, hushókanka; *r. after an object seen*, teluakúya; *r. around, to prance about*, hushólalχa; *r. fast*, hushátsa, hushótchna; *r. in a file*, kíntchna; *r. back in a file*, kintchámpĕle; *r. at a gallop*, shnä'-uldsha, hushótchna; *r. homeward, back*, gelapkápĕle; *r. on a swing*, sχínueta, shulakuawéta; *r. towards*, hudshótchipka; *r. while on a trip, journey*, hudsótcha; *r. at a trotting gait*, shlúihuya; *r. up to*, hushótpa, hushû'dsha; *r. in a wagon, sled*, etc., léna.
ridge, *roof-shaped body*, gílhuapksh; *to form a r., extend in a r.*, gílhua; *r. of mountains*, yaína, witchkátko.
rifle, lúloksgish; *to load a r.*, íkuga, iwíχa; *to reload a r.*, íkuakpĕli; *to shoot with a r.*, shlín, pl. yúta; téwi.
right, adj., *correct*, tálaak; *just*, taláni; *good*, tídshi; *at the r. time*, tché-etak; *to make r.*, tálaak shúta.

right, adj., *on r. hand side*, stelápkish.
right here, adv., gî'ta, gî'tata, hátak, hátaktak; gén, gín; *r. h.*, referring to persons, long objects, hû't; *r. h. on the ground*, hítok, híta, hī'd; *sit h.!* giná tchálχ!
rightly, tála, tálaak.
right-minded, taláni, tídsh húshkanksh gî'tko.
rigid, witchwítchli; *to be r.*, as with cold, tápsχoya.
rigidly, wítchwitch.
rim, s., *encircling kettle* or *other vase*, aggî'ma.
rind *of fruit*, ktchelólash, tchílak.
ring, v. t., *as a bell*, shnáhualta; *a door-bell*, spatchíga.
ring, s., *finger-r.*, népshish; *r. around sun, sun-halo*, séla, shakátchalish, cf. circle and gather, v. i.; *nose-r.*, shípkgish; *r., ripple in the water*, tcheléwash; *to form a r.*, hashámpka, líulχa; said of persons standing, takī'ma; *to form coils* or *rings* with a rope, etc., weplakiámna; *to form a moving r., to move in a r.*, gakī'ma; *to produce rings in the water*, tcheléwa; *to place a r. on one's finger*, népshish ílhi; *to stand in a r. with others*, tgakiámna, pl. liukiámna, lualóya; *r.-shaped, annular*, kálkali.
rip, v. t.; *r.*, as cloth, pádsha; *r. open*, ktakága; *successively*, ktakákitchna; *r. up with the teeth*, kawakága.
ripe, yélmatko; *to be, become r.* for eating, nóka.

ripen, v. i., nóka; *to let r.*, shníkanua; *ripened*, yélmatko.

ripple, s., tcheléwash; *to produce ripples in the water*, tcheléwa; *to form ripples spontaneously*, shtcheléwa.

rise, v. i.; no ex. eq.: *r. from bed, sleep*, pátkal, pátkalpěli; *r.*, celestial bodies, tínshipka, tiniéga, tiníχi; gé-upka; *r. from the midst* of a prairie, river, etc., samká-a; *r.*, said of liquids, ámpuala; *r. in the mountains*, said of a stream, tiunóli; *r., jump on one's feet*, tkaléga; huyéga, No. 2; du. tushiéga, pl. tiniéga; *r. suddenly*, hútkalshna; hútkala, hútkalpěli; *r. up from the ground*, tgáulěχa, tgélχa; pl. lueluálχa, Mod. lualō'lχa; *r. up after depression*, inan. subj., híuhiwa; *to cause to r*, anim obj., shuyéga; *rising at an early hour*, unā'kni. Cf. arise, v

rivalize, v. i., *in shooting*, híshlan

river, kóke; *r. of smaller size*, kókaga; *canalized r.*, ntû'ltsanuish; *r.-bed dried up*, kupkúpěle; kokálam pálkish, pálkuish; uká, Mod. Cf. rivulet, stream.

rivulet, kókaga; tiunō'lsh; *inlet*, tukuága.

road; *r.-way*, stú; gínsχish; *r. cleared of obstacles*, shutédshanuish; *to make a r.*, and *to place on the r.*, stúya; *to approach by the r., trail*, shákatla.

roar, v. i., hä'ma; said of wild beasts, yéa, wóa; of cascades, tíwi; *r. gently*, shúlěχa; *r. loudly*, shulélχa.

roar, s.; *r.* of *falling* waters, tíwish; *to produce a distant r., crash*, líuna.

roast, v. t., as on the fire-place, lúshna, nóka; *r. provisions in the ground*, awála; *r. on the hot coals*, nókla, tchlalála; *r. in a pit*, púka; *roasted*, púkatko; *r. on a spit*, kiulála; *not roasted* or *cooked*, shánkitko, shánkish.

roaster, person who roasts, púkish.

roast-pit; *former r. p.*, púkuish.

robber, tet'mádshish.

robe; *long r.*, kúks; *to wear a l. r.*, kóka; *skin-r.*, skútash; *to dress oneself in a skin-r.*, skúta; *r. made of rabbit-* or other *skins*, kaíliu; *buckskin-r. of females fringed with porcupine-quills*, shmáyalsh. Cf. blanket, mantle.

robin redbreast, wíshkaga.

rock, v. i.; *r. to and fro*, hishtualkánka; *r. to and fro continually*, wawíkanka.

rock, ktá-i, dim. ktayága; *r.-ledge, r. of hard texture*, laláwash; *lava-r.*, tchéltchlish, laláwash; *detached r.-cliff*, wálish; *r. projecting from* lake, prairie, etc., samká-ush; *r. projecting above water*, skü'wash; *r. standing upright*, hä'nuash; *smaller*, yatísh; *r.-pit*, ibutókatko; *r.-bound*, adj., ktáyalish; *Standing Rock*, q. v.

rocky, ktáyalish; kúidshi; *r. slope, shore*, wálish; *r. region*, ktáyalish.

Rocky Point, nom. pr. loc., Kúmbat.

rod, *switch*, shuékūsh; *pole*, wálash, wá'hlkish; *r. for erecting sweat-lodges*, shtchá-ûsh; *fishing-r.*, vuká; *r.* of a certain (aquatic) shrub, tulísh. Cf. branch, frame, willow.

roe, s., *of fish*, hlû'kash, Mod. lókash.

Rogue River, nom. pr. loc., Wálamsh, Mod; *R. R. Butte*, nom pr. loc., Wálamsh Yaína, Wálamsh; *R. R. Indian*, nom. pr. Wálamskni máklaks, Wálamskni, Mod. Wálamswash; *R. R. Valley*, nom. pr., Walamskísham käíla, Mod. Wálamswasham käíla.

roiled, kuyúmatko, tupéshti.

roll, v. t.; *r. up*, shkapshtchála; *r. on the ground*, floor, stilánshna; *r., coil oneself up*, shuhatchχála; *r. in the mouth* an obj. *protruding* from it, kpíamna; an obj. *not protruding* from it, shikpualkána; *r. downhill*, tilankuéla.

roll, v. i.; *r. against, around, along*, tílantana; *r. around*, tilaluánsha; *r. away*, tilankánsha; *r. down hill*, nde-ukuéla, pl. wetkuéla; *r. down*, rolling attended with injuries, vud'hitakuéla; *r. forth and back, to keep on rolling to and fro*, tilankánka, *r. down*, in an oblique direction, nde-ukuéla, pl. wetkuéla; *r. off and down*, tilalína; *r. on*, tíla. The derivatives of radix ndé-u signify as well *to roll* as *to fall;* cf. fall, slide, v.

rollhead; cf. turn-head.

romp, v. i., léwa.

roof, shlánualsh; *r.-pillar*, stutílash, wálash; *to cover with a r.*, shlánuala; when resting on pillars, stutíla; *hill, land shaped roof-like*, wítlash, gílhuantko käíla.

roof, v. t; *r. over*, stutíla.

roof-shaped, to be, gílhua.

room, s.; *r. in house*, shalatchgápshtish; *r. in lodge*, shúltish; *there is r., space here*, gíta a gínuala.

root, v. i., as hogs, shnikshókshuka.

root *of plants*, wē'k, dim. wékaga; *round, bulbous r.*, lbúka, lútish; *edible r., bulb, tuber*, lútish, máklaksam pásh; species of edible *r.:* yántch, klápa, klû', kókatχash, kû'ktû; *conical r.-basket*, yáki.

rope, túntish; knúks, dim. knukága; *short Indian hide-r.*, túntish; *to pass a r. through*, stû'nka.

rose; *wild r.-bush, dog-r.-bush*, tchúitiam; *berry of dog-r.*, tchúiti.

rot, v. i., and *to be rotten*, lelä'ma; *r. while emitting offensive smell*, ndópa; *rotten, fetid*, ndúpatko; *r.*, said of *wood*, etc., mû'luala; *rotten wood*, mû'lu, mû'lualtko ánku; *smell of rotten fish*, tchmō'k. Cf. decay, v.

rotate, v. i., talkídsha, ktiwalkídsha, waggídsha.

rotten; cf. putrid, rot, v. i.

rottenness, *rotten smell*, ndúpash.

rough, adj., as to surface, kitchkítchli; *r. and level*, patpátli, tsu'hltsú'hli.

roughly, adv., kítchkitch; pátpat.

round, *rounded*, kálkali; *r. fruit*, lútish; *r. plant, bulb, tuber*, lbúka; *r. bag, sack*, wákogsh; *to become r.*, káltki.

row, s., *file*, kímbaks; *r. of persons*, túnshish; *to stand in, form a r.*, as trees, wámla; *to be, lie, stand at the end of a r.*, lelíwa; *to be high up in a r.*, shulúyuala. Cf. file.

row, v. i., sχéna; *r. back, home*, sχátkipěli, sχátχidsha; *r. along the shore*, sχo-ikína; *r. off the shore*, sχowáshka; *r. about while fishing with a light*, sklû'tchkanka.

row, s, *disturbance*, shishúkash; *to have a r.*, shiukúya; sissóka, d. of shíuga. Cf. fight, v. and s.

rower, sχúyamnish.

rub, v. t.; generic: taláka; *r. against each other*, shatcháktchaka; *r. with a brush*, vudshlō'shka; *r. by hand*, taláka, ntcháshka; *sidewise*, kiákuga, Mod. kianéga; *r. a notched stick*, as done at war-dances, ulókasha; *r. on, over* somebody or something, shiáshka, shí-usha, shutchō'sha; *r. oneself*, shataláka; *r. oneself dry after bathing, washing*, hashpáχpěli; *r. oneself against* a tree, etc., shalála, hlíntana; *r. on one's body*, shataláka, shí-usha, shutchō'sha; *on one's back*, shiálamna; *what is rubbed on the body*, shátělakish; *to make the motion of rubbing*, yulalóna.

rubbing-stone, *small*, used on the large mealing stone, shílaklkish, pē'ksh.

ruddy, taktákli; *to be* or *become r.*, táχtka.

ruffle, v. t., shikantéla; *ruffled*, tishχalkuleátko.

rule, v. i., né-ulχa; *r. in favor of*, ne-ulχía.

rule, s., *sway*, né-ulaksh.

ruler, lakí; *great r., lord*, múni lakí; *heavenly r.*, p'laíkni lakí.

rum, lám; *r.-bottle*, lámam wákoksh.

run, v. i.; generic: *r., rush* within sight of the one speaking, húdsha, húdshna; du. túshtcha, túshtchna, pl. tínsha, tínshna; unseen or at a distance from the one speaking, húdshampka, du. túshtchampka, pl. tínshampka; *r. about, towards*, húka, pl. gáka; *r. after*, tpúyamna; *after each other*, shû'dshna; *r. after an obj seen*, teluakúya; *r against*, hútala, hútalχa; as *against* a log, húwalχa; *a reef*, sχútalχa; *r. against, meet while running*, hupáklěχa; *against* a round obj., lúli, freq. lulikánka; *r. along*, as along a stream, *against its current*, huíχansha, du. tushî'χansha, pl. tiníχansha; *in the direction of its current*, húpělansha, du. túshp'lansha, pl. tímp'lansha; *r. around*, animals, núyamna; *r. away from*, húyaha, pl. gáyaha; hû'shka, gû'shka; gúikaka, kédsha; hushlíndsha, du. tushlíndsha, pl. tilíndsha; húdsha *and* húdshampka, see above; *r. away from*, inan. obj., as hills, woods, huikínsha, du. tushíkinsha, pl. tiníkinsha; *r. away through fright*, vúshuk hútchna, vúsha; *r. back, home*, húdshampěli; *r. in circles*, gakála; *in various directions*, ulakátchktcha; *r. down, r down to-*

wards, hútχi; *r. down into*, vuléli; *r. down*, rivers, ntû'ltchna; ntúltχaga; tiunóli; *r. fast*, ksíutăki, nk̲íl ksíutăki, k̲illikánka; *r. habitually*, as animals, húnkanka; *r. into*, húlhe; *again*, hulípěli; *continually*, hulhekánka; *r. into bushes, woods, recesses*, etc., hukáya, du. tushkáya, pl. tinχáya; cf. go, v.; *r. into a lake, pond*, as river, né-upka; *r. into the windings of a valley*, hulípěli; *r. into the water*, húwa, pl. tínua; *r. near* or *past*, hutápěna, hutámsχa; *r. off near to*, hutámpka, du. tushtámpka, pl. tintámpka; *r. out of*, húka, pl. gáka; húkansha, obj. in locat. case -tat; *r. out of again*, hukanshámpěli, huíχipěle; *r. out of woods*, etc., hukayúla, du. tushkayúla, pl. tinkayúla; *r. over*, liquids, tílhua, tíla; *r. over* somebody, shul-'hû'lχa; *r. past, by*, hukiétansha; huyá-edsha, hutápěna, hutámsχa; *r. while shouting a war-whoop*, ä-oho=û'tchna; *r. straightways, in direct line, towards*, hútχapsha; tálaak gíntlanshna, gíntlanshna; *r. towards* somebody, hútpa, hudshípka, holuípka; *r. towards* something, hútχapsha; *r. towards*, said of waters, ntúltpa; in the distance, ntúltchampka; *r. through*, water, ntúltchχantcha; all the time, ntúltchna; *r. through, r. up to*, anim. subj., hólalχa; *r. up to*, hútna, hulládshui, holuípka; iterat. hulladshuitámna; *r. up into woods, recesses*, etc., huikíni; *r. uphill*, húyeka, holápka; huwaliéga, pl. gawaliä'ga; *running straight*, as a line, táltali; *running slow*, horses, etc, le=hówitko, léktchi=hówitko; *to reach by running*, penō'dsha, hutápěna; *to jump while running*, hutχídsha; *to start on a run*, húta, hútna. Cf. rush, v. i.

run, v. t.; *r. into*, as a pole into the ground, téwa; *r.* or *pass through*, as a rope, stû'nka; *r.* a rope *through oneself*, stû'nχia; *r.* somebody *down, over*, shul'hû'lχa Cf. plant, v.

runaway, as animals, komû'shni.

runner, s.; *one who runs, climbs*, hutchnéash.

rush, v. i.; for generic terms, cf. run, v.; *r. away from*, húyaha, pl. gáyaha; *r. down, downhill*, ndé-uli, pl. wetóli; hútχi; inan., ktekuéla; said of *waters*, shnúntaltchna, ntû'ltchna; *with noise*, tíwi; *r. down upon*, birds, húntakia, kitchō'tki; *r. into*, húlhe; *frequently*, hulhekánka; *r. near, between*, hutámsχa; *r. off* unseen or at a distance, húdshampka, du. túshtchampka, pl. tínshampka; *r. out of*, húkansha, du. túshkansha, pl tínχansha; húkna; *again*, húkampěli; *r. to a spot*, or *to the ground*, hútχi; húka, pl. gáka; *r. towards, against, at*, in a hostile intention, hútala, hutálχa, hútpa, with their du. and pl.; *r. up to* somebody, hudshípka; *r. upon*, húta, hútna.

rush, s.; abbr. from bulrush, q.v. Cf. reed.

rust, v. i., hesχátana, héshlaktcha. Cf. rusty.

rustle, v. i., said of elementary forces, shtcháyashla; of crickets, grasshoppers, táktχa; of reptiles, kálkala; of straw, etc., kúshkusha.

rusty, hesχatanátko, Mod. heshkatántko; *to become r.*, hesχátana, héshlaktcha.

S.

sable, *Mustela americana*, pē'p.

saccharine, lúiluyatko; *to be s.*, lúiluya.

sack, wíllishik; *round s.*, wákogsh; *long*, capacious *grain-s.*, lχalχámnish; *s. for holding provisions*, táyash, cf. tgíllak; to the weight of about 50 pounds, wíllishik; of about 100 pounds, wákogsh. Cf. bag, satchel.

Sacramento Valley, nom. pr., Katokíwash; *S. V. Indian*, Katokíwash máklaks, Katokíwash; *S. River*, Katokíwasham Kóke.

sad, yuyálkish; *to be s.*, yuálka, látka, shéshäna, shunúyua; *s.-looking*, yuyálkishptchi; *to look s.*, like one bereaved, shlámia.

saddle, káklash; *girth, strap of s.*, shúitalsh; *s.-blanket*, íklash; *to take off the s.*, káklash illóla, illóla; *to strap the s.-girth around*, shuítala.

sagebrush, gă't; another species, wálhualam.

sagecock and *sagehen*, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, pû'pisha; shuā't. Cf. prairie-chicken.

Saíkēn or *Thompson's Marsh*, nom. pr. loc., Saíkän.

sail, s., shneklōtchnótkish; shniwatnótkish.

sail, v. i., shneklō'tchna.

salient, to be, tápka.

sailor, sχúyamnish.

salmon, tchíalash; *at s.-time*, tsiäls'hä'mi; *s. discolored by age*, vuíg; *purple s.*, etchmû'na.

salt, s., shū'l, shā'lt; Mod. ádak.

salt, v. t., shū'l íta, shā'lt shewána; *s. pork*, cf. pork.

salve, s., shátĕlakish; *remedial s.*, máshishtat shí-ûsh shátĕlakish.

same, hū'kak, pl. húkshak; cf. ak No. 2; *one of the s. kind, sort*, húmtchi, gémptchi; *of s. shape, form, size, exterior, color*, etc., shuhánkptchi; *having the s. features*, shúhank-shítko télan; *at the s. place, home*, nadshā'shak, wigátak; *in the s. manner*, húmashtak, húmtsantka; *in the s. manner .... as*, correlat., húmashtak .... wákaktoksh; *at the s. time*, nadshā'shak; shúhank-shítko, tánktak tchíksh, tinā'k; *to make of the s. length, breadth, size*, hishχĕlúlχa. Cf. reason.

sand, kĕlá-ush; *s.-covered*, k'laúshaltko.

Sand Hill, *at*, nom. pr. loc., K'laushálpkash Yaina-ága=gishi.

sandhill crane, *Grus canadensis*, klétish.

sandstone, *s. rock*, lektchótkish.

sandy, k'laúshaltko.

sapling, kitchkáni ánku.

satchel, lā'klaksh, wákogsh.

satiate, v. t.; *s. oneself*, shohóta; *to be satiated, satisfied, fed*, éwa.

Saturday, she-étish.

saucer, kápa, dim. kapága.

savage, adj., komû'shni, íwash; *to be in the s. state*, kílua.

save, v. t., *to rescue*, híshtchi, shnékshita; *s., keep*, as meat, tchilä'lχa; *s., keep for oneself*, shuálka, Mod.

saw, s.; *hand- or small s.*, shlakatótkish; *large s.*, shlûdshótkish; *s.-mill*, shlátcha-ish, Mod. shlatchayótkish.

saw, v. t., *with a small* or *hand s.*, shlakáta, shlû'ldsha; *with a cross-s.*, spû'ldsha.

sawyer, shlûshshá-ish.

say, v. t., *to speak*, shápa; gî; words not quoted, or not verbatim, hémkanka; words quoted verbatim, hemē'χe; *s. to*, shapíya; hémta, hémtchna; *s. to while conversing*, hashashuákia; *s. so*, kshápa; ná-asht gî, Mod. né-asht gî; tchí gî; *s. good-bye*, shéka; *s. repeatedly*, hemkankátchna; "*so they s.* or *said*," "*as he, she said*": mat, if referring to facts; nen, if referring to sayings.

scab, tchímtash; *afflicted with s.*, tchimtátko.

scabbard, líwayaks.

scaffold and *scaffolding*, shlankáyash; *to erect poles for a s.* or *platform*, shtchík'lχa; *to erect a platform on a s.*, gelkáya

scald, v. t., ámpu kelpkápkash kitíta.

scale *of fish*, tchílak; *s. for weighing*, shninkak'lkótkish.

scale, v. t, ga-û'lχa; *to climb*, as a steep hill, gúka. Cf. climb, v.

scalp, *hair of head*, lák; *to perform a s.-dance*, shā'dsha, yéka lák.

scalp, v. t., nelína.

scamper off, v. i., húdsha, húdshna, húdshampka; *s. out of again*, huíχipěle. Cf. run, rush, v.

scar, s., *with removal of flesh*, shúktashkuish; *without removal of flesh*, sháktkaluish; *to make a slight s.*, tílansχa; *to produce a s.*, upátia; said of a round article, lupatkuéla.

scarabee, *with fangs*, ktcháyash. Cf. beetle.

scarce, kinkáni, abbr. kínka; *to be s.*, kä'gi.

scare, v. t., hushpátchta, húshtχa, túka; *s. and disperse*, watákia; *s. off by scolding*, shnulóka; *to be scared at*, vúsha, spútchta; tchámptki, Mod. tchámptakia; *scared at*, vúshish.

Scarface Charley, nom. pr., Tchíktchikam=Lupatkuelátko.

scarlet, taktákli.

scarred through a long article, upátiantko; round article, lupatkuélatko.

scatter, v. t.; *s. about*, uláyue, pl. gayúe; púedsha; *s. by scaring off*, watákia; *to become scattered*, sheggátχa; by running in different directions, sheggátktcha, uláyue.

scent, v. t., stíka.

schistous *rock-formation*, lalá-wash; *composed of* such, lalaú-shaltko.

scirpus, species of, klä'pi; of a *stiff s.*, watéskuam. Cf. grass.

scissors, ktushkótkish.

scoff, v. t., shuluákta; *to continue scoffing*, shuluáktcha. Cf. jeer at.

scold, v. t., shkanága, shúla, koktkínshka, shnulóka; *s. each other*, shukē'ki, shukíkshlĕa; *to scare off by scolding*, shnulóka.

scold, s., *quarreler*, shukē'kish.

scoop, s.; *s. of deer's horn*, ukagótkish; sort of *fishing s.*, kálksh; another sort of *s.*, pá'hla; *s.-net with a handle*, téwash; *wide-meshed s.-net*, witchólash. Cf. net.

scoop up, v. t., fish, crabs, etc., ítkal, shnúkua.

score, v. t.; *s. for oneself*, yánkua.

scorpion, species of, ka-utútkish

scot-free, hunā'shak

Scott's Valley, nom. pr., as in English; *inhabitant of S. Valley*, Skatchpalíkni.

scour, v.t., vudshóka, vudshokálχa.

scout, s., skúyuash; *to watch* as a *s.* does, wá'hlta.

scout, v. i., kmáka; *to go in front scouting*, gayáya; *to be on a scouting trip*, ka-ulû'ktcha.

scrape, v.t.; *s. off*, vulína, vukúta; illóla; *s. obliquely*, kiulóla; *s. off*, as fish-scales, vulíni; *s. off the fiber-bark*, stópĕla, stópalsha; *s. the ground sidewise*, piéna.

scraper, illolótkish; *s. of stone*, íl'hka; *s.* of other material, ilχótkish; *bark-s.*, kíulōlsh; *scraping paddle* or *stick*, pienútkish.

scratch, v. t., hushtíwa; *s. with nails, claws*, tchlakádsha; *s. the face*, tchlä'pka; *s each other*, hushtíwa; *s., graze*, ntí'kshktcha; *s. out a burrow*, shlû'tila, stúya; *s. holes while going* from place to place, yépantchna, lushántchna; *s. away ground*, etc, putóya; *with a paddle* or *stick*, piéna; *s. up, s. for digging*, yépa, Mod. ibéna; *scratched up, scratched out*, yépantko; *s. marks into*, shúmalua; *s.* or *rub oneself against* a post or tree, hlíntana, shalála.

scratching, s., shúmaluash; *provided with scratchings*, shumaluakítko.

scream, v. i., hä'ma; yá-a; *s. aloud*, ndéna, ndéwa, mbáwa; *s.*, said of larger birds and wild quadrupeds, wóa; *s. continuously*, wókanka.

screech, v. i., hä'ma, yá-a, mbáwa; larger birds, wóa; *s. continuously*, wókanka.

screw, s.; *straight, linear s.*, ki-uggitchótkish, Mod. kakpatnótkish.

scrotum, shlû'lksh.

scrub, v. t., vudshlō'shka, vudshóka; *scrubbing-brush*, vudshoknótkish; *s. off*, as fish-scales, vulíni.

scrub-thicket, gatchétko.

scuffle, s., shishúkash.

scuffle, v. i., shíuga, especially d. sissóka; shiukúya, shuktápka.

scurf, tchímtash; *afflicted with s.*, tchimtátko.

scythe, mulinótkish, maktótkish, Mod. kshulótkish.

sea, *ocean*, múni é-ush.

seam, skéntchish; *hem-s.*, skélliash.

search, v. t., haítchna, íktcha; *s.*, *start out after*, ká-iha; *to return from searching*, káyaktka. Cf. seek, v.

season; no ex. eq.: *spring-s.*, skó; *it is spring-s.*, skóa; *dry, hot, summer-s.*, páta; *fall-s.*, shálam; *winter-s.*, lúldam; *in the hay-, salmon-, berry-s.*, etc., are expressed by appending -ē'mi, -ä'mi, -äm.

seat, s., of any description, tcháwalkish; *to take a vacant s.*, tchekléla; *to take a s.*, tchélχa; *to reoccupy one's s.*, tchélχpěli; *to rise from one's s*, tché-ulχa.

seat, v. t.; *to make sit up*, heshtsálχa; *to be seated*, tchía, pl. wawápka; *to be seated on, upon*, tchía, tchî'kla; *to be seated together*, tchípka, pl. wawápka.

second, adj.; *s. to another*, tapíni; *to be s. to*, túpelui; *a s. time*, pē'n, pénak

secondary, tapíni.

secret, s., sha-íshash; *to keep as a s.*, aíshi, shá-ishi; *to divulge a s.*, sha-íshash shápa, sha-íshash shē'gsha; Kl. stíltchka.

secrete, v. t., aíshi; *to hush up*, shá-ishi; *s.*, *to hide*, inan. obj., íha; *s. underground*, or *on the bottom of waters*, ílktcha; *s. oneself*, húyaha, pl gáyaha; *by contracting one's body*, hishuálχa.

section, *portion of*, nánka.

secure, v. t.; *to hold fast*, ípka; shnúkua; *s.*, said of animals running about, hushútanka, Mod. hushuótanka.

seduce, v. t., pálla; *s. again*, pálapěle; *to go and s. ag.*, páldshapěle.

see, v. t.; generic: shléa, télshna; *s.* an obj. *at a distance*, télshapka, telshámpka, shlē'pka; *s.*, *have the power of vision*, télshna; *s. again*, shlépěle; *s.* somebody *coming*, telítankpka, tilō'tpa; *s.* somebody's *face from a distance*, telítankpka; *s. moving, going, coming*, tilō'dsha; *not to s., perceive*, léshma; *s.* somebody *putting food in his mouth*, tilótakna; *s.* somebody *spitting out, removing from mouth*, tilutaknúla; *s. through a tube*, tálsχa; *to come, go and s.*, shlédsha; *to let s., exhibit*, héshla; *to run, ride*, etc., *after* an obj. *seen*, teluakúya. Cf. look, sight, v.

seed, s., generic, lō'k; *s.* growing wild and *eaten by the natives*, máklaksam pásh; *s.* reduced to *flour*, lulínash; species of *seeds:* kápiunks, l'bá; *s. of pond-lily*, unripe, tchinéχam; *s. of yellow pond-lily*, wókash; *to gather* it, wókashla, wóksalsha; *s. of the white oak*, húdsha; *s. of the black oak*, klî'sh; *s.-pod, s.-envelope*, tchílak, ndsě'dsh; *s.-basket*, ná-i, tělúks, wekótkish;

conical, yáki; *to gather seeds*, stá-ila, stági; *with s.-fans*, wéka; *to start out for gathering seeds*, stä-íldsha; *to hold, carry in a s.-basket*, skáyamna; *s.-fan, s.-paddle*, we-kótkish, tchkû'la, sháplash; *s.-net*, tákish. Cf. carry on back, under carry, v.

seek, v. t., haítchna, íktcha; *s.*, *start out after*, ká-iha; *s. continually*, ká-ikanka. Cf. search, v.

seethe, v. i., lúkua, k̲élpka; ndú-pualχa; *to make s.*, tchilála, shne-kálpka.

segregate, v. t., shiátka.

seize, v. t., and *s. forcibly*, shnúka; *s. again*, shnúkpĕli; *s. for oneself*, shnúkpa, shnúkua; *s., take hold of*, long obj., úyamna, pl. íyamna; *to go and s.*, shnúktcha; *s. each other*, húshnχa, shíamna; *s., take away from*, túta; *s. with the claws, extremities*, tchílika; *s.* an obj *on the ground*, shnukpápka; *s. with pincers, tongs*, shnákptiga; *s.* an obj. *by means of a substance intervening*, tapáta; *s. by the handle* or *long end*, utchá-ika.

select, v. t., *to choose, pick out*, shi-átka, íhia.

self, pron.; cf. myself, oneself, yourself, etc.; *s.-trained, s.-reliant*, shepelpelátko.

sell, v. t., shéshatui; *s. cheap*, ké-tcha élχa; *s. dear*, túma élχa, lit. "to price high;" *to intend to s.*, shé-shatuishla; *to return from selling*, sheshatuítka; *selling price*, shésha-tuish.

semen, *seminal fluid*, käílash; *to ejaculate the s.*, shédshäla.

send, v. t.; *s.* and *s. away*, skúyui; *s. again, s. off again, dismiss*, sku-yuépĕli; *s. away from*, skuyúshka; *s. off, away, s. by mail*, shnigóta, shnigótchna; *s. below, underneath*, inotíla; *s. for*, shahamúya, shá-'hmóka; *s. into the woods, recesses*, etc., skuyokáya; *s. out of the woods*, skuyokayóla; *s. a person for* something, shniáktcha; *s. out, dispatch*, Kl. hésha; *s. over the edge*, yiu-lína.

senior, tχé-u.

sentence, hemē'χish.

separate, v. t., shiátka, hekshátχa; *to part asunder*, shékĕlui. Cf. cut, sever.

separate, v. i.; *s. in two*, shewátχa, shewatχúla; *s., to part by going in different directions*, shipī'tχa; *s. from each other*, sheggátχa.

separate, adj., wenníni, abbr. wénni.

September, inaccurately corresponds to spéluish; *in, during S.*, spéluishtka.

series, túnshish; *to be at the end of a s.*, lelíwa; *to form a s.*, as trees, wámla. Cf. file, line.

sermon, hémkanksh; *s. previously delivered*, hémkankuish.

serpentine; cf. meander, v.

serum *of milk*, ndúpatko édshash.

servant; ksheluikiétish.

serve, v. t., *to wait on*, waíha.

service-tree, *s.-berry bush, Ame-*

lanchier alnifolia, tchakága, abbr. tchák; *fruit of s.-t.*, tchák; *looking like the fruit of the s.-t.*, tchákptchi.

set, v. t.; no ex. eq.: *s. a-going*, hushû'ktgi; *s. around oneself*, as neckwear, í-amna; *s. down, deposit*, élχa; *s. on fire*, shnátkalka; *s. over a river, lake*, skótka; *s. up, make sit up*, heshtsálχa; *s. up*, as a pole, téwa; *s up erect, straight*, shnátkuala; *s., place upon*, tchî'lχa; *s. upon the ground*, tchílχia; *s. upon*, in the sense of *attacking*, gû'lki, gutámpka, táshui; *s. upon a road, passage*, stúya.

set, v. i.; said of celestial bodies, tínega; tinkuéla; tinóle, tinō'li, Mod. tinóla; *to be on the way of setting*, tinoléna; *s. over* a river, water, gákua, kakō'dsha; cf. ford, pass, v.

set out, v. i.; generic terms, referring to all modes of locomotion: géna, guhuáshka, guhuáshktcha; genála, guíkaka; *s. o.* from the place *habitually* occupied, géka, gékna, gékansha, geknō'la; *s. o. again* from the same, gekámpěli, gékanshampěli; *s. o. in a wagon*, luháshktcha, léna; *in a canoe*, skohuáshka. Cf. go, march, proceed, travel, v.

settle, v. t. and i.; *s. down at a resting place*, mák'lěχa; *to be settled* somewhere, tchía; *s. up with*, kitchákěla.

settlement; *home*, tchī'sh; *former s.*, tchíwish; *s. of white people*, táuni; *Indian s.*, máklaksam tchī'sh.

settler, tchī'sh; *s. in this, that country*, hátak=tchī'sh, gitákni.

seven, lapksháptani, usually abbr. lapkshápta; *s. hundred*, lapkshaptánkni te-unépni té-unep; *s. times*, lapkshaptánkni.

seventy, lapkshaptánkni té-unep.

sever, v. t.; *to cut off*, ktakióla, ktákta, ktélχa, ktuyúga, Mod. ktúkta; *s., split*, long obj., útcha, utcháya; *s. one's foot, arm*, shálakta; *s. by breaking off*, kéwa and derivatives, as yekéwa, yekualóla; *s. forcibly*, powetéga; *s. in many places*, ktúldsha; *s. many things simultaneously*, ktulódsha; *to be severed*, shukuáshka. Cf. separate, v. t.

severe, kíllitko.

sew, v. t, skénshna; *s. up into*, skéntana; *sewing-machine*, skenshnútkish.

Shacknasty Jim, nom. pr., Shkétitko.

shadow and *shade*, máhiash; *to make s.*, shmá'hitchχa; *to cast a s.*, smáhia; *to project one's s.*, shma'htchága; *while moving*, shmá'htcha

shaggy, kmúyulatko, ptchókatko.

shake, v. t.; *to bring into motion*, as trees, boulders, shiákshiaga, hishátkgi; híklχa; *s.*, to put in tremulous motion, ulä-ikánka; *s.* an obj. *lifted up at one end*, liwakánka; *s.* or *wag* the tail, shewókaga; *s. the ears*, as quadrupeds, uláplpa; *s. hands*, húshnχa nép, húshnχa, shátashi; *s. the head in refusal*, shuakátchktcha, ulakátchktcha; *s. the*

head, while putting airs on, Mod. lawála; *s. into*, as seeds, wéka; *s. off*, as dust, ut'háwa; *from oneself*, shuilálshka, shiulátchka; *s. oneself*, shû'ila, vúya, vúyamna, shawáltana; *s. out*, liquids, u'hlítcha; *s. the wings*, vúya; *to rattle by shaking*, heyéna.

s h a k e, v. i.; *to sway*, shawálta, shawáltana; *to be shaken up*, muimúya, shawálta; *to reel*, lemléma, wekíshtchna; *s. by frost*, etc., nainaya; *s. through cold* or *fever*, tushtúsha, Mod. tushtúshla; *s., writhe*, wítwita; *s. to and fro*, as trees in a storm, wawíkanka.

s h a k y, t o b e, anim., muimúya.

s h a m a n, kíuks.

s h a m e, ndétchkish; *to feel s., to be ashamed*, ndétchka.

s h a p e, v. t., shúta; *shaped*, -ptchi, shítko; *shaped thus*, gémptchi, húmtchi; *how shaped*, wákaptchi; *roof-shaped body*, gílhuapksh; *r.-s. land*, wítlash; *well-shaped*, tídshi; *ill-shaped*, k̲úidshi; *ring-s.*, k̲ál k̲ali.

s h a p e, s.; *of the same s.*, shuhánkptchi; gémtchi, húmtchi.

s h a p e l e s s, k̲okalk̲okáltko, Mod.; *s., ill-shaped*, k̲úidshi, tchektchékli

s h a r p; *s.-edged*, tákatko; *to be s.-edged*, táka; *s.-pointed*, tchaktchákli; *to cut, grind to a s. point*, watcháka; *tasting s.*, mbúkamnatko, ka-á máshetko; *to stick up* something *s.-pointed*, tálka.

s h a r p e n, v. t., shnatcháktka, watcháka.

S h a s t a B u t t e or *Mount Shasta*, nom. pr. of a volcanic cone in California, Mĕlaíkshi, Shastχē'nini Yaína.

S h a s t i I n d i a n, nom. pr., Shásti; Sásti máklaks; *half-S.* by descent, Shastiága; *S. I. country*, Shastχē'ni.

s h a t t e r, v. t., kéwa, pl. ngû'ldsha, powetéga.

s h a v e, v. t., uyúka; *s. oneself*, hushmō'kla, shuyóka.

s h a v e r, shmushmō'klish.

s h e, pron. pers.; same as he, q. v.

s h e a r, v. t, uyóka; *s. off*, púshka; *piece shorn off*, púshkuish.

s h e a r s, ktushkótkish.

s h e a t h, látktchish, líwayaks; of round shape, wákogsh.

s h e d, v. t., cf. pour, v.; *s. the skin*, as snakes, skintchishχága; *s. tears*, shuáktcha.

s h e d, s., máhiash, Mod. stinā'sh, ltchiklakuítko; *s.*, existing as a skeleton *frame* only, Kl. ltchiklakuítko; *s. covered at the top only*, shmáhilaksh.

s h e e p, *domestic*, shī'p; Mod. k̲ó-il; *mountain-s.*, and *-goat*, wíesh, Mod. k̲ó-il; *sheep's tick*, shk̲óks.

s h e e t *of water*, é-ush, dim. éwaga; tchíwish; *s. of paper, cloth*, etc., i-eshkótkish; *to form a s., extension*, néwa; *to lay, pile one s. upon another*, shikantéla.

s h e l l; *sea* or *fresh water s.* of any description, ktchák; *s. of mollusks*, wákogsh; *muscle s. with the mollusk in it*, klē'dshu; *mother-of-pearl* or *haliotis-s.*, ktchák; species of *ma-*

rine s., kákiak; *dentalium-s*, tútash, alkĕtchík; *s.-nosed, wearing a dentalium-s.*, "*goose-quill*" *in the nose*, shélkantko; *s., vegetable* and *animal, hard fruit-s.*, ndshĕ'dsh; *rounded s.*, as of beetle, shnutótkish; *explosive s., projectile*, múni ngé-ish, múni sháwalsh.

shell, v. t., ktchelóla; lgúya.

shelter, s., *shed*, máhiash; *to give s.*, shmá'hitchχa; *to go for s.*, gutíla, shawáltchna.

shelter, v. t., shmá'hitchχa; *s. oneself*, shawáltcha; *to go and s. oneself*, shawáltchna, gutíla.

shepherd, shī'p shuashulaliámpkish.

shield, v. t.; *s. oneself with, to use as a s.*, shipatχúka.

shift, s., tgasháshχish.

shin-bone, wakáluish.

shine, v. i., shnúya; *s. with light*, ktchálhua, ktchálχa, shnéka; *s. above* and *at a distance*, shnekúpka; *s. from a distance*, núyua, nútkolua, shnátkolua; *s. in many colors*, ktchálui; *s. into the eyes so as to injure them*, shtchúyampka.

shine, s., and *sunshine*, ktchálχish.

shirt, tchúlish, dim. tchuliága; *woman's s.*, tgasháshχish.

Shitaike Creek, nom. pr. of a western tributary of Des Chutes River, Oregon; Sídaikti.

shitepoke, tuákish *or* wákish.

shiver, v. i., muimúya; *s. by frost*, naínaya; tushtúsha, Mod. tushtúshla. Cf. shake, v. i.

shoal, s.; *to strike against a s.*, sχútalχa.

shoe, wákshna; *high s.*, stíkshui; *to wear shoes, to put shoes on*, wákshna.

shoot, v. t., generic, ngé-isha, ngéishna; shlín, pl. yúta; téwi; *s. arrows*, télχa; *s. and wound*, mbá-uta; *s.* several obj. *by the same charge* or *missile*, stéwi; *to come near shooting*, shlí'kshga; *each other*, hishlákshga; *s. at* an obj., shlín, pl. yúta; *s. at the mark*, shlókla; *s. at* the mark as rivals, híshlan; *s. aside of the mark*, yútlanshna; *s. by means of*, shliúta; *s. continually*, shlitánna; *s. at each other*, híshlan, shétui; shengē'sha; *s. high up, perpendicularly*, utéwa; *s. a hole through*, ntí'kshktcha; *s. oneself*, híshlan, shengē'sha; *to be on the point of shooting*, shlataníya; shlatámpka, pl. yutetámpka; *to begin shooting*, shlatámpka, pl. yutetámpka; *to go on a shooting trip*, hishlátchna; *to disable by shooting*, ngēshe-úya.

shoot, v. i.; *s. down with noise*, said of waters, tíwi.

shop, *store-house*, sheshatuíkish.

shopkeeper, shéshatuish.

shore; *s.-line*, knáklitko; *steep s.*, lalí'sh; *rocky s.*, wálish; *on the opposite s.*, tû'gshtanta; *to arrive on s.*, kiupáta; *to form a s.-line*, yulalína; connected with verbs, *s.* is often expressed by the suffix -íga, "on the water,": *to be, remain, stand at the s.-line*, tgalíga, pl. liulíga. Cf. bank, beach.

short, *in body*, wigáni; *s.-faced*, wika-télantko; *at a s. distance*, wíka; *s. in time*, tánkni; *a s. while*, adv., wigápani, wíga paní; *a s. time ago*, tánkak, tánkakak; *to cut the hair s.*, shuyóka; *one who wears the hair s.*, shushuyúkatko.

shortly, adv., *a short while*, wigápani; *s. after this*, pálakak, tánktak.

shoulder, lápaklash; *s.* and *s.-blade*, tchnípal; *s.*, especially of quadrupeds, shnē'ktchigsh; *to carry on one's shoulders*, shúiχia, Mod. shúiχiank éna; *by a strap on forehead*, etc., métk'la; *without a strap*, shíkianka.

shoulder-blade, shétashtχapksh, tchnípal; especially of quadrupeds, shnē'ktchigsh. Cf. shoulder.

shout, v. t., hä'ma, hamóasha; ndéna, nk̲éna; *s. repeatedly, in one strain*, nk̲énkanka; *s. through the hands* applied to the mouth *as a tube*, stû'ka; *s. to* somebody, hémtcha, hémtchna; *s. at* somebody, hamóasha, hamekúpka; *s. downwards to, into*, hä'měle; *s. from exultation*, shítiaika.

shove into, v. t., as into a bag, shúlha; *s. one part into the other*, tulí, shûlhípěli. Cf. join, v.

shovel, käknótkish, sháwel.

show, v. t.; *to exhibit*, in a medial sense, héshla; *s., point to*, láya; long obj., álahia; *s. with the extended arm*, kinshípka; *s. by informing*, hashíuga; *to start for showing*, hashíwaktcha; *s.* something *on a person's body*, shikantána; *on* somebody's *foot* or *feet*, shikantíla; *s. itself, appear*, héshla.

shrew, species of, with long proboscis, súisi.

shrink, v. i., *by heat*, nukóla.

shrub, ánku; *little s., bush*, tchélash, wékaga; *land overgrown with shrubs*, gatchétko; species of *s.*, probably *Artemisia*, tchákělu; species of *s.* with black fruit, hashkemólsham. In s- and bush-names ánku is generally omitted, the name of the s. being placed in the possessive case. Cf. tree.

shrubbery, ánku, wékaga; in the sense of *thicket*, gatchétko, gátchesh.

shuck, v. t., ktchelóla, lgúya.

shun, v. t., shénuya, shénuidsha, shukióta.

shut, v. t., ká-ishna, Mod. shlá-uki; *s. the door* or *doorflap*, shlá-uki; *s.* it *again* or *habitually*, shla-ukípěle; *s. your mouth!* tchítchiks! kapkáblantaks! k̲ém k̲em! Cf. close, v.

shy *person*, k̲á-i wáltkish.

sick, *ill*, mā'shetko, shílaltko; *s. through relapse*, kálak; *to be s.*, mā'sha, with obj. case (*I am sick*, mā'sha nû'sh, contr. mā'sha n's); *to be chronically* or *incurably s.*, shíla; *to be s. of a lingering disease*, shíla, páhalka; *to be permanently s.*, pahóka; *to fall s.*, kálkěla, shī'laka, shilála; *to look s., sickly*, páhalka; *to render s.*, tilótakna.

sickness, népaksh; *s., acute* or

painful, mā'shash; *s.*, *chronic*, shílalsh; *to be afflicted with s.*, mā'sha, shī'la; *to relapse into s.*, kálkĕla; *one relapsed*, kálak; *article producing s.*, tátktish

side, s., of human body, above hip, lálash; *s.*, *flank* of animal body, lálash; *to rub one's s. against*, hlíntana, shalála; *s. of mountain*, ginshkátko, gintχish, lalî'sh; *on the s. of*, *along with*, túla; *on this s.* or *part of*, gē'kshta, gétant; ginā'gshtant, ginátant, kúi, kúitit; *on this s. . . . . on the opposite*, *other s. of*, gē'kshta . . . . . gē'kshta; *on this s. of* a distant obj, túhak; *situated*, *being on this s. of*, gínatani; *to*, *on the other s. of*, gétant, gunígshtant, gúnitana, tû'gshtanta; cf. gē'kshta; *beyond*, *on the other s. of*, as of a mountain, túta na, d. of túna; of a river, lake, tû'gshtanta; *from*, *to* or *on either* or *opposite s.*, pipĕlántana, pipĕlángshtant; *from*, *on both s. reciprocally*, shipapĕlángshtant; *on one s.*, *extremity*, na-itχē'ni, na-igshtχē'ni, ná-igshtala; *situated*, *placed*, *being on the opposite s.*, as where the speaker is, túkni; *to lean*, *lie on one s.* of the body, kiápka; cf. sidewise; *to sit on one s.*, as of a lodge, pl. líuna.

sidewise, *obliquely;* usually expressed by the prefix ki-, ke-, k-; *to extend*, *stretch*, *look s*, naitaltélshna; *to ride s.*, women fashion, naitaltélshnank hushō'tchna.

side with, v. i., *to be allied with*, tchílla, tchínta. Cf. associate, v.

sieve, shlatchknótkish; *to pass through a s.*, v. t., shlítchka and shlátchka.

sift, v. t., shlítchka and shlátchka.

sigh, v. i., hóka; *s. repeatedly*, hókampĕle.

sight, v. t., shléa, télshna; *s.* somebody *coming*, telítankpka.

sign, s.; *s. drawn* or *painted*, shúmaluash; *s. of conjurer*, múluash; *provided with signs*, *marks*, shumaluakítko; *to make gesture-signs*, kuéta; *to make signs with the hand*, nikánka nép. Cf. beckon, v., gesture.

silent; *one who is s.*, ká-i wáltkish; *be s.!* kapkáblantaks! kapkapagínk î! tchítchiks! kémkem!

silently, kémkem.

silkworm, *wild*, ktchápash.

silly, létalani, ká-ikash; *he talks s. things*, hunā'shak hû hémkanka; *to act in a s.*, *odd manner*, ká-ika, sheshχē'la.

silver, pálpali tchíkĕmen; shílba; *s.-money*, pálpali tchíkĕmen, pálpali tála; shílba tála; *s.-fox*, same as red fox, cf. fox.

Silver Lake, nom. pr., Kálpshi.

similar, shítko; -ptchi, -mtchi, suffix forming adj.; *s. to*, shúhank, shuhánkptchi. Cf. alike to, adj.; alike, adv.; like, adj; similarly.

similarly, hû'nk shítko hak, húmashtak, húmtsantka, shúhank-shítko. Cf. alike, equally.

simulate, v. t., for the purpose of *fooling*, shnapémpema, Mod. shne-

pémpema; *s sickness*, pä'dsha. Cf. feign, v., gesture, s., pretend, v.

simultaneously, nadshā'shak; tiná-ak, tinā'k; tánktak tchiksh; shúhank-shítko. Cf. shakpatmáwa

since, adv.; *not long s.*, welísht, tánkak, tánkakak; *ever s.*, at tû' tsússak. Cf. then, year.

sinew, mbúitch; pílhap; *s., cord made of tendons*, mbúitch.

sing, v. t., *s. solo* or *in chorus*, shuína; wína; *s., shout in chorus, s. while dancing*, yéka; *s.*, said of birds, hä'ma; *s. in the interest, for the pleasure of* somebody, shuinéa; *s. repeatedly the same song*, shuinála; *to begin singing*, shuyéga; *s. magic* or *dream-chorus songs*, shiumútna; *s. simultaneously with the starter of the song*, shuinála; *s. in chorus a conjurer's song*, winóta, winótna; *s. at a high voice*, tchē'ktcheka; *s. at a deep voice*, tχā'ntχana. Cf. song.

singe, v. t., shnuyákta; *s. off*, shnuyóka.

single; *a s. one*, nā'dsh, nā'sh; *a s. one only*, nā'dshak; *s., unmarried*, cf. bachelor, girl; *on a s. day*, nā'sh waítak; *to walk, ride, s. file*, kíntchna, kinuína.

sink, v. i.; *s. down*, celestial bodies, tinkuéla, tinō'li; *s. down in*, especially in water, ktutéga, mpet'téga, Mod. ktúshna; *s. to the ground*, tchlā'lχa; *to be sunk in deep water*, ámpuala.

sip, v. t., *to lap up*, hlópa; *s., to taste*, kpéto.

sister, *elder*, said by younger brother, pa-ánip; said by younger s., p'tálip; *s., younger*, in reference to elder s., tápiap; in reference to elder brother, túpakship; *females related as sisters, sisters by blood*, shaptálaltko; *related, as sisters are to their younger sisters*, shatapiáltko; *half-s.*, tápiap; *to give a s. to* somebody, tupakslía; *sister's husband, brother-in-law*, said by her brother, p'tchû'kap; *elder* and *younger sister's son* or *daughter, nephew* or *niece*, said by aunt, mákokap; said by uncle, patchχálip. Modocs call both elder and younger s. túpakship, abbr. túpaksh.

sister-in-law, mû'lgap; *husband's brother's wife*, p'tchíkap; *females related as sisters-in-law*, shíptchχaltko.

sit, v. i., generic, tchélχa; tchía, pl. wawápka; *s.* and *s. down*, tchélχa; *s. down again*, tchélχpěli; *s. against* an obj., tchálamna, du. wawálamna, pl. lúilamna; *s. around in a circle on the outside of*, pl. liutíta; *inside of, indoors*, líuχuga; *s. around, s. in a row, ring, file, crowd*, pl. liukiámna, líupka, liútatka; *s. behind, close to*, tgáptcha, pl. líuptcha; *s. in the distance*, huyéga; *s. down close to*, tchá'hlanshna; *s. by the fire*, tchélui; *s., stay high up*, or *in the distance*, tchálamnu; *s. inside of, within*, tchiχóga, tchiwíχa, pl. líuχuga; *s. on, upon, with legs apart*, shkéktleχia; *s. on one side of*, or *indoors*, pl. líuna; *s.*

on the side, edge of, as of water, tchekléla; *s. secreted, ambushed*, tchakáya, wílχa, wálχa, pl. liwála, liukáya; *s. together*, tchípka, pl. wawápka; *s. underneath, below*, tchutíla, wintíla, du. wawatíla, pl. liutíla; *s. upon, on* something, tcháwal, pl. líwala; tchî'kla; tchálamna, du. wawálamna, pl. lúilamna; tchakáya, du. wawaggáya, pl. liukáya; *s. in the woods, cliffs*, etc., same as: sit upon; *s on, near the water*, tchalekíya; tchalíga, du. wawalíga, pl. liulíga; *s. away from!* kuítak! *sitting, posted above*, p'léntankni, p'laíkni; *to make s. up*, heshtsálχa.

s i t u a t e d *above*, p'laíkni, p'laítani; *s. below, underneath*, yántani.

s i x, nadshksháptani, usually abbr. nadshkshápta; *s. times*, nādshkshaptánkni.

s i x t y, nādshkshaptánkni té-unäp.

s i z e, s.; no ex. eq.: *in* or *to the s. of*, pátpani, abbr. pát; *of large s.*, múni; *of small s.*, kitchkáni; *of the same s.*, shuhánkptchi; *to make of the same s.*, hishχĕlúlχa.

s k a t e, v. i., shektlälóna, ulak'kánka. Cf. slide, v.

s k a t e r, ulak'kánkish.

s k a t e s, *pair of*, ulak'kankótkish.

s k e d a d d l e, v. i., gúikaka, gû'shka.

s k i m, v. t.; *s. off* froth, etc., kiulóla; *s. the waves while flying*, hû'nua.

s k i n, tchélksh; *raw fur-s., raw s.*, klă'sh; *s. with the fur on*, nī'l; *dressed, tanned s.*, mbá-ush; *s. of elk, antelope*, vu'hlî'lsh; *red-fox s.*, wă'n; *s. of lynx*, shlóa; *snake-s.* when on body, ndsĕ'dsh; when shed, skinshgákuish; *s.-lodge*, shû'klaksh; *s.-mantle, s.-blanket*, etc, skútash; *to be dressed in* one, skúta; *to enter the s.*, as splinters, etc., shíshna; *to shed the s.*, skintchishχága; *to have the s. rubbed off*, as on a sore, wéla.

s k i n, v. t., náshki, nashkiútna, nashkúla; *s.*, said of fur-hides, scalps, nelína; *skinning implement of obsidian*, mbû'shaksh. Cf. fleshing chisel.

s k i p, v. i., kshiútchna; *s.* or *swarm around*, ká-ika, núyamna; *s. continually*, as frogs, skátkanka; *s. down from*, shuhû'lulea; *to go and s. down from*, shuhululéna; *s. over* something, as over a rock, etc, shuyaχiéga; *s. over* an obstruction, log, etc., himputiaχiéa, Mod. mbutē'χe; shampatiaχiéa; *s. up high*, húyeka, pl. tiníχi; *s. into the water*, húwa, pl. tínua.

s k i r m i s h, s., shishúkash.

s k i r m i s h, v. i., shishóka, shenotánka, shéllual; *s. about*, shenotank'húya.

s k i r t *of females*, shtchî'waksh.

s k u k u m - h o u s e; cf. jail, prison.

s k u l l, núshti káko; *s.-bone*, kakó píla nûsh; *top of s.*, nkák; *s. of fish*, nkák.

s k u l l - c a p; *woman's s.-c.*, flat on top, kmă'; of half-globular shape, kálkmă; another, máksha.

s k u n k, *Mephitis mephitica*, tcháshash. Cf. polecat.

sky, *clear, cloudless,* kálo; *clouded, overcast s.,* paíshash; *in the s.,* p'laí, p'laína, p'laítala; *skyward,* p'laí, p'laína, p'laítala. Cf. overcast.

slab, utcháyatko ánku; *s.-lodge,* uképĕlaksh; *to construct a s.-l.,* ug'hä'plχa.

slags, nχútatko.

slander, v. t., atchíga, shéwala.

slanderer, walíχish, Mod. û'lkish; wíknish, dim. wikniága.

slant, v. i., gílhua.

slap, v. t., ktúpka.

slash, v. t.; *to cut,* ktaládshna; *one slashed,* ktakálitko; upátiantko; *s. oneself,* shálakla. Cf. gash, v. and s.

slate-rock, laláwash.

slaty; *composed of s. rocks, formations,* lalaúshaltko.

slaughter, v. t., shíuga, pl. lúela, Mod. pl. lúela, shuénka; náshki. Cf. butcher, v.

slave of both sexes, lû'gsh; *to make a s. of,* lû'gshla; *slave's owner,* master or mistress, ptchíwip.

slay, v. t., shíuga, pl. lúela, Mod. pl. lúela, shuénka, heshχä'ki; shiúkala, shiukíga; hushtchóka; *s. for* somebody, shiukía; *s. each other,* hishû'ka, hushtchóka. Cf. kill.

sleep, v. i., ktána; *to lie down to s.,* skû'lχa, pl. lúlalχa; ktánsha; animals, klû'shlχa; *s. outdoors,* pl. lólua; *s. with,* shetólχa; *time for sleeping,* spunä'ksh; *the act of going to s.,* many subj., lulálkish.

sleepy, ktanapkátko; *to be s.,* ktanápka

sleeve, shuékalsh; *sleeveless garment,* skútash.

slice, v. t.; *s. off,* ktúshka; *portion, piece sliced off,* ktúshkuish; ktúshka.

slice, s., ktúshkuish; ktúshka.

slick, laklákli, tchlúχatko; *to be* or *become s.,* lák'laka.

slide, v. i.; *s.* or *rush downwards,* ndé-uli, pl. wetóli; *s. downhill,* shektakuéla, ulakolóla; *s. down,* ktekuéla; *s. into the water,* ktélχa; *s. down obliquely,* nde-ukuéla, pl. wetkuéla; *s. into,* as through a hole, gutéktcha, gutéga; kilíbli; *s. into from one side,* kiatéga; *s on the ice,* ulakluánsha, wéshtat ulak'kánka; *s. over, to skate,* ulak'kánka. Cf. fall, roll.

slight, adj., *loose,* ké-uni.

slime, *phlegm,* mólash.

sling *for throwing,* skiwótkish; *s. for throwing* heavy missiles, shuntoyakea-ótkish.

slip, v. i., ktekuéla; *s. with the feet,* yudshláktkal; *s. into from one side,* kiatéga; *s. up to,* gánta; *s. while crawling,* ktchídsha; *to let s.,* especially into *water,* ktélχa.

slippery, laklákli, tchlúχatko; *to be* or *become s.,* lák'laka.

slit, ndsákish.

slope, s., ginshkátko; *if steep,* lalî'sh; *mountain-s.,* yaínatat gínshka; gíntχish; *there is a long s.,* atí gíntχi. Cf. declivity.

slope, v. i.; *s. down,* gínshka, gî'ntχi; *s. down on two sides,* gílhua; *s*

steeply, lála; *sloping down steeply*, lálatko; adv., m'laí.

slough, slúitch; tále.

slow, adj, ké-uni; *running s.*, *slow-going*, said of horses, le=hówitko, léktchi=hówitko; *s. of perception*, kaítua sháyuaksh.

slowly, ké-una.

slug, stákpûnksh.

slumber, v. i., ktána; túidsha, túidshna.

slumber; *light s.*, túidsh. Cf. sleep, v.

slush, pō'ks, túpesh.

sly, tídsh shepelpelátko. Cf. smart.

small, kitchkáni, abbr. kítcha; *s.-sized*, the opposite of coarse, ndshékani; *in s. quantity*, kinkáni, abbr. kínka; *growing to a s. height*, wigáni; *in a s. degree*, kítcha; *at a s.*, *short distance*, wíka; *to a s. extent*, kínka.

smallpox, gútχaksh; pox; *to be sick with the s.-p.*, gû'tkga.

smart, v. i., yúkîuka, Mod. yúktgî; kimália, tátkta; tékteka, Mod. tíka.

smart, adj., sháyuaksh, nánuktua sháyuaksh, tídsh shepelpelátko; said of dogs, etc., tídshi.

smarting, s., *pain*, tátktish.

smash, v. t., kéwa, pl. ngúldsha, pekéwa; *s. to pieces*, tékua, ndsháp-ka; *s.*, as glass, tchúya.

smear, v. t.; *s. on* or *over*, íta, shiáshka, shí-ita; ípka; *s. on one's back*, shiálamna; *what is smeared on*, itánkish, itísh; *s. body-paint on oneself*, shutelóma; *habitually*, shutelomáshla; *s. over*, kiulíga, lalíga, pitlíga; *s. over*, as oil, shutchō'sha.

smell, v. t.; *to perceive by smelling*, stíka, ndópa; *s. around*, *about*, anim., shnikshókshuka.

smell, v. i., pílui; *s. agreeably*, tídsh pílui; *s. badly*, *to stink*, kúi pílui; *s. mustily*, *fetidly*, ndópa.

smell, s.; *what emits s.*, piluyéash; *putrid s.*, ndúpash; *s. of rotten fish*, tchmō'k.

smile, v. i., mutchutchuyápka, luaíχa.

smith, wátiti=shúshatish; cf. blacksmith.

smoke, s.; *s. of fire*, shláyaks; *s.-colored*, lúashptchi; *s.-hole of lodge*, gínχish, lókanksh; *to make*, *produce s.*, *fire*, shlä'-ika; *to expose to the s.*, hashlá-iχa; *to become black from s.*, skélχa; *to blow s. into*, *to s. out*, wíuka; *to smother by s.*, púta.

smoke, v. i., shlä'-ika.

smoke, v. t, as meat, hashlá-iχa; *s. tobacco*, páka; *to cease smoking*, pakóla; *s. out*, as an animal, wíuka.

smooth, adj.; *slick*, laklákli, patpátli, tatátli; tchlúχatko; *not s.*, *rough to the touch*, kitchkítchli; *to make s.*, *even*, vulína, taláka. Cf. even, flat, level.

smooth, v. t., latádshl'χa, Mod. pátpat shúta; *s. off*, *to plane*, shnutchlúktagia, taláka, vulína.

smoothly, adv., pátpat.

smother, v. i, *to be smothering*, púta; késhga hókish.

snail, stákpûnksh.

Snake Indian, nom. pr, Sā't;

his nickname, Mbû'shaksh; *resembling a S. Indian*, shā't, shā'tptchi.

snake, generic, wíshink, Mod. wáměnaksh; *black s.*, species of, *Bascanium*, kámtilaga; *black-s.*, black-spotted s., species of *Pityophis*, wáměnaksh; *garter-s.*, wíshink; *yellow ground-s.*, species of *Pityophis*, käílanti; *house-s.*, góitak; *rattle-s.*, ké-ish; *whip-s.*, 3–4 feet long, ulak'kánkish; *s.-skin*, when on body, ndsě'dsh; when shed, skinshgákuish; *to go s.-like*, kakídsha; kíntchna, kinuína.

snap, v. i.; *s. in two*, ngáta, pl. ngúldsha; *s. at*, shnulóka.

snarly; *having s. hair*, tchítaksh.

sneak, v. i.; *s. towards*, gánta, hushútanka, shawaltánka.

sneak-thief, gánta-pápalish.

sneer at, shnashnátia.

sneeze, v. i., étěshua.

snore, v. i., hlû'ka, kaikáya.

snort, v. i., tinéga.

snot; shnī'χsh, Mod. shnéχash. Cf. mucus.

snout, pshî'sh, shû'm.

snow; kē'sh; *s. is falling*, kéna; *to make s., to produce snowfall*, kē'shala; *s.-bird, Junco oregonus*, maidíktak; *s.-fall, s.-heap*, kéknish; *s.-goose, Anser hyperboreus*, waíwash; *s.-shoe* of buckskin, ní.

snow, v. impers., *it snows*, kéna; *it snows everywhere*, kékna; *it ceases snowing*, kenóla, smáhui, smahuyóla.

sniff, v. t., shnī'χa

snuff, v. t., *s. up*, shnī'χa.

so, adv., *thus, in such a manner*, húmasht; ná asht, Mod. né-asht; gá-asht; gén géntch, tchí, tsí; tchī'k; *so, thus*, introducing verbatim quotations of spoken words, tchí, ná-asht; ke, Mod. né-asht, kíe; *so much, thus much*, kánk, adj. and adv.; kánktak, ka, ga; *and so, and thus, then so*, tchíyuk, tchíyunk; *so, in such a manner as*, correlat., wákaktoksh; *just so*, húmashtak, húmtsantka; *so much, so many as that*, tánk, tánni; kánk, kánktak, kánni; gét; *so far as that*, gét, gétak; *so great, tall, large, wide*, gét; tániani; *so long*, gét, tánni; *so many times*, tánkni; *so looking, so conditioned*, gémptchi, húmtchi.

soar, v. i., *s. away*, húntchna; *s. in a straight line*, húntchna.

sob, v. i., hléka, kaikáya; *to go around sobbing*, gaikánka.

society, *body of people*, shukû'lkish, mépoks; *to form a s.*, shukû'lki, mépka, túlha.

soft, *tender*, tche-íni; *s. to the touch*, ptchókatko; *to be s., elastic*, híuhiwa.

soil, v. t., kaknéga, kaknégatko shiáshka, sχaknéga; *soiled*, kaknégatko, kuyúmatko, nuatáχatko; *to be, become soiled*, kuyúma; *s. oneself*, hushkaknéga.

soil, s., *ground*, käíla; *upon the s.* or *upon this s.*, hi, hí', i; when connected with verbs, *upon the s.* is generally expressed by verbal

affixes; *on this s.*, híta, hítok; *argillaceous s.*, tíkēsh. Cf. ground.

soldier, shû'ldshash.

sole *of foot*, tákak; nákish.

solely; sometimes expressed by tála, abbr. ta, -ta. Cf. only.

solicit, v. t., k̲illétana; shakótka; vúla, shátěla.

solid, and *to be s.*, k̲uáta; *s., in a condensed state*, húpkatko; *to be s.*, húpka.

solitary; *to be s.*, shakamshía; *to be s. through fear*, shákamshinea.

some, adj., *a few*, nánka, kinkáni, tánkak; *s. few only*, tánkakak; *s. one*, kaní; nā'dsh, nā'sh, *or* náyensh; *some .... . some*, correlat., nánka ..... nánχatoks *or* nánka; *s. kind, sort of*, tuá.

somebody, *some one*, kaní; nā'dsh, nā'sh, *or* náyensh; *some person* or *persons*, tuá, Kl.

somersault; *to turn a s.*, tchikualχuléa; *out of the water*, as fish, vutchéwa.

something, *some object*, tuá; *some things*, nánka.

sometime, un, ûn; *s. from now*, úntchēk; *for s.*, wē', wigápani; *some other time*, túshgish tchē'k. Cf. time.

somewhat, kítcha; kínka; *a little*, when placed before adjectives: -tkani; *s. more*, múak.

somewhere, tám; tuánkshi, túsh.

son, vúnak, dim. vunákaga; wéash, dim. wéka; *related as s. to father*, sha-ungáltko; *son's s.*, wē'sam wē's, or: wéasham wéash; *son's wife*, said by his father and mother, p'tútap; *sons of male cousins* call each other: púmtchip; *to give birth to a s.*, unakákala; cf wékala.

son-in-law, said by father and mother-in-law, p'kä'ship.

song, shuī'sh; *chorus-s.*, shiunótish; *magic s., tamánuash-s.* of conjurers and others, shū'ish, yá-uks; *dance-s.*, yékish; *to celebrate by dance-songs*, yéka; *to sing chorus-songs uninterruptedly*, shiunútna; *to start a chorus-s.*, shuyéga; said of the conjurer, shiunóta; *to apply, make use of the s.-medicine*, hishúnua. Cf. chorus, sing, v.

soon, úna; *very, pretty s.*, tánktak; *as s. as*, nánui; *sooner than*, adj., lupíni, lupítni; conj., lúpia, lúpiak, lupítana.

soot, tsápsχish.

sooty; *to become, be s.*, skélkěta.

sop, v. t.; *s. up*, hlópa.

sorcerer, kíuks; sheshχeilá-ash. Cf. conjurer.

sore, adj., tchimtátko; *to be s.*, wéla; tékteka, Mod. tíka.

sore, s., mā'shash; *small s.*, tchímtash; *to have a s.*, wéla; hanuípka; *afflicted with sores*, tchimtátko. Cf. eruption.

sorrel; *light s.*, ka-uká-uli; *dark s.*, tchuitchúili; *s. horse*, taktákli wátch.

sorrow, s.; *to be full of s.*, yuálka, shunúyua, látka; *to be afflicted with mortal s.*, k̲'lékna.

sorrowful, yuyálkish; yuyálkishptchi; *to be s.*, látka, yuálka; *to render s.*, yuyálks-shitk shúta.

sorry, yuyálkish; *to be s. about*, yuálka, d. yuyálka; líla.

sort; no ex. eq.: *some s. of*, tuá; *one of this, that s.*, húmtchi, gémtchi, shuhánkptchi; *all sorts* or *kinds of*, nánuktua; *all that s. of*, suffix -ni, d. -níni; *of various sorts*, wíktchish. Cf. kind.

soul, *animal* life, hukísh; *sensitive* power of man, steínash.

sound, anim., stû'tχish, túmĕnash; *to produce, emit s.*, hä'ma, stû'tχĕna, wálta; *to emit musical sounds, clangs*, wálta.

sound, v. i., hä'ma; wálta; *to cause to s.*, shnáhualta.

sour, ka-á mā'shitko; tchmûyúχatko; *to taste s.*, ka-á mā'sha; tchmúya.

source *of water*, nushaltkága; *pond-s.*, nushaltkága, wélwash, kokága; *taking its s*, nusháltko. Cf. spring.

south, múat; *southward*, múat, múatana, múatala; *from the s.*, múat; *it blows from the s.*, múa.

southern, múatni; *native of s. lands, belonging there*, múatni.

southwest wind, tχálamash kétsa múatita shléwish, *or* kétsa muatítala shléwish.

southwind, múash; its mythic personification, Múash; *the s. wind blows*, múa.

sow, v. t., as vegetables, hashuá-a; *s., sprinkle*, kédshna; *sowing, planting ground*, háshuakish, Mod. háshuash; né-ush.

space, s.; *intervening s.*, gínkaksh; *s. between fingers*, népam giggánkaksh, sheggátχatko; *there is s., room*, gíta a gínuala.

spade, utoyótkish; *s. for digging* roots, bulbs, meyótkish; ámda.

Spaniard, Spániōlkni.

spare, kinkáni, abbr. kínka.

spark, s., *of fire*, likuálχa; *to emit sparks*, likuálχa; *to go, travel about with a s. of fire*, sklû'tchkanka.

sparkle, v. i.; *s. forth*, likuálχa.

sparrow-hawk; cf. hawk.

spawn, v. i, shkíwa; *spawning place*, tulísh.

speak, v. t.; generic: hémkanka; shápa; words quoted verbatim, hemē'χe, gî; *I spoke thus*, nû ná-asht gî, tchí nî gî; words not quoted, or not verbatim, hémkanka; *s. to, converse*, hashashuákia, shapíya, hémta, hémtchna; *s. against, unfavorably*, heshégsha; *s. aloud*, ndéna; *on one's way*, or *in public*, amniyámna, ámnadsha; *s., cry down into*, hä'mĕle; *s. to* somebody *distant*, hamĕkúpka, hashtaltĕlámpka; *s. to each other*, hashtáltĕla; *s. out* one's mind, shē'gsha; *s. pro and contra, argue*, hashtáltala, shempéta; *s. promiscuously*, wáltka, wáltkapĕli; *s. in public*, deliver a speech, ndéna; *s. in a high voice*, tchē'ktcheka; *s. low-voiced*, láklakpka, léklekpka.

speaker, wáltkish, kä'kl'kish.

spear, s.; *gig-s., fishing-s.*, shtchá-

kuash; kí'sh; *short s., javelin*, táldshi.

spear, v. t.; *s. fish*, stúkua, kiä'm stúkua; *s. several fish* or other objects *simultaneously*, shakpatmáwa; *s. fish through ice-holes*, yíkashla.

speck, s.; cf. dot, mark; *full of specks*, nuatáχatko; cf. speckled.

speckled, udélgatko, shumaluátko, nuatáχatko. Cf. stain, v.

spectacles, sheshálkōsh.

spectator; *to be a s.*, ndsháma-a; cf. observe, v.

speech, hemē'χish, hémkanksh; wáltoks; *to deliver a s.*, hémkanka; words quoted verbatim, hemē'χe; *s. delivered*, hémkankuish.

speed off, v. i., *to move with great s.*, killikánka, ksiútäki.

spell, s.; *s. of witchcraft, magic s.*, shuī'sh; yayayá-as; *to cast a deadly s.*, táwi; *to suffer from a s. of witchcraft*, shalχíta; *to free oneself of the magic s.*, shuíshla.

spend, v. t., *to give away*, púedsha; *s. money*, tála púedsha, tála kékanka.

spendthrift, nanuktuánta pépuadshnish; pépuadshnish.

spelshna-game, shákalsh; *to play the s.-g.*, spélshna, shákalsha, shákla; *s.-g. stick*, shúlshēsh, shaklótkish; *s.-g check*, kshē'sh.

spider, káltchitchiks; *to sing the s.-song*, káltchitchiks shuína.

spill, v. t., kitótchna, Mod. kítitchna; shnekégi.

spine, *thorn*, wáti.

spirit, s., *vital principle*, hukísh; *s. of deceased*, shkō'ks; *s.-fish*, shkō'ks=kiä'm; *s. of old woman, witch*, welékaga; *to travel around as a witch's s.*, welä'χatka; *to look towards the s.-land*, to be moribund, k'lekápkashtala télshampka.

spirited, tídsh shepelpelátko.

spirituous liquor, lám.

spit, v. t.; *s. out*, shlúktchna, Mod kpítchtchna; *s. upon, s. all over*, shna-ulámna; *to see* somebody *spitting out*, tilutaknúla.

spit, v. t., *to impale*, tálka.

spite; *in s. of*, gíntak; -tak, -toksh, tádsh, q. v.

spittoon, shlóklgîsh

splash, v. i., shlatchiéga, shlátchualχa; *s. in the water, to strike the water*, inan., yúa.

spleen, *milt*, mpátash.

splendor, *dazzling shine*, ktchálχish, ktchálshkash.

splinter, ánku, ánkuaga; *to run a s. into a part of body*, ktchéna, shíshna.

split, v. t, long obj., ukáta, pl. vulódsha; *s. wood*, etc., udshídshi; *s. the long way*, ktî'tchitcha, útcha, utcháya; *s. in the whole length*, spátcha, pádsha; *split up*, partic. utcháyatko.

spoil, v. t., kú-i shúta, shne-uyála

Spokane Indian, nom. pr., Spukä'n máklaks, Spukä'n.

spoon, mídsho; *to eat with a s.*, hlópa

sport, léshuatχash; *to have social s.*, léwa; lé-una, ká-ika.

spot, s., *stain*, shnéluash; *round s.*,

dot, ltóks; *full of spots*, nuatáχatko, udélgatko, shumaluátko; *on the very s.*, hátaktok, hátkak; *at both spots*, lápukni; *to make spots*, shúmalua; *s.* where many *similar objects are found*, wā'sh. Cf. here, place, there, and the numerals.

spotted, udélgatko, shumaluátko. Cf. speckled; stain, v. and s.

Sprague River, nom. pr., P'laíkni Kóke, P'laíkni, P'laí; *S. R. Valley*, P'laí; *Indian inhabiting S. R. Valley*, P'laíkni.

sprain, v. t., *a limb*, shuatáwi, shuikashlína.

sprawl, v. i., *while lying* or *floating on the belly*, willaslína; *s. when on a wave crest*, wílhaslashna.

spread, v. t., *to sprinkle*, kédshna; *s. out*, spúkua; *s. out for tanning*, tkúya; *s. out for* somebody, sheet-like obj., shlanía, shlánka; *s. out equally on both sides*, shitchlótχa; *s. out over the water, river*, shlánkua; *s., part legs, feet*, pútchka; *s. over*, ídsχa, nē'dsχa; *over, on the top of*, lokáptchχa; *s. over*, as sheets, etc., hishû'dshχa.

spread, v. i.; *s. about, roll on*, tíla; liquids, tíla, tchiéga; *s. downwards*, tilalína; *s., extend over the upper part of*, lawála.

spree, lekánkish; *to go on a s.*, lékanka.

sprig; cf. bough.

spring *of water*, nushaltkága, wélwash, kókaga; *s.* forming a *stagnant pond*, tchíwish; *taking, having its s., source*, nushältko; *to have its s., source*, ntû'ltχaga; *in the mountains*, tiunóli.

spring *of the year*, skó; *it is s. time*, skóa.

sprinkle, v. t., kédshna; ídsχa; *s. with liquids*, kliulála; *s. upon*, kitulála.

sprout, v. i., *s. up*, kédsha.

spruce, *s.-pine*, *Abies menziesii*, pánam, abbr. pán.

spur; *both spurs of a rider*, kmatchχótkish; *s.* of certain *birds*, káptcha; *hill-s.*, katokíwash.

spy, s., skúyuash.

spy, v. t., kmáka; *s. out*, ka-ulû'ktcha; *to go in front spying*, gayáya.

squanderer; cf. spendthrift.

square, kínkutko.

squat, v. i., tchutátka; *s. down*, wílχa.

squaw, shnáwedsh, pl. wéwanuish; *young s.*, shiwága; *old s.*, welékash, welékaga.

squeak, v. i., hä'ma.

squeal, v. i., shéka; hä'ma, shuáuka, tchē'ktcheka.

squeeze, v. t., yadshápka, tatchápka; *s. out*, kutóla.

squint, v. i., spekpéla; *squinting*, spekpelítko, spekp'lítkptchi.

squirrel; *s., bluish-gray*, gî'wash; *gray, bluish-gray-s.*, tchútchak; species of *long-tailed s.*, *Spermophilus Beecheyi*, stókuaga; species of *tree-s.*, *Sciurus fossor*, kéněkan, p'laínahutchnéash; *yellow-striped s.*, tsílash; species of *bluish* or *black s.*,

tmélhak; *flying s.*, *Pteromys volucella*, tsaútsau; *chipmunk*, m'shásh; *to hunt* them, msháshaltcha; *ground-s.*, two species: wā'shla; washlaága; *to hunt* or *shoot ground-squirrels*, wáshlala, wáshlalsha; *s.-hawk*, red-tailed, *Buteo calurus*, ké-ash. Cf. chipmunk.

squirt, v. t., *from the mouth*, kpútchna; shtchítchtchna.

stab, v. t., stúka; ktchéna; *s. each other*, stúyua, hushtíwa, hushtápka; *s. back*, húshtka; *s. oneself*, húshtka, hushtápka; *s. repeatedly, in several places*, stúpka; *s. in the water*, stúkua; *to be stabbed accidentally*, ktchéna; *stabbed*, stuyuétko, stukátko; *in several places*, stúpkatko. Cf. pierce.

stable, and *s. with barn*, stípl.

stab-wound, stukátko, stúpkatko.

stack, s.; *in a s.*, adv., shópa, sû'pĕn; *to lie in a s.*, shópa; *to heap up in a s.*, shópalχa.

stack, v. t., as hay, shópalχa.

staff, wálash, wá'hlkish; ánku; *to lean on a s. while walking*, shikámba, shémtchna.

stage, tchíktchik. Cf. wagon.

stagger, v. i., lemléma, tutiéna, ulíndshna. Cf. naínaya.

stagnant *water*, tchíwish, é-ush; *slough*, slúitch, tále; *to be s.*, said of water, éwa, tchíwa, ndópa.

stain, v. t., shnélua, ndékta; *s over* with marks, shúmalua; *s. over and over, all along*, ndéktana; *stained over*, ndeχatanátko. Cf. spotted.

stain, s., ndéktish, shnéluash; *round s.*, ltóks; *to make stains*, shúmalua.

stairs, *staircase*, gamníkish; *flight of s.*, shashtámnish; *to go up-s.*, ga-û'lχa; *to go down-s.*, ga-ulō'la.

stake, s.; *s. of a bet; game-s.*, héshkûsh; *s. won*, íkaks.

stalk, s., *of plant*, tchélash; *s. of gramineous*, especially tall *plants*, tkáp, má-i, Mod. káp.

stallion, shlûlksháltko.

stamp, v. i.; *s. with the feet*, ktchî'tchta.

stand, v. i.; generic: tgútga, du. lĕvuátka, more freq. lúluatka, pl. lúkantatka; *s.*, anim. subj., stútka; *s., assume a standing position*, said of the crescent moon, tgélχa, tgáulĕχa, tgélχmanka; *s. above, on high*, tgelíwa, pl. líwala; *s. above, among, around, between*, tkálamna, du. luálamna, pl. lúilamna; *s. against* an obj., tgapáta; *s. ambushed, s. in the woods, bushes*, etc., tgakáya, pl. liukáya and liwála; cf. ambush; *s. around, in a circle inside, indoors*, tgíχuga, pl. líuχuga; *outside of, outdoors*, tgatítana, tgatíta, pl. liutítana; *s. before temporarily*, tgúta, pl. lĕvulúta, l'ulúta; *s. between*, tgítsχa, tkálamna; *s. at the end of a row, file*, lamádsha, tamádsha, lelíwa; *at the lower end of a row*, yumádsha; *s. on one's feet*, tgáwala, pl. líwala; *s. on one's head*, anim. and inan., shetalχéa, shutalχéa; nû'shtat túpka; *s. on the level* of the one speaking, túpka, pl. líupka; *standing place*,

túpkash; *s. above the level* of the one speaking, tkálamna, p'laí túpka; *s. below the level* of the one speaking, túya; *s. inside, indoors*, tgíχuga, pl líuχuga, líuna; *s. near*, talíga, lalíga; tgítsχa, pl lualóya; *s. near by*, tgakiámna, pl. liukiámna; *s. near, close by, behind*, tgáptcha, pl. líuptcha, pl. of inan. subj., tchípka; *s. on, upon* something, tgakáya, pl. liukáya; tgíkĕla; tgáwala, pl. líwala; *s.* or *lie on the ground*, inan., lbúka, lúsha, úsha; *s. outside of, outdoors*, tgatítana, tgatíta, pl. liutítana, d lilutítana; *s. out from*, long-shaped subj., tápka; *rocks*, etc., samká-a; *s. out of* a group, row, cf. s. at the end of; *s. on the rim of*, tgelíwa; *s. in a ring, row, file, series, crowd*, tgakiámna, pl. liukiámna, also pl. lualóya, liútatka; *s. in a secreted location*, cf. s. ambushed; *s. on one side of*, pl. líuna; *s. in the sky*, celestial bodies, laggáya; *s for a time*, tgúta, du. lĕvulúta, l'ulúta; *s. on tiptoe*, ldí'gtatka; *s. together, form alliance*, shítchla, shitchlála, tchílla, tchínta; *s. together in a bunch, cluster*, inan., tchípka, líwa; *s. on the top of*, tgelíwa; tgáwala, pl. líwala; *s. underneath, below*, tgutíla, pl. lĕvutíla, l'utíla; *s. up* on one's feet, tgélχa, tga-úlχa, tkaléga; *to be erect*, tgáwala, pl. líwala; *s. up* from a sitting position, tgélχa; *s. up suddenly*, huyéga, du. tushiéga, pl. tiniéga; *to make s. up*, spítkala, cf. help, v.; *s. upon*, cf. s. on something; *s. on, close to the water*, on the beach, shore-line, tgalíga, pl. liulíga, d. lilulíga; lalíga; *s. in the water*, tgéwa, pl. líwa.

stand, s.; *to make a s., halt*, tchía; tgélχa, pl. luelō'lχa.

Standing Rock, nom. pr. loc.; several local names correspond to it, as Aísh=Tkalí'ks, Ktá-i Tupáksi. See hä'nuash, yatísh, shulúyualsh, Tsáχeak=Tkáwalsh, Welékag=Knûkleksáksi.

star, and *shooting s.*, ktchū'l; *the three stars in Orion's belt*, ndándaksni.

stare, v. i.; *s. at*, tuéktueka.

start, v. i.; *s. on a trip, journey*, etc., guhuáshka, guhuáshktcha; *to be on the way*, géna, gí-udshna; also expressed by the verbal suffixes -tcha, -tchna, -dsha, -dshna; *s. after*, ká-iha, haítchna; *s. away from*, géka, gékna, gû'shka, gúikaka, k̲'lewídsha, k̲'lewídshna; *s. away from into woods*, etc., guikínsha; *s. in a canoe*, skohuáshka; *s. in a carriage*, luháshktcha; léna; *s. for carrying away*, ánsha; long obj., shayantíldsha; *s. after drinking*, bunúdsha; *s. for fetching*, íktcha, lúktcha; *s. from home, camp*, géka, gékna, gúikaka, *to go and s.*, guikáktcha; *s. on one's feet, s. up*, huyéga, pl. tiniéga; tgélχa, Mod. tgo-úlχa, pl. luelō'lχa; hútkala, du. túshtkala, pl. tíntkala; *suddenly*, hútkalshna; *s. to leave*, tché-ulχa; *s. on a ride*, hushátsa; *s. on a run*,

húta; *s. up from a sitting position*, tgélχa, pl. luelō'lχa; *s. up, s up vertically*, said of fire, tgepaliä'ga, nátkalga; *s. on the warpath*, gutédsha; *s. with* something, *to begin at one end*, tmuyéga; *starting-point* or *-line* in games, etc., shalχuétgish. Cf. leave, v. t. and v. i.

start, v. t., *a chorus*, shuyéga, shiunóta; *s an echo*, shnahualpákta; *s.* somebody *on his way*, gínkanka, cf. stúya.

startle, v. t.; *to be startled*, túka. Cf. scare, v.

starve, v. i.; *s.* and *starve to death*, stáwa; *s. by fasting*, sta-óta.

starve, v. t; *s. out*, hashtáwa.

starvation, *by hunger*, tiä'mish.

state, v. t., *to say so*, kshápa, náasht gî, shápa; *s. to* somebody, shapíya, shē'gsha; *to affirm*, shéwala.

stay, v. i., *remain*, tchía; gî; *s. in a* certain *place* or *medium*, tchía, pl. wá; wintíla; *s. between, among*, tgítsχa; *s. in company of*, hashuákla; *s. continually at*, tchī'dsha, pl. wádshuga; *s. at a place, house, village*, tchía, pl. tchía, wá; *s. upon, on* something, or *in the woods*, etc., tgakáya, pl. liukáya; *s underneath*, tchutíla, du. wawatíla, pl. liutíla; *s.* or *lodge with at night*, shetólχa; *s. within, inside of*, tchiwíχa, tchiχóga, pl. wádshuga. Cf. remain, stand.

steal, v. t, pálla; *s. again, repeatedly*, pálapěle; *to return for stealing*, páldshapěle; *s., kidnap*, kshukátkal, spû'ntχa; *to be stolen, gone*, láki.

steam, s.; *to produce s.*, túaka; *to turn into, become s.*, wákwaka; *to take a s. bath*, spû'kli, Mod. lûmkóka; *to use for s.-baths*, spûkliúta; *to start out for a s.-bath*, spû'klitcha.

Steamboat Frank, nom. pr., Tchimä'ntko.

steel, wátiti.

steep, lálatko; *to be s.*, lála; *s. slope, shore*, lalî'sh; *s. valley, gorge*, páksh; *s. hole* showing *location of old sweat-lodge*, slû'mdamd=wásh.

steeply, m'laí.

steer, múshmush, Mod. vúshmush.

stem, s., tchélash; *tree-s.*, ánku; especially of the *wálash-tree*, wálash; *s. of aquatic plant, reed*, tulísh; *s. of tobacco-pipe*, pákshtat tulísh.

step, v. i., *to tread*, kíshlχa, shíkashla; *s., walk across a space*, kaulóktana; *s. down, off from*, petchóli; *s. down from the horse, mule*, hushlínsha; *s. on, upon*, kíshtchna, pétchtna; *s. on* something *while marching*, kíshtchka; *s. on, upon*, gelápka, ge'hlápka; *s. on again*, gelapkápěle; *s. on one's own foot*, shuhátchχa; *s. up towards*, kíshtchipka.

step, s., shíkashlash; *to take one s.*, shíkashtka.

stepdaughter, said by stepfather, kúshlχatko; said by stepmother, p'sháship.

stepfather, said by stepchildren, kúshlaksh.

stepmother, p'sháship.

stepson, said by stepfather, kúshlχatko; said by stepmother, p'sháship.

sterile, as land, k̲úidshi, k̲á-i wawá-ish; *s. woman*, tchítu.

sterno-cleido-mastoid *muscle of neck*, kmítik.

stew, v. t., nóka, táluodsha.

stick, s., *of wood*, ánku; wálash, wá'hlkish; *heavy s. of wood, club*, pápkash; *s. for digging* roots, bulbs, etc., ámda, meyótkish; *willow-s.* for erecting sweat-lodges, shtchá ush; *s. of kindling wood*, kû'pkash, q. v.; the two slender *sticks in the spélshna-game*, sχútash; *little s.* serving as counting-*check*, kshē'sh; short *s.* used in certain *games*, shaklótkish, shúlshēsh; *walking-s., staff*, hä'kskîsh; *to hold a s. in hand, hands*, shémtcha; *to move along by leaning on a s.*, shémtchna; *to walk with a s.*, shikámba. Cf. post, s.

stick, v. t.; *s. up obliquely*, kíulĕka, kiukáya, kíutchna; *s. up on a pole*, etc., ipmā'tcha; aggáya, laggáya; *while going*, aggá-idsha, laggá-idsha; *s. up* a pole, fishnet, etc., téwa; cf. tamádsha; *s. up* something *sharp*, tálka, stákla; *s.* or *paste upon*, shnantchákta; *s. out one's head when walking*, skánshna; *s. out one's head from under*, eitaktnúla; *to be stuck on a* pole, etc., aggáya, laggáya, tatíta; shnantchákta.

stick, v. i.; *s. on the surface of*, gíntana; gû'ta; *s. upon*, round subj., as stains, etc., lalíga; *s on, to be glutinous*, ntchákta, shnántchakta; *s. to, to be attached* at the time being, tgúta, pl. lĕvúta, d. l'ulúta; *s. in* something, long subj., aggáya, pl. iggáya; *s. to* something *high, long*, wínta; *s. out, to be stuck up*, tatíta; aggáya, laggáya; *sticking to*, gintanátko; *to go up while sticking* close *to*, aggídsha.

Stick-out-Head, nom. pr. masc., Skóntchish.

sticky; *to be s.*, ntchákta, shnantchákta.

stiff, witchwítchli; *to be s. by cold*, tápsχoya.

stiffly, wítchwitch.

still, adv., *quietly*, k̲émk̲em; *s.*, adv. temp., wē', ûn, úntchēk.

stilts, shikukángōtch.

sting, v. t., as bees, snakes, kíutka, stû'ka.

stingy, widshíkish; *to be s.*, wídshika; *not s.*, welwél'hi.

stink, v. i., k̲úi pílui, pílui; *s. through rottenness*, ndópa; *to go around stinking*, shipalkánka.

stir, v. t., *s. up*, katchága; dough, stiwíni; liquids, katchakiéni, kuloyéna; *s. up the water*, steléwa; *s. up*, said of winds, vuhupiéga; *s. up*, as animals, etc., shuyéga.

stir, v. i.; *s. about, to make motions*, shíktka, shiwína.

stirrup, lû'ldish.

stitch, v. t., skénshna.

stitching, s., *seam*, skéntchish.

stocking, hiapátχoksh, Mod. hiipátχoksh; shtéginsh; *to make, knit stockings*, shtéginshala.

stomach *of man*, nkásham láwalsh; *first, upper s. of a ruminant*, láwalsh, nkásham láwalsh; its *largest s.*, nkásh; *to fill the s.*, ä'-una, shohóta.

stone, ktá-i, dim. ktayága; *heavy flat mealing s.*, lĕmátch, tánua; *grindstone, whetstone*, lektchótkish; *s.-knife*, mbû'shaksh; *house built of s.*, ktaí-látchash, Mod. ktaí-stinā'sh. Cf. rock.

stony, *rocky*, ktáyalish; *s. tract*, ktáyalish; knā't, Mod. klā'dsh; *full of pumice-stone*, tchokéyaltko Cf. lalí'sh.

stool, tcháwalkish; *to go to s.*, cf. defecate, v.

stoop, v. i., *to bend down*, tchílχa, knû'kla, knû'klχa.

stop, v. t.; *s.* or *bung up*, lákia, tákia; *s. an opening*, ndsákia; *s. doing* something, expressed by suffixes -óla, -úla; often by adverbs, as by: at gétak.

stop, v. i., *to cease, quit*, k'léwi; *s. short*, k'léwi; *s.! you there, s.!* lćki! pl. lékat! gétak! Mod. kánktak! tánktak! guní kánktak! *s. talking! s. crying!* kapkáblantaks! kémkem! *s. at* a house, etc., tchía; *s. on one's way*, túkĕlχa; *at intervals, at times*, túklaktchna; *s. on the way*, said of birds, húlχa; *s. on one's march*, tchía; *s. short after a run*, tgélχa, pl. luelō'lχa; *s. together in the same camp, village*, tchípka; *s. within, inside*, tchiχóga, tchiwíχi, pl. wádshuga. Cf. quit, v. t.

stop, s.; *to be on one's way again after a s.*, tilō'tkala; *to harvest* or *fish again after a s.*, shnikanuánka.

stopper, lákish.

store, s.; *s.-house, warehouse*, ípaksh, sheshatuíkish.

store, v. t., ípka; *s. underground*, p'nána, vumí, hiwídsha; *storing-place*, ípaksh; vumí, vumísh; cf. bury, v., underground.

storm, s., wítchtaks, yálkam; *to produce a s.*, yálχamăla; *hail-s.*, stû'kish; *wind-s.*, kíllitko shléwish; *snow-s.*, kéknish; *rain-s.*, któdshash; *s. carrying rain* and *snow together*, kúlχash; *whirlwind*, kákiaksh.

story and *fabulous s.*, shashapkĕlé-ash; *s.-teller*, shashapkĕlé-ish.

stove, *heater*, stúp. Cf. oven.

stow, v. t.; *s. away underground*, p'nána, vumí. Cf. store, v. t.

straight, adj., tálaak; *running s., linear*, táltali; *to make s.*, tálaak shúta, tkúya; *to fly in a s. line*, húntchna.

straight, adv.; *s. out*, tála, tálaak; *to walk s out*, as lizards, ulítchkanka.

straighten, v. t.; *s. out*, tálaak shúta, tkúya.

straightener *of arrow-shafts*, made of stone, tkúilkish; made of wood, tkuyótkish.

strain out, v. t., patádsha.

strange, wenníni, apoc. wénni; *to become s.*, wenníala.

strangely, wénni.

stranger, atíkni, wenníkni; *to consider as a s.*, ká-ikĕma.

strap, s.; *s. of leather*, pukéwish, dim. pukewíga; *quiver-s.*, stílash; *s. for saddles*, etc., pékash; *otter-skin s.* or other *skin-s.*, skē'l; *fur-skin-s. tied into the hair*, shukatonolótkish. Cf. quiver.

strap, v. t.; *s. the saddle-girth around*, shuítala; *s. up* into a bundle, hushútanka.

strawberry, tchúitchiks; *s.-plant*, tchúitchiksham.

stray, v. i.; *s. around*, as dogs, núkanka; *s. out*, lúdshna, lulína, lólalχa, lókanka; *to go straying*, lútchipka, lúyapka. Cf. astray.

streaked, uyoχátko, udélgatko. Cf. striped.

stream, kóke; *small s*, kókaga, tukuága.

street, stú; gínsχish; *s. in a city*, tá-uni ginsχántko.

strength, kíllitko; litchlítchli.

strengthen, v. t.; *s. oneself*, shpótu.

stretch, v. t.; *s. out*, hushkálχa; *upon* something *high*, kshá̄wal, kshúiwal, pl. iwála; *s. out by hand*, patádsha, spatádsha; *s. out on ground* or elsewhere, kshíkla, pl. íkla; *s. limbs* or *elastic objects*, spitádsha; *s. one's limbs*, shuatáwi; *s. over*, nédsχa; long-shaped articles, ídsχa; *s. oneself out, back upward*, or *flat on the ground*, shuílpka, pl. wiwámpka. Cf. extend, v. t.

stride on, v. i., ksíutăki; *s. on long-legged*, tchikólalχa.

strike, v. t.; *s.* with a long article, as a *club*, *whip*, etc., vúta, wí-udsha, wihü'tchχa, vudúka, vud'kíta, wiulála; udúyua, udúpka, udúpkpa; *s. a blow*, wiulála; *again*, wiulalápĕle; *s. by hand, bill* or *weapon*, ndúka, ktúpka; *s., stab back*, hushtápka; *s. down into repeatedly*, mpátkia; *s. camp for the night*, mák'lĕχa; *s. each other*, shutápka, shuktápka, shékpĕχa, Mod. ndúyua, ktúyua; *s. the ground*, said of missiles, yúlχa; *s. the water*, yúa; *s. into* after going through another obj., mpáta; *s. a match*, shnilíwa; *s. oneself*, shû'ktka, shutápka; *s. upon, through with a tool*, mpáta; *one who strikes with tools habitually*, mpámptish.

string, knúks, dim. knukága; *thick s.*, braided, túntish; *s.* used as a *holder*, *handle*, stílash; *leather-s.*, pukéwish, dim. pukewíga; *guard-s. of hat*, tsuyésham stílash; *s. of beads*, yámnash; *s.-game*, and *s. with both ends weighted*, tchíma-ash; *to play the s.-game*, tchíma-a.

strip, v. t., long obj., udshípa, pl. idshípa; round obj., ludshípa, shulshípa.

strip *of leather*, pukéwish, dim. pukewíga; *to cut into strips*, púi.

striped, udélgatko, uyoχátko; *s. horizontally*, lkákimitko; *s. vertically*, lkelkátkitko; *s. transversely* or *at right angles*, sheshalχakánatko; *s. lengthwise*, shélχaluatko.

stroke, s.; *s. of lightning*, lúepalsh, lĕmé-ish.

stroke, v. t., tashulóla; *to pat*, tatchā'lka; ptchíklχa, Mod. ptcháklχa.

stroll, v. i.; *s. around*, gatáml'χa, gíntala; *one who strolls about*, tatámnuish.

strong; *vigorous*, litchlítchli, kíllitko; *large and s.*, múni; *s., irresistible*, as a demon, shkaíni; *s.*, said of tissues, ropes, tsuégatko; *s.* in the sense of *solid, voluminous*, húpkatko; *to be s.*, húpka; *to become s., solid*, káltki; *to become s.* by physical exercise, shpótu; *to be s.*, kíla; said of winds, ská; *to become stronger*, winds, shiwína.

strongly, ká-a, apoc. ká, gá; *with vigor*, lítchlitch; *a great deal*, mû, túm; *s., forcibly*, kī'l, kíllank; *s.*, said of winds, frost, ská.

struggle, v. i., *to writhe*, wítwita.

strut about, shalkiá-a, shápkua.

stubble, mulínuish.

stubborn, kúidshi.

study, v. i. and t., húshkanka, hū'shka, in Mod. also: kópa; shvuyû'sha, Mod. shvuyushága.

stuff, v. t., as an animal, tkána.

stumble, v. i.; *s. and fall*, udshíklχa.

stump of tree, bush, tútash; *s. of dried-up tree*, wapálash.

stupid, létalani, Mod. kélak kóχpash; tchawíkatko.

subchief, kitchkáni lakí, abbr. kétsa lakí.

submerge, v. t., tíla, tílhua; *s.*, as a canoe, ílktcha; *submerged*, tilhuántko.

subsequent, tapíni; *s., following in age*, tapínkani.

subsequently, adv. and conj., tapí, tapítana, at, apoc. a; tchúi, tchúyuk, tchúyunk; k'léwiank; cf. and, hereupon.

substance, s.; in the sense of *thing, object*, tuá; *black s.*, gû'pal, q. v.; *poisonous s.*, kúidshi yá-uks, yá-uks; *covering s.*, skútash; *decayed wood-s.*, mû'lu; *emetic s.*, tchunúkish; *glass-s.*, lam=punû'tkishti; *glutinous s. of the eye*, wálash; *resinous, glutinous s. put on arrows*, walákish; *greenish s.* of snakes, lotelótash; *s. producing death*, k'lekótkish, luelótkish; *s. producing pain, disease*, tátktish; *s sucked out* by the conjurer, hánshish.

succeed, v. i., *to have luck*, tínχa, tídsh tínχa.

such; *s. one, one of that sort, s.-like*, gémptchi, hû'mtchi, shuhánkptchi; *in s. a way*, húmasht, gá-asht; wák; correlat. wákaktoksh; *to act in s. a way*, húmasht gî; *one who looks* or *behaves in s. a way*, haktchámptchi.

suck, v. t; *s. out*, milk and blood only, édsha; *s. out of*, hántchipka, ítkal; kóka; *s. at* something, klúdsoχa, kpudshō'sha; *s. at*, as at a patient, hánshna.

sucker, s.; the various fish-species known as *suckers* in the Kl. highlands are: *Chasmistes luxatus*,

ísuám; *Chasmistes brevirostris*, káptu; *Catastomus labiatus*, yē'n; another of the *Catastomidae*, "*white-fish*," udsháksh; *to catch* this *s.*, udsháksalsha; other species: sáwalsh *or* sháwash, vuyá-aga, vúnai, and the smallest *s.*, híshtish.

suckle, v. t., héshtcha; *suckling child*, mû'ksh, Mod. shuéntch; dim. múkaga, Mod. shuentchága.

sudatory, spû'klish, dim. spû'kliga.

suddenly, kī'l, pálakak, tánkt at.

suet, p'lú.

suffer, v. i., *to be afflicted*, yuálka; *s. mentally*, shunúyua, steínash mā'sha; *s. from a spell of witchcraft*, shalχíta, shalχítna; *s. from an acute* or *painful disease*, mā'sha; *s. from a fever*, kélpoksh mā'sha, with obj. case; *s. from a lingering disease*, páhalka, shíla; *s. from a* slower *internal disease*, pahóka; *s. from exhaustion*, pá'htchna; *s. from malaria*, tushtúsha, Mod. túshtushla.

suffering, mā'shash; if chronic, shílash; *painful s.*, tátktish; *to endure mental s.*, steínash mā'sha.

sufficient, túmi. Cf. enough.

sufficiently, gétak, Mod. kánktak, tánktak.

suffocate, v. t.; *to be suffocated*, késhga húkish; púta.

sugar, shúggai; *s.-pine*, ktéleam kō'sh; *sap of s.-pine*, tchátcha-pělu; *sweet as s.*, lúiluyatko.

suicide; cf. commit, v.

sultry; *it is s.*, paísha, tgíwa.

summer, páta; *it is s.*, páta; *after s. is over*, páta gíulank; *to build a s.-lodge*, ug'hä'plχa.

summon, v. t., tpéwa, né-ulχa; *s. repeatedly, several times*, ne-uχálpěli.

sun, shápash; *the s. ascends in the sky*, shápash a tínshipka; *the s. is culminating*, shápash p'laíkishtka gî; *the s. is down*, shápash í-unega. Cf. halo, rise, set, v.

sunburn, ktchálχish; *to produce sunburns*, ktchálχa.

Sunday, súndē.

sundown, kī'sh, tinólish; *at s.*, kishē'mi; *time about s.*, tinolólesh; *red at s.*, i-unégsh. Cf. sunset.

sunfish, a fish popularly called so, tépa.

sunflower, mádna Mod.

sunrise, tinē'χish; cf. east.

sunset, kī'sh, tinólish; *time between s. and dark*, i-unégsh; *it is s. time*, tinolóla; *it is approaching s.*, tinoléna.

superimpose, v. t, wáldsha; nédsχa, lídsχa, ídsχa; *to pile up*, lokáptchχa; Mod lkápa; *s. crosswise, transversely*, long obj., ákua, ánkua; kshét'lēka, pl. etlē'χi.

superintend, v.t., shualaliámpka.

superintendent, shuashulaliámpkish; hashtaltampkátko.

superior, adj.; *s. as to location*, p'laítani; *s. in importance*, múni; *s. to, surpassing*, winíχish, winíχishptchi; *to be s. to*, winíχi, Mod. vúiχin, wíniχian. Cf. surpass, v.

superior, s., *commander*, lakí.

support, s., *post*, wálash, stutílash.

suppose, v. t., shéwa, héwa, nítu, kshápa; húshka, húshkanka, in Mod. also: kópa.

supposed, conj., *supposing that*, hä', hä; cf. if, when.

surface; no ex. eq.: *on the s. of*, p'lóntant; *to lie, rest, sprawl on the s. of*, wílhaslashna; *to lie on, upon, the s.*, inan., lúsha, úsha. Cf. swim, v.

surpass, v. t., winíχi, Mod. vúiχin, wíniχian; lúiχi, kshúiχi; *s. in size, strength* or *stature*, winíχi, Mod. vúiχin; *surpassing in size, quality*, winíχish, winíχishptchi.

Surprise Valley, nom. pr. loc., Spá-ish Valley.

surrender, v. t. and i., húkshi; *s. property*, woχówa; *s. for a purpose*, said of flat objects only, shláltpa.

surround, v. t, gakiámna; *s.* in the sense of *heading off*, gayáya; *s. with rails, fence*, shutédshka; *s., clothe in*, skû'tchala; *s., form a ring around*, hashámpka; *s.* in the shape of a concave body or *half globe*, ginkakiámna; *to be surrounded by a halo*, said of the moon, sháltkala; *surrounded with*, as with mist, fire, skútatko.

suspect, v. t., ká-ikĕma.

suspend, v. t., laggáya, naggáya; long obj., kshaggáya, aggáya, pl. iggáya; *s. while going*, aggá-idsha, pl. iggá-idsha; *s. over*, as a blanket over a bush, hishuggáya, shakátchuala; *to be suspended on*, shuggáya; *over* something, tunulúla. Cf. hang, v. t.

sustain, v. t., as allies, tchílla, shítchla; *s. the opposite party in war*, tchínta.

swagger, v. i., shalkiá-a, shípnû, shutákta

swallow, v. t., skótka, shniwádshna; hála; *s. while raising the head repeatedly*, as birds, ta-ulaktámna.

swallow, s., títak, Mod. titákia.

swamp, s., slúitch; tále; *s.-dogberry*, ipshúna; *s.-dogberry-bush*, ipshúnalam.

swan, *white*, kŭ'sh.

swap, v. t., sheniúta, shíyuta, heshelióta, shéshatui, sheshatuíka, with loc. case of the obj. obtained; *to return from swapping*, sheshatuítka; *to intend to s.*, shéshatuishla.

swarm, s.; *to form a s.*, túlha; shukû'lki.

swarm, v. i.; *s. around*, ká-ika, pl. of animals, wá, túlha; *s. around buzzing*, as insects, nutúyamna.

sway, s., *rule*, né-ulaksh.

sway, v. i., *s. over*, hashtaltĕlámpka, né-ulχa.

sweat, v. i., *to perspire*, shuálka; *s. after exertion* through dancing, wála; *s. in the steam-bath*, spû'klia; *to go and s. in a steam-bath*, spû'klitcha; *s. and dance* during five days, spû'kli; *to use for sweating purposes*, spûkliúta.

sweat-lodge; *ceremonial s.-l.*, spû'klish; *family-s.-l.*, spû'klish, Mod. lû'mkoksh; *little s.-l.*, spû'kliga; *to take a sweat-bath in the s.-l.*, daily and

ceremonial, spû'kli, Mod. lûmkóka; *to erect a s.-l.* and *to lay mats upon it*, spû'klishla; *outside ladder of large dance-* or *s.-l.*, shashtanulólash; *former location of a s.-l.*, slû'mdamd=wásh; *floor of s.-l.*, tánt.

sweep, v. t., vudshóka; *s. with a broom*, vudshū'shka, vudshlō'shka; *s. over*, said of winds, wikánsha.

sweet, lúiluyatko; *to be s.* to the taste, lúiluya.

swell, v. i.; *s. up*, gúhua, túiχa; *swollen*, guhátko, tuiχampkátko; *to be swollen through sores*, wéla.

swelling, s.; *s. on body*, gúhuash, contr. gúsh; *to have a permanent s.* on a part of body, gúhia, d. kúk'hia.

swiftly, pálak, pélak, Mod. pélak; *very s.*, pálakak.

swill milk, ndúpatko édshash.

swim, v. i.; no ex. eq.: gé-upka, péwa, Mod. tchúlui; *to go and s.*, pé-udsha; *s. about*, udúmkanka, udúmtchna; *s. against current, up stream*, tchúka kóke, tchúka; *s. away*, hû'shka; *on the water's surface*, udumlalóna; *towards* somebody, udumulípka; *s. below the surface*, kídsha, túyamna, tchúyamna; lĕmúna; *s. over, across*, udúmkua, gúiχi; gákua; *s. habitually*, udúmkanka; pl., said of fish, etc., wá; *swimming place*, péwash; *swimming bladder of fish*, shuídshash, shuídshash láwalsh.

swine, gúshu; *resembling s.*, gû'shuptchi.

swing, v. t.; *s.* as a stick, shémtchna; *s. around, s. in the air*, vutóka, tilankánsha; *s. by one's arm, hand*, vutókanka; *s. around*, shulĕmokédsha; *s. the body around*, tchéyalalχa, vuyámna; *s. around, above one's head*, sha-ulóla; *s. over for* somebody, nutuyakía; *s., shake the head* or *body* while walking, hinawála; *to throw by swinging*, nutolála.

swing, v. i., hishtualkánka; *s. to and fro*, shulakuawéta; tilankánsha, vutókakua, nutókakua; *s. back and forth*, hinawála, hishtualkánka.

swing, s., for children, sχinuitótkish; *to ride on a s.*, sχínueta, shulakuawéta.

switch, s., *rod*, shuékūsh. Cf. rod.

swoon, s.; *to fall in a s.*, pémptki, tchóktamna.

sword, yuhanéash, múni wáti, shlûldshótkish, tĕ'kish.

sure, *true*, kátak; *it is s.*, kátak gî; *to be s.!* ya!

surely, ya; i-u, yu.

surf, lkásh, shlō'kingsh; *to form, raise s.*, lkán, ndakalpáta.

T.

table, *for eating*, pák'lgish, vulgarly: wáklkish; any kind of *t.*, pák'lgish; *t.-land*, gílhuapksh, knā't.

tadpole, gúluya.

tail, kpĕ'l; *t. of bird*, kátpash; *to wag the t.*, shuadshámtch'ma; kpĕ'l shewókaga; *t.-fin*, kpĕ'l.

tainted, said of food, kúi piluítko, píluitko; ndúpatko.

take, v. t., generic: shnúka, shnúkua; *t. aim*, láyipka, shuawídshna; *t. along with*, persons, úyamna, pl. í-amna; spû'nshna, spúntpa, gínkanka, átpa, pl. ítpa; *t. along, carry about*, inan., úyamna, pl. í-amna, átpa, átpamna, pl. ítpa, ítpamna; shléyamna; *t. along on one's march*, persons, spúnktcha; *back to*, spuntpámpĕli, spungátka; spungátgapĕle; *for* another, spunshipkía; *towards*, spúnshipka; *t. away, away from, to remove from*, persons, kshéna, pl. éna; spû'nshna, spúntχa, shiáshla; cf. kidnap; inan. túta, illóla, shiáshla, ána, anulípka; t'méshka, pl. yiméshka; shnúka, lútχa, shlétχa; útχa, pl. ítχa; *t. away in the arms, hands*, kshéna, pl. éna; *t. away from the fire*, tchĕleyéga; *t. back* or *home*, shnû'kpĕli; t'meshkápĕle, pl. yimeshkápĕli; ítpampĕli; shlémpĕli; *t. as a companion*, spû'nshna, *for travel*, spúnkanka; *t. down*, ilína; *t. for oneself*, in games, yánkua; *t. hold of*, shnúka, shnúkua; úyamna, pl. í-amna; said of diseases, gû'ta; *t. home*, inan., híwi; cf. t. back; *t. home*, persons, spúnktchapĕli, spunshámpĕli; cf. t. along on one's march back to; *t. in, to confine*, spû'lhi, pl. ílhi; *t. off from, to strip*, udshípa, pl. idshípa; ludshípa, shulshípa; *t. or wrench off*, lútχa, pl. ítχa; lúlhi, lúli; *a piece from*, kuakákshka; *t. off from oneself*, shiáshka; *the robe*, kukóle; *the hat*, shanatchvúla; *t. out, to draw out from*, íshka; íka, íkăga; íkna, íkampĕle; *from the pocket*, shiátka, tchelétka; *t. out again*, ikákpĕle, íkampĕle; *object taken out*, íkaks; *t. physical exercise*, shpótu; *t. a steam-bath*, spû'kli, Mod. lûmkóka; *t. to one's heels*, húdsha, du. túshtcha, pl. tínsha; húdshna, húdshampka, etc.; cf. run, v. i.; *t. under one's arms*, shaktíla; cf. carry, hold, v.; *t. up for* oneself, anim., spúnkanka; inan., luyéga, uyéga, pl. pe-uyéga; *t. up with a stick*, kíulĕka; *with a fork*, kíutka. Cf. remove, v. t.

talk, v. t., *to speak*, hémkanka; *to converse, to have a talk*, wáltka, hashashuákia; *to commence talking*, hemkanktámpka; *t. all at once*, wáltka; *t. over and over*, waltákpĕli; *t. indis-*

tinctly, ndéna, pélpela; *one who talks much*, túm hemkánkish, túm wáltkish.

talk, s., wáltoks, Mod. wáltkash; *to have a t.*, wáltka.

talker, hemkánkish, wáltkish.

tall, atíni, abbr. áti; if *strong* or *bulky* at the same time, múni; *so t.*, gét; *taller than*, winíχish, winíχishptchi; *to be taller than*, winíχi, Mod. vúiχin.

tallow, p'lú; *t. rendered*, stillínash; *kidney-t.*, tcháshlaksh.

talon, shtē'ksh.

tamánuash, adj.; *t.* or *spiritual remedy*, yá-uks; *t. song, magic song*, shuī'sh, yá-uks. Cf. magic.

tame, adj., ḵá-i komû'shni.

tan, v. t., as a hide, tkúya.

tar, stíya; *smelling like, containing t.*, stíaltko. Cf. pitch, resin.

target, *mark to shoot arrows at*, we-uχálkish.

tarry, v. i., wálχa; *to wait for*, tchawáya.

tart, ka-á mā'shitko; *it tastes t.*, ka-á mā'sha.

taste, v. t., kpápsha; *t. by sipping*, kpéto.

taste, v. i., mā'sha; said of food, beverages, pílui; *it tastes sour, bitter, tart*, ka-á mā'sha; *t. like*, mā'sha, with obj. case.

taste, s., *flavor*, mā'shash; *sense of t., t. of tongue, palate*, kpápshash; *what has a peculiar t.*, piluyéash.

tatler; cf. telltale.

tattoo, v. t., shítchpalua.

tattooing, s., *tattoo-mark*, shítchpaléash.

Tchakäni, nom. pr. of a section of land in the Cascade Range, Tchakä'ni.

Tchakänkni, nom. pr. of the Molale Indians inhabiting Tchakäni, Tchakä'nkni máḵlaks, Tchakä'nkni.

tchipash-seed, tchípash; *resembling tch.-seed*, tchípashptchi; *grass-stalk* producing it, tchípsham.

teach, v. t., hashiúga.

teacher, hashiúgish.

tear, v. t., generic: pakága, padsháya; *t. asunder*, shepátχa; *t. away*, pakakóla; sod, ground, putóya; sticks, etc., pokóya; *t. away by biting*, kuátcha, kueknóla; *t. cloth* into shreds, teshashkuála; *t. by hand*, spakága, spátcha, p'hû'shka; *piece torn off*, p'hû'shkuish; *t. a hole into*, pádsha; *t. off pieces, particles from*, by biting or otherwise, kuä'ka, kuakákshka, kowáktcha; *t., rip open*, ktakága, pakeóla; *successively*, ktakákitchna; *t. to pieces*, petéga; *with the teeth*, kawakága; *t., pluck out*, feathers, púlχa, pû'l'hka; grasses, etc., putóga, palaléa; *t. in two*, pákta; *one who tears in two*, páktish; *torn cloth*, téshashko; *to be torn, to have holes*, gintátka.

tear, s., kélmash; *to shed tears*, shuáktcha; *to commence shedding t.*, shuaktchtámpka.

tease, v. t., shnumátchka; *t. unbearably*, shnutchóka.

teat, édshash.

teeth; cf. tooth.

telegraph, hashashuakiō'tkish; *electric t.*, wátiti hashashuakiō'tkish.

tell, v. t., shápa; *t.* somebody, shapíya; *t.* somebody *about*, stílta; *to return and t.*, stílhipěli; *t., declare to* somebody, shátěla; *t., announce*, tpéwa; *t. each other*, heshamkánka; *t. so*, kshápa, húmasht *or* ná-asht gî; *t. knowingly*, shegshéwa; *t. lies about*, kíya, atchíga; *t. the truth*, kátak gî, contr. kátak; *to commence telling to*, shapitámpka; *to come to an end with telling to*, shapiyúla.

telltale, walíχish, Mod. û'lkish; wíknish, dim. wikniága.

temperature; *high t.*, lókuash; *warm t.*, lushlúshlish; *cold t.*, kátags.

tempest, yálkam, wítchtaks; *to produce t.*, yálχamăla. Cf. storm.

temple, *t.-bone*, nápěnapsh.

ten, té-unep; *t. times*, té-unepni; *tenfold*, té-unepash pákalaksh.

tender, v. t., úya, néya, lúya, pl. shewána; *t. food*, háshpa. Cf. give, present, v.

tender, adj., *soft*, tche-íni.

tendon, *sinew*, mbúitch, pílhap.

tendril, kekammáměnish.

tent, shî'lash.

tenth; *t. part*, té-unepa shéktatχatko.

tepid, lúkuash; *to be t.*, lúkua.

termagant, shitcháktnish, shukē'kish.

terminate, v. t., shékělui, shotelóla, tména.

terminus, for running, etc., yúash.

terrify, v. t., spútchta, hushpátchta, húshtχa; *terrified at*, vúshish; *to be terrified at*, yáyakia, vúsha, shínamshta.

terror; *to be, stand in t. of*, vúsha; yáyakia, shínamshta.

testicle, shlû'lksh.

textile fabric, shī'l. Cf. tissue.

thank, v., shepkédsha.

that, pron. dem.; *t one, the one over there*, gúni, gúnitok; inan. present and visible, hû'n; before me, húnu; invisible or far off, húnkt; referring to distant anim. or inan. objects, hû'k, pl. hû'ksha; hû'kt, pl. hû'ktsha; hû'ksht; *t. one who*, or *which*, pron. dem.-rel., anim. and inan., kat; *t. little one*, hû'ktaga, húktakaga; *at t. place, towards t. spot*, case-suffix -kē'ni, -χē'ni; when connected with verbs of motion, hátak, hátakt, hátaktok, hátkak; *upon t. ground, soil*, hî, hí, i, híta; *t. much*, kánk, abbr. ka, ga; *like t. thing*, húmtchi, shuhánkptchi; *that's so! t. is right!* húmasht! húmasht tídsh! i-i tídsh!

thee, pron. pers. and *to thee*, mish, m'sh, m's.

their, *theirs*, pron. poss.; expressed by the plural forms of: his, q. v.; in close proximity, kélamsham, kékělamsham, húnkělamsham; absent or in the distance, m'nálam, Mod. p'nálam; *t. own*, m'nálamtak, Mod. p'nálamtak.

themselves, pron. refl.; pátak, hû'ktak, sha; *they for t.*, pitagiáng-

gin, hudshakiánki; when connected with verbs, cf. himself, oneself.

then, adv., *at that time*, gíta; tánk, tánkak, tánkt, tánktchik, túshgish; cf. time; *since t., after this*, tchē'k, tchē'ksh; *until t.*, páni.

then, conj. connecting sentences, tchúi, tchúyuk, tchúyunk; tchúi pä'n, at pēn, at, apoc. a; tú, tuí; tatá; Mod. un, û'n; in correlative sentences: *if . . . . then*, hä' . . . . . tchä', tchē'k, tchä'tch; *t., after this*, nétnāk, gíntak; tchē'k, tchē'ksh, abbr. tchä; tchúi tchē'k; *t. there*, tchúk. Cf. hereupon.

thence, adv., gíta, gē'tksh.

there, adv., *over t., over yonder*, hú, -u, ō'; tú, tút, túsh; kú, kúi; when referring to persons, hût; gét, gétui; connected with verbs of motion, hátak, hátakt, hátaktok, hátkak; cf. that; *high up t., just t.*, tût, *but t.*, tútak; *t. where*, tû'sht, tû'shtak; *he, that, those over t.*, gúni, túkni, túshni; *coming from t.*, gitákni; *you t., stop!* guní kánktak! Mod.; *thereto, toward t. place*, gítala; *through t.*, hátaktana.

thereabout, adv. loc., gínt.

thereat, húnkanti.

thereby, húnkanti.

therefore, conj., húmasht giúga, húmashtak gíug, húmasht gîsht, húmasht sháhunk gíug; húnkanti, hunkantchä'. Cf. hence.

thereupon, conj., gíntak, tchúi, tchúyuk, tchúyunk, tchúi pä'n. Cf. afterward, hereupon, then.

they, pron. pers., sha; *them, to them*, shash; *of them*, sham; expressed also by the plural forms of: he, q. v., to which sha is appended: in close proximity, kē'ksha, húdsha; removed from sight, húksha, hû'ktsha; hû'kshtsha; hûnk, hû'nkt; visible or distant, pát.

thick; in the sense of *strong, solid, voluminous*, húpkatko; *to be t., dense*, smoke, etc., mû'lka; *as t. as*, pát, pátpani Cf. corpulent, fat.

thicket of shrubs, gátchesh, gatchétko.

thief, pápalish, tet'máshkish; *sneak-t.*, gánta=pápalish.

thigh *of a quadruped's hind leg*, awálĕsh. Cf. leg.

thimble, kólkolsh.

thin, laklákli.

thine, pron.; same as thy, q. v.

thing, *object*, tuá; *which t.*, tuá (also interr.); *something*, tuá; *many things*, túmi tuá; *all things, everything*, nánuktua.

think, v. t., húshkanka, húshka, shéwa; héwa, Mod. kópa, koχpákta; *t. of, over*, húsha; shvuyúsha, Mod. shvuyushága; *t. so*, kshápa.

third; *one t. part*, ndána shéktatχatko; *in a t. place, location*, ndánash.

thirsty, to be, ámbutka; pá'htchna.

thirteen, te-unepánta ndán, adding pé-ula, líkla, etc.

thirty, ndáni té-unäp.

this, pron. dem.; *t. here*, referring

to anim. and inan. obj., present and visible, húnk; to persons, long obj. in proximity, hû't, pl. hû'dsha; to anim. and inan obj. within sight, more Mod. than Kl., hu, hû', ō, u; *t. here*, anim. and inan., in close proximity, Lat. *hicce*, kē; anim., kēk; inan., Lat. *hoc*, *hocce*, gén, génu; *t. country* before you, gén käíla; *just t. thing*, gétak; *like t.* or *these*, gémptchi, shuhánkptchi; *at t. spot*, *place here*, gíta, gít; gén, gená; connected with verbs of motion, hátak, hátaktok; *t. way out*, gétala, abbr. gét; *in t. direction*, géntala; *t. day*, gén waítash, pä'dshit; *on t. ground*, *soil*, hí, hî, i, híta, hī't; *in t. manner*, gá-asht, húmasht, gén géntch. Cf. he, here, place, that.

thistle, K'mukámtcham k̲ä'k̲.

Thompson's Marsh, nom. pr. loc., Saíkän.

thorn, wáti.

thoroughfare, stú; ginsχántko; *t. in town* or *city*, gínsχish; *to make a t.*, stúya.

thou, pron. pers., i, î, i-i, ík; *thee*, *to thee*, mish, m'sh, m's; *t. alone*, î' pila; î' tála; *just t.*, *but t.*, ítak, ítoks; *thyself*, ítoks; *t. for thyself*, itakiánki.

though, gíntak; tā'dsh; tak, taks, tok, -toksh.

thought, s., húshkanksh; in Mod. also kóχpash.

thoughtful, steínshaltko.

thousand, té-unepni té-unepni té-unep; tousand.

thread, knúks, skenshnútkish; *tiny*, *little t.*, knukága.

threaten, v. t., húishipěle, shnulóka; *t. with a blow*, hushásha, hû'shtχa.

three, ndáni, abbr. ndán; *threefold*, shantchaktántko; *t. times*, ndáni; *at t. places*, ndánash; *during*, *for*, *after t. days*, ndáni waítash, ndáni; *the t. stars in Orion's belt*, ndándaksni. Cf. triplets.

thresh, v. t, ndéga.

throat, naúkash; sχutkanū'tkish, shniwatchnótkish. Cf. cut, v.

throttle, v. t.; *t. oneself*, shayétsχaka.

through, prep.; sometimes rendered by case-postpositions and verbal suffixes; *to look t. a tube*, tálsχa; *t. there*, *t. that locality*, hátaktana; *to fall t. the ice*, wéshtat tínua; *to run t.*, as a rope, stû'nka.

throw, v. t.; *t. against* something, shálgia, shálgidsha; *t. at*, shutuyakiéa; *t. at each other*, shû-û'ta, shû-ûtápka, shuntówa-udsha; *repeatedly*, shútualsha; *t. away*, púedsha; *to reject*, kédsha, kédshna, vutódsha; *t. away*, long obj., vutódsha, vutódshna; bulky obj, shnikíwa, nutódshna, nutolalóla; *t. away and leave behind*, lélktcha, nélktcha; kshélktcha, pl. élktcha; nutólaktcha; *t. back*, puekámpěle, puedshámpěli, vutu-ípěle; *one's leg*, *legs*, pē'tch shulatchtíla; *t. below*, *underneath*, puetíla; *t. down*, puélχa, vutólχa; *down into*, wétli, puélhi;

down upon, as earth, kéla-una, kélua; *t.* somebody *down*, said of a horse, shne-ulóla; *t. downhill, down stairs*, ktiukuéla; attended with injuries, vud'hitakuéla; *t., to dart* a spear, etc., shíkna; *t. open a door*, ktiugiúla, ktiuyéga; *t. out*, as of a house, ktíuga, shúka; *for* somebody, ktiugía; *t. by swinging*, nutolála; *t. up in the air*, vutuálχa; *t. up* after swallowing, tchúnua; hushatchipgápĕli; *t. up a hill, mountain*, yaínala; *a mound*, spuktchámpka; *t. upon*, pualála; liquids, k̲ítita; k̲ítutana; *t. upon the ground*, puélhi, vutólχa; *t. into water*, k̲itíta. Cf. cast, hurl, v.

thumb, tχópo.

thunder, lĕmé-ish; *t. of falling waters*, tíwish; *thunderbolt*, lĕméish, lúepalsh.

thunder, v. i.; *it is thundering*, lĕména.

Thursday, vúnepni tínshna súndē=gíulank waíta, vúnepni tínshna, vúnepni waíta giúlan.

thus, conj., húmasht; ná-asht, Mod. né-asht; gá-asht; húnta; tchí, tsí; tchī'k; *and t.*, tchíyunk; when connected with verbs of speaking, ke, tchí, ná-asht introduce the spoken words: *t. I said*, tchí nî gî; *t., that much, so*, ka, ga; *t., just so*, húmtsantka, húmashtak; *t., so looking*, gémptchi, húmtchi; *to act t., to say t.*, humásht gî

thy, *thine*, pron. poss., mi; *t. mother*, mî p'gíshap; *t. own, just thine*, mítak, mítok; *thine alone*, mi tála.

thyroid cartilage, laggalagásh, wakálwakalsh; sχutkanū'tkish lakísh.

tick, shk̲óks.

ticket, pípa; *pass-t.*, lák̲iam pípa.

tickle, v. t., Mod. shtchiyakéka; *to be, feel tickled*, tchíχtchiχa.

tie, v. t., *t. up*, wépla; *t. around*, wapíl'ma; *t. around one's neck*, shaukága, cf. shepukága; *t. a knot*, ukō'tlĕka, shlukálχa; *t. to, t. together*, shlítchta, shlítchlka, skútawia; sχúta, shû'lχa; *by strapping*, hushútanka; *t.* by means of wisps, tínkopka; *to be tied to temporarily*, tgúta, pl. l'ulúta; *t. transversely*, kshét'lēka, pl. etlē'χi; *t. up in a bundle*, shutíla, shultíla, sχúta; sheet-like obj., hishlutchtánka.

tight, k̲uáta; *t.-fitting*, k̲itchk̲ítchli; *to be t.*, k̲uáta; *not t.*, shletanátko.

tightly, k̲ítchk̲itch; k̲uáta.

tile, shnutétko túpesh; ktá-i.

till, prep. and conj.; cf. until.

timber, standing, felled, sawed, or cut, ánku; *sawed, cut t.*, pápkash; *t.-dam*, páplish; *into the t., woods, bushes*, cf. recess; *to go into the t.*, hukáya, pl. gakáya.

time; no ex. eq.: *now is the t.*, átu hátakt gî; *the t. is up*, at átpa; *I have t.*, k̲á-i nû k̲'liká; *I have no t.*, k̲'liká nû nen; *t.-piece, t.-indicator, watch*, shápash; *t. between sunset and dark*, i-unégsh; *t. about sundown*, tinolólesh; *t. for rest, sleeping*,

spunä'ksh; *it is sleeping t.*, spunéga; *it is t. to go to bed*, átu lulalkshē'mi gî; *t. of dawn*, pä'ktgî, nī'lka; *t. of decease*, léluidshish; *t. of starting*, gúikaksh; *at the t., season, epoch of*, case-suffix -ē'mi, -ä'mi, -äm; *at any t.*, tatá; *at the t. being, at the present t., this t.*, at, apoc. a; átui tû, átiu, Mod. átui; pä'dshit, túshgish; tchá-u, abbr. tchá; hûk, hák; *at a certain t., at a t.*, tína, títna, titná; *at that t.*, at, apoc. a; gî'ta, tánk, tánkak, tánkt, tánktchik; temp. and local at the same time: hû, -u, -ō'; túshgish; for the distant past or future, tu hí, tuí; *at the t. when*, tatá, tatátak; shúhank=shítko; *at the same t., simultaneously*, tánktak tchík, cf. simultaneously; *at another t.*, tínatoks, títna; *but at other times*, títatnatoks; *at a future t.*, tánkt gatpanuapkshē'mi; tuí; *at no t.*, ḵá-itata, káyutch, Mod. káyu; *at the right t., in t.*, tché-etak; *at which t.?* tatá? túshgish? *after a t., some t. after*, undshē'k tchē'k; *after that t.*, tchä', tchē; tchē'k, tchä'tch; *a few times*, títatna; *for a short t.*, měník; pálakak; pálak, Mod. pélak, tánkak, húya; *for a short t. only*, tánkakak; *for a long t.*, mā'ntch, tā'nk; *for some t.*, past and future, mā'ntch, mā'ntchak; *in former times*, mā'ntch=gîtko, tā'nk, gáhak; *not at the t. being, not yet, not now*, káyutch, Mod. ḵáyu; ḵá-itata; *many times, often*, túměni; tánkni; *so many times*, tánkni; *a single t., one t., once*, tína; *at one t.*, tiná-ak; *a short t. ago*, tánkak, nía, úna; *sometimes*, títatna, títna; *sometime after*, mā'ntch=gitko. The adj. connected with *t.* are as follows: *times* connected with numerals is expressed by the adj. ending -ni: *four times*, vúnepni; *brief in t.*, tánkni; *long in t.*, mā'ntchni, tā'nkni; *living at the t., belonging to this, that, t.*, tánkni; *he, she, it, from that t., this, the one existing since then till now*, tánktchikni. Cf long, adv.

tin, pálpali tchíkĕmen.

tinned sheet-iron, pokóti.

tiny, ndshékani; laklákli.

tip, v. t.; *t. an arrow*, sha-úla; *for* somebody, sha-ulía.

tippler, kétcha bubánuish.

tipsy, lékatko; *to be t.*, láma, léka.

tiptoe; *to stand on t.*, ldī'gtatka

tired; *to be* and *to become t.*, ḵédshika; *to be t.*, shā'tki.

tissue, s.; *woven t.*, sheshalχakánatko, shī'l; *sort of t.*, made of swamp-grasses, túlalui. Cf. powerful.

titter, v. i., luaíχa.

toad, kóe, dim. kuága; *horned t.*, naishlashlákgish=gítko; *t.-shaped*, kóeptchi.

tobacco; *Indian* and *common t.*, kátchkal; *t.-pipe*, páksh; *stem of t.-pipe*, pákshtat tulísh, pa-útkish; *to smoke t.*, páka; *to masticate t.*, katchkal pán, ḵóḵanka, ktchán, kpúyumna.

to-day, gén waítash, pä'dshit waíta, pä'dshit.

toe; *all the toes taken together*, and *t.-joint*, lχawáwash; *the largest t*, tχópo; *t.-nail*, shtē'ksh.

together, *t. with*, túla, tchî'sh; *t. in* or *into one spot*, nadshā'shak, wigátak; connected with verbs, *t.* is expressed synthetically by verbal affixes: *united* or *flocking t.*, tchípkatko; *to come, be,* or *go t.*, shukû'lki.

Tókwa, Túkua, nom. pr. loc., Túkua.

to-morrow, mbúshant; *to-m. early*, mbúshanak.

tone, stû'tχish. Cf. clang, sound.

tongs, *blacksmith's*, shnakptigótkish; *to seize with t.*, shnákptiga, tapáta.

tongue, páwatch; *to bite oneself in the t.*, shokótana; *to cluck with the t.*, shakápshtaka; *to lick with the t.*, pélka, pélχatana; *to move the t. between the compressed lips*, Mod. klópa; *to put the t. out*, pélka páwatch; *to move the t. in and out* for mockery, shepálua; *to draw the t. at* somebody, vutikápka.

too, adv.; when connecting coordinate nouns, *also*, tchî'sh; temporal, tchkásh; *t. much*, túm, túm tchátchui; sometimes to be rendered by ká-a. Cf. ká-a (2), and Note to 105, 7.

tool; when forming compounds, it is expressed by nominal suffix -ótkish, -útkish, contr. -ō'tch, -ū'tch; *t.* of any description, shute-ótkish; *part of a t.*, shute-ótkish; *long, piercing t.*, sákta; *t. made of horn*, tóke; *t. for digging*, utoyótkish; *t. for root-digging*, meyótkish, ámda; *t. made of obsidian*, mbû'shaksh; *one who is possessed of* such, mbushaksháltko; *t. for removing*, illolótkish; *t. for scraping*, ilχótkish; when made of stone, íl'hka; *t. for treating the sick*, tchutĕnótkish, múluash.

tooth, tút; *front-t.*, *fore-t.*, tatχĕlámni tút, Mod. tχálamni tút; shokótantko tút; *molar t.*, káko; *t.-ache*, tútmā'shash; *suffering of t.-ache*, kimádsham pátko; *one who lost his front teeth*, or *has a gap* in them, nga-ishkátko; *person who lost the lower range of teeth*, hantílatko; *to grate the teeth*, shekukédsha; *to rip up with the teeth*, kawakága.

top, *apex*, wí'hla, wílhashlash; p'láini; *t*, *summit* of tree, mountain, cone, hápa; *on the t. of*, p'léntant; *who, what is on the t. of*, p'lá-ini, p'laitáni; *to be on the t.*, lawála; *to lay on the t. of*, lídsχa, líkla; *to put on, fasten at the t of*, iwála; *to stay, rest on the t. of*, wílhashlashna; *t.* as a *plaything*, heshtalχéash, shetalχéash.

topmost, adj., p'lá-ini, p'laitáni.

topple, v. i.; *t. over*, ndéwa, ndéwanka. Cf. fall.

torch, of pitch, resin, kû'pkash; shukĕlatchnótkish; *to fish with a t.*, shlû'tchua; *to use torches, travel with t.*, shukĕlátchitchna.

torment, v. t, shnumátchka; *t. to death*, shnutchóka.

tornado, kákiaksh.

totter, v. i., naínaya, wítwita; wekíshtchna; *t. about*, tutiéna.

touch, v. t., genála; *to be in contact*, talíga; *t., to be close to*, shinákta, káptcha; *one who touches*, shináktish; *t. by hand*, táshta; *t., reach up to*, long subj., kapáta; *t. each other*, shátashi; *t. each other with the hand, hands*, shashtáshta; *t. each other while walking*, tádsha; *t. with the feet*, ktchî'tchta, pétchtna, pútchta; *to pass around while touching*, shatashkakíamna.

tow, v. t., as a boat, hishplámna.

towards, prep.; expressed by the case-postpositions -kē'ni, -tala; *directly towards us*, tálaak nā'lsh.

towel; cf. wash-towel.

town, tá-uni, tchī'sh.

toy-ball, shû'p'luash, dim. shuplúga; léwash. Cf. ball, play.

tracing, *design*, hushtétish.

track, *footprint*, kueísh; *to leave tracks*, koéna.

trade, v. t., shéshatui; *t. off*, sheshatuíka; *person who wants to t*, sheshatuá-ish; *to be about to t.*, shéshatuishla; *to return from trading*, sheshatuítka.

trader, shéshatuish.

trail, v. t.; *t. along on the soil*, kiwalapáta; when said of a dress, gown, u'hlutuína. Cf. drag, v.

trail, s., stú, dim. stuága; *crab's t.*, skä'-iksh; *to make a t.* and *to place on the t.*, stúya; *to arrive, approach by the t.*, shákatla.

train, v. t., hashiúga; *t. oneself along the ground*, ktchídsha. Cf. trail, v.

trainer, hashiúgish.

traitor; *to be a t.*, tchínta.

tramp, tchússak tatámnuish; *if thieving*, tet'mádshish.

trample, v. t.; with the feet, ktchî'tchta; *t. upon, crush with the feet*, hiétala.

transfer to, anim. obj., spû'ni, pl. shewána; *t. property*, woχówa. Cf. bestow, give.

transfix, v. t., skéka. Cf. perforate, pierce, v.

translator, lúltatkish.

transmit, v. t., *to hand over*, shúla, shulía, shulípka.

transparent, said of water, yálialtko, yáliali; *to become t.*, yáliala.

transport, v. t., éna, pl. ídsha, ídshna; long, heavy, bulky obj., éna; cf. ídsha; *t. for* somebody or *in* his *interest*, enía; *t., to carry back, home*, émpěli, pl. idshámpěli; *t. home to one's camp*, hî'wi, hiwídsha; *t. in front of, close to, near*, ktû'tpna; *t. to different places*, shiashlkánka; *t. upwards, uphill*, kshawaliéga. Cf. carry.

trap, s.; *noose, lasso*, shlúkalaksh; *t. used by hunters*, shnantátchlχōtch, shnuntatchelō'ks; *fish-t., fishing-dam*, kiä'm=luélkish; nákōsh.

trap, v. t., shnantátchlχa.

trapper, shnantátchlχish.

travel, v. i.; generic: táměnû, géna; inan. subj., pítkala, léna; *t. along with* somebody, spúnkanka;

t. around, about, gatáml'χa, gintála; *t. back, home*, gepgápĕle, tamĕnótka; cf. return; *with* somebody, spuntpámpĕli; *t. behind* somebody's *back*, shiálamnû; *t. in a circle*, gakála; *t. in company*, sha-ulánka, sha-ulankánka; shawalinä'a; *t. far off*, geknóla; *t. in a file*, hishkántchna; single file, kíntchna, kinuína; *t. back in a file*, kintchámpĕli; *t. fast*, húdshna (and húdsha), du. túshtchna, pl. tínshna; nkī'l ksiútăki, ksiútăki; *t. on horseback*, hudsótcha; *t. with a light, spark of fire*, shukĕlátchitchna, sklû'tchkanka; *t. with large-sized objects*, shayantíldsha; *t., come by the trail, road*, shákatla; *t. uphill*, ga-û'lχa, kínualχa; *t. towards the water, lake*, etc., túkua; *t. without stoppage*, génana; *to return from traveling*, tamĕnótka, téluitka; *to start for traveling*, guhuáshktcha, gúikaka; *one who is traveling*, tatámnuish. Cf. go, march, proceed, set out.

traveler, tatámnuish.

tray, s.; *circular, matted t.*, pá'hla; *larger t.*, tía; *small t.*, kmă', pá'hlak; *to give on a t.*, shúi, pl. shewána.

tread, v. i.; *to pace*, kíshlχa, shíkashla; *t. on one's own foot*, shuhátchχa; *t. upon*, kíshtchna, pétchtna; *t. upon again*, gelapkápĕli; *t. upon while marching*, kíshtchka. Cf. step, v.

tread, s., génuish, q. v.

treat, v. t.; *to deal with* somebody, né-ulakta; *t. badly*, né ulakta; *t. with contempt*, as laws, etc., yekéwa; *t. for peace*, etc., *to negotiate*, shutánka; *t. in sickness*, yá-uka; tchúta, tchútĕna; *for a* certain *time*, tchutanhúya; *to go and t.*, tchutánsha; *one who treats a patient*, tchútanish.

treaty and *peace-t.*, shutánkish; *to conclude a t.*, shútanka; *instrument to effect a t.*, shutankótkish.

tree, s., ánku; kósh, cf. Texts, p. 145, 21, and Note. Trees, especially fruit-trees, and bushes, plants and stalks producing eatable fruits and berries, are usually named after their fruit, the possessive ending -lam, -am being appended to the name of the fruit, ánku or tchélash to be supplied. Cf. ä'pulsham, *apple-t.*, from ä'pulsh; kpókam, *gooseberry-bush*, from kpók; lúiluisham, *wild gooseberry-bush*, from lúiluish. *Young t.*, kitchkáni ánku, ánkuaga; *dead t., erect, rotten* or *withered*, wapálash, mbákualsh; *t. partly peeled off*, stópalhuish; *stump* and *trunk of t.*, tútash; *fallen t., t. cut down, felled t.*, hímpoks; a species of *t.*, hlívash; another, wálash.

tremble, v. i., *t., be shaken up*, shawálta, shawáltana; *t., shiver*, muimúya; *t., totter*, nainaya, wítwita; *t. from terror*, liulíwa; *to make t., to shake*, shiákshiaga

triangular, tchaktchákli.

tributary *of a river*, shenō'tkatko.

trick; *to amuse by tricks*, shnándshma-a; sheshχē'la, ká-ika; *to induce*

by tricks, shnapémpema, Mod shnepémpema.

trifle, s; *a t., but little of*, adj. and adv., kínka, kínkak; kítcha.

trim, v. t, vulína.

trip, s.; *to be on a t.*, táměnû.

triple and *tripartite*, shantchaktántko. Cf. three.

triplets, ndanä'yalsh; *to bear, have t.*, ndanä'yala.

troops, túmi shû'ldshash, shû'ldshash.

trot, v. i., shlúihuya, shtchî'kědshna; *trotting horse*, shtchî'kědshnish.

trousers; cf. pantaloons.

trout, méhiash; *in the t.-catching season*, mehiashē'mi; abbr. méssäm; *mountain-t.*, ñkásh.

truck, tchíktchik, wä'gěn.

truly; *really*, tálaak; *truthfully*, kátak.

trumpeter, shtoshtótish, shlushlóluish.

trunk, s.; *t. of tree*, tútash, cf. wálash; *t. of travelers*, hudéksin.

trust, v. t.; *to believe in*, lóla.

truth, kátak; *to tell the t.*, kátak gî, contr. kátak

try, v. t., kéko, tchúktχaga; háměni; *t. hard*, lítchtakia; *t. by repeated efforts*, tchuktχakánka; *t. in court*, né-ulχa; *t. to obtain*, kahiéwa.

tub, s., póko, dim. pokuága; *wash-t.*, tetchótkish; *large t., vat*, tchilkótkish.

tube, *tubiform passage*, stú; *to look through a t.*, tálsχa; *to form a t.*, gínka. Cf. tubiform.

tuber, lbúka; species of, léhiash; *wild, edible t.*, máklaksam pásh.

tubiform, ginkátko, Mod. ginshasχántko; *to be t.*, gínka. Cf. tube.

tuck up, v. t., tchlîtoíχi.

Tuesday, lápěni tínshna súndēgíulank waíta; or, lápěni tínshna, lápěni waíta.

tule; cf. bulrush, reed.

tumble down, v. i., inan. subj., hínui. Cf. fall, v.

tumbler, lám-punû'tkishti, wíkamua.

tune, *melody*, shuī'sh; *to whistle a t.*, shluyakíga.

tunnel, ibékantko, stú.

tunnel, v. t., *t. through*, stúya.

turbid, kuyúmatko; *t. water*, kuyúmash.

turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*, skólos.

turn, v. t.; *t.* or *swing* the limbs, tilanshnéa; *t. the back to, t. away from*, tchíntawa; *t. the eyes around, toward*, télshampka; *t. the face upwards*, tálualχa; *t. the head*, nû'sh tilanshnéa; *for a bite*, shuishtcháktchka; *t. inside out, t. up*, as eyelids, tchlîtoíχi; *t. over*, népěli; *to twist*, spatchíga; *t. over, upside down*, stipálěχa; *t. over to* somebody, shénuidsha; *t. oneself about, around*, waggídsha; *t. the right side up*, takanílχa; *t. somersaults*, tchikualχuléa.

turn, v. i, *to revolve*, waggídsha; *t. about, around in the air*, naggídsha, ktiwalkídsha; *t. around on one's feet*,

kedshamkedshalkéa; *t. around*, as roads, shtchukalkídsha, gakē'mi, cf. bend, v.; as the hands of a clock, talkídsha, aggédsha; in a circular motion, aggédsha, cf. aggî'ma; *t. back, to revert*, huggídsha; *t.* or *be turned into*, k̲'léka; *to become*, gî; *t. into ice, icicles*, wayálpa; *t. into a lake*, ä-ushéltkala; *to cause to t.*, ki-uggídsha, ktiwalkídsha; *to cause to t. around*, shulĕmokédsha.

turn, s.; *to make, form a t.*, as roads, rivers, etc., shtchukalkídsha, gakē'mi.

turn-head, or *rollhead*, name of an owl, *Speotyto hypugaia*, nû'shtilansnéash.

turnip, tánapsh; *large t.-shaped fruit*, mû-lbúka.

turpentine, walákish.

turtle; *land-* and *water-t.*, ngák.

tusk, atíni tút.

twelve, te-unepánta láp, adding pé-ula, líklatko, etc.

twice, lápĕni; lápantka.

twig *of tree, shrub*, etc., wē'k, dim. wékaga; *of coniferous trees*, pû'shχam.

twins, lapä'yalsh, shlápaliaksh; *to give birth to t.*, lápeala.

twist, v. t., pshúka, wapíl'ma; *t., wring out*, atchíga; *t.*, as one's lips, ears, spatchíga.

twitter, v. i., hä'ma.

two, lápi, abbr. láp; *t. to each*, lálapi; *at t. places, in t. spots*, lápash; *in* or *for t. days*, lápĕni waíta, lápĕni; *to pass t. days*, lápĕni waíta.

Tygh Indian, nom. pr., Téaχtkni máklaks, Téaχtkni.

U.

udder, édshash.

ugly, k̲úidshi; tchektchékli; ámtchiksh, abbr. -amtch.

ultimate, tapíni.

umbrella, shikúiχish; *carrying an u.*, shikuiχítko.

Umpqua Indian, nom. pr, Ámpkokni máklaks, Ámpkokni.

unable, to be, k̲éshga, tchána; *I cannot*, k̲éshga nû, tchána nû, *or* tchánish nû (gî); also expressed by particles, cf. able, to be.

unattractive, ámtchiksh, abbr. -amtch. Cf. ugly.

unavailable, k̲úidshi.

unawares, hunä'shak.

unbecoming, k̲úidshi.

unboiled, shánkish, shánkitko; *to be u.*, shánki.

unbroken, *level*, táktakli.

unceasingly, tchúshak, tchúshni, tchúshniak.

uncertain; *to be u. about*, lé.... wak, lä'wak. Cf. quandary.

uncle; *father's brother*, p'shé-ip; *father's elder brother*, said by niece, p'lukútchip; *mother's u.*, kúkui; *mother's brother*, p'lukútchip.

unclean, kaknégatko, kuyúmatko, tupéshti; said of persons, shā't, shā'tptchi, kaknégatko, pókshti. Cf. besmear, soil, v.

unclouded; *u., clear sky*, kálo; *u.*, said of water, yálialtko, yáliali.

uncock, v. t.; *u. a gun, rifle*, shliulúla.

uncoil, v. t., shkapshtchalóla, shotelóla; *u.*, as a rope, string, etc., spíka; when *fastened at one end*, spidshû'dshna.

uncombed, shā't, shā'tptchi.

unconscious; *to become u.*, pémptki, tchóktamna.

uncooked, shánkish, shánkitko; *to be u.*, saká-a; shánki; *to eat u.*, saká-a, shánkish pán.

uncover, v. t., kaishnúla, Mod. shla-ukióla; *u. the top of a winter-lodge* or *a lid*, kaishnúla; *u. from the earth, from straw*, etc., käbatχóle. Cf. cover, lid.

undecided; *to be u.*, lé...wak, lä'wak; cf. quandary.

under, prep., hintíla, i-utíla, inotíla, tchutíla; *u.* is usually expressed by verbal suffixes: *to be, lie u.*, gintíla; kshutíla, pl. utíla; *to put u*, as *u. water*, utíla; *to fall u.*, hintíla, i-utíla; *to be, stand, sit, lie u, underneath*, lutíla; *located u., underneath, below*, yántani, yánani. Cf. below, underneath.

underbrush, gátchesh.

underground, adv., käíla i-utíla, *or* yutílan; lĕmúna; "*in the ground*," käílatat and käílanti; *horizontal u. passage*, ibékantko; *coming from u.*, lĕmunákni, munatálkni; *referring to what is u.*, yánani; *to be u.*, lĕmúna; *to creep u.*, skílhi, kilíbli; *to put, stow, store u.*, hiwídsha, vumí, p'nána; *to work u.*, käíla shúta.

undermine, v. t., hantíla; said of rodents, yéwa.

underneath, i-utíla **or** yutílan; tchutíla, inotíla, hintíla; *located u.*, yántani, yánani; *to be, lie u.*, long and anim. subj., kshutíla, pl. utíla; *to sit, be, stay, lie u., below*, tchutíla, du. wawatíla, pl. liutíla; wintíla; *to fall u.*, hintíla; *to stand, remain u., below*, tgutíla, pl. lutíla. Cf. below, under.

understand, v. t., ndshélχa, samtchátka; túměna; *u. each other*, heshégsha; *not to u.*, ndshóka.

undertake, v. t, kéko; *u. for a while*, keko-úya. Cf. attempt, try.

underwear, mû'ntana.

undoubtedly, wák la giúga, wak a gíuga. Cf. certainly, of course.

undress, v. t.; *to strip* somebody, udshípa, pl. idshípa; *u. oneself*, kapóla; females, kukóle; *undressed, naked*, péniak shulótish, péniak.

undulating, lkákimitko.

unfetter, v. t., shotelóla.

unfrequent, kinkáni, abbr. kínka; *to be u*, kä'gi, kinkáni gî

unhitch, v. t., shlítchkapěle.

unique, nā'dshiak.

unite, v. t., shiū'lka, shiū'lkipěli; shiúlagia, Mod. shiúlagien; *u. a couple in wedlock*, shnumpshéala.

unite, v. i.; *u. into one body, heap, crowd*, líwa, liwála; *u. with others*, shalatchguála; *u. to* somebody, gáldshui; *to associate*, shítchla; *to be no longer united*, shékĕlui. Cf. gather, v. i.

universal, nanukáshni, tutasχēníni.

universe, nánukashni käíla.

unless, ámpka.

unload, v. t., as a horse, illóla, itnúla.

unlock, v. t., hushakióla.

unmarried; *u. man*, kéliak snáwedsh; when young, tchíluish; when old, tchílluyamtch; *u. female*, shiwága; *old maid*, shíwamtch.

unproductive; *u. soil*, kaítua wawáwish (or wawá-ish) käíla.

unreasonably, hunā'shak.

unripe, káwiash, shánkitko; *to be u.*, shánki.

unroll, v. t., shkapshtchalóla, shotelóla. Cf. uncoil, v.

unsaddle, v. t., káklash illóla, illóla.

unseemly, as to exterior, kúidshi; ámtchiksh, abbr. -amtch; tchektchékli.

unsightly, cf. unseemly; *u. through age*, ámtchiksh, -amtch.

unstring, v. t.; *u. the bow*, shliulúla.

untamed, íwash, komû'shni; *u., demoniac*, shkaíni.

untie, v. t., shlítchkapĕle; *u. a knot*, shlukalχóla.

until, prep., *as long as*, páni; *up to*, tchē'k, postp.; conj., *u., till*, tchē k, placed after a verbal.

untruth, *lie*, kî'sh.

unwilling; *to be cross, u.*, tchē'k-tcheka.

unworn, adj., ká-i tégatko, Mod. ká-i kágatko.

up, adv. and prep.; *u. there*, hu, u, -u; tú, tût, tásh; frequently expressed by verbal or nominal affixes, simple and compound; *u. to, reaching u. to*, páni; *who* or *what is u., above*, p'laíkni, p'laitalántni, p'laitáni, p'léntankni, p'laitálkni, tû'shni. Cf. above, high up, upward.

uphill, p'laí, p'laína, p'laítala; *the one, those u.*, p'léntankni; when connected with verbs, it is expressed by verbal affixes: *to go, drive u.*, ga-û'lχa, tpû'lχa; *to run u.*, huwaliéga, pl. gawaliéga.

upper, p'laíni, p'laítankni; *native of the u. country*, p'laíkni; *u. end of cone*, hápa; *u. teeth*, of beaver, woodchuck, etc., lákiag tû't; *on the u. side of*, p'léntant.

upright, *honest*, taláni, tídshi steínash.

uprightly, tálaak, tídsh.

upward, p'laí, p'laína, p'laítala. Cf. uphill.

urinate, v. i., shuídsha.

urine, shuídshash; *u.-bladder*, kán, shuídshash láwalsh, shuídshash.

us, *to us*, nálash, nā'lsh, nātch; *of us*, nā'lam. Cf. our.

use, v. t.; no ex. eq.: *u. unavailingly*,

kewélχa; *used to*, gélχatko; *to be used to*, nétu; *u. up by wear and tear*, as clothing, etc., kága, wéna, Mod. téga; *used up*, ámtchiksh; suffixed, -amtch; *not used up, whole*, ḵá-i kágatko; *to be used up*, lelä'ma.

useful, tídshi; said of persons, dogs, etc., tídshi, sháyuaksh.

useless; *to render u.*, ḵúi shúta, shnéwi; *by partial destruction*, shneuyála.

uterus, shuéntcham skútash, Mod.

V.

vacant, ḵéliak tuá; *to be v.*, gímpka, gínuala; *this place is v., empty*, gíta gímpka, ḵá-i a ḵaítua, ḵä'gi ginhienólatko; *v. space between*, gínkaksh.

vacate, v. t., gétkala; *v., to abandon*, kédsha; *to go out of*, géka, gékna, guíkaka.

vain; *in v.*, adv., hunā'shak, nä'nsak.

valley; no ex. eq.: *v. side*, lalî'sh, ginshkátko; *steep v., ravine*, páksh; *grassy bottom of v.*, saíga. Cf declivity.

valorous, litchlítchli, ḵíllitko.

value, s., *price*, shéshatuish; *to put a v. on*, shésha, élχa.

value, v t., élχa, shésha; *to price*, shésha, shéshash élχa, élχa; *v. highly*, stínta; *valued at*, shéshatko.

vanish, v. i., as clouds, fog, hudsháltka, ḵä'gi; *v. again*, tchúkapěle.

vanquish, v. t., skúpma, udúyua, udúpka; winíχi, Mod. vúiχin, vuínaχian.

vapor; *to produce v.*, túaka. Cf. steam.

various, wíktchish; *v. objects*, nánuktua.

varnish, v. t., taláka.

vase; *cooking v.*, póko; *small v.*, kápa, kapága, pokuága; *rounded v., cup*, tutísh; *narrow* and *low v.*, wíkamua; *to carry in a v.*, shō'dshna, sténa; *to give in a v.*, shúi, pl. shewána. Cf. cup.

vat, tchilkótkish.

veer, v. i.; *v. around*, ktiwalkídsha, talkídsha; *to make v. around*, ktíwalkídsha, shulĕmokédsha.

vegetables, háshuash; *v.-garden*, háshuash, Mod. hashuákish; *to raise v*, hashuá-a.

vehicle; *wheeled*, tchíktchik, wä'gĕn; *to move, travel* on *a wheeled v.*, léna; *to start* on such, luháshktcha; *v. on water*, vû'nsh.

vengeance; *to take v.*, sháwalχa.

venison, lílhankshti tchulē'ks.

Venus, *planet*, pshin-kékenish.

veracity; *with v.*, kátak.

verdigris, luén.

vermilion, taktákli.

vertebral column, élhuish.

very, adv., túm; ká-a, abbr. ka: *v. high* or *tall*, ká-a atí; -ak, -hak: *v. small*, ketchkániak; *v.* in the sense of *intensely*, mû; *v. cold*, mû ská; *v. rapid*, mû kíllitko.

vessel; *vase*, póko, dim. pokuága; *cooking v.*, póko. Cf. boat, vase.

vicinal, gínatani, túpĕluish.

vicinity; *in the v.*, adv., wíka; *in the v. of*, prep., i-ukakiámna, túna, wigátan. Cf. around, near.

vicious, létalani, tchektchékli; kúidshi, kúidshi steínash.

victuals, pásh.

vie, v. i.; *v. with others in shooting*, híshlan.

vigorous, litchlítchli, kíllitko; *to become v. by exercise*, shpótu.

village, tchī'sh; of whites, tá-uni; *former v.*, *v. abandoned*, tchíwish.

vine, *creeper*, kénni.

violent, kíllitko; said of persons, kílōsh; *to be in v. agitation*, said of water, ndakalpáta.

violet, adj.; *v.-* or *purple-colored*, mätchmä'tchli.

violin; cf. fiddle.

virago, shíwamtch.

virgin, shiwága.

virginity; *v.-dance*, shúyuχalsh; *to dance the v.-dance*, shuyúχăla; *v. song*, pílpil shuī'sh.

visit, v. t., persons, etc., shetáltcha; shlédsha; *v. one's neighbors around*, kishtĕlántcha; *v. the old home*, skátchampĕle; *a woman visiting the old home*, skátchish; *to return from visiting*, shetalátka, téluitka; *to have visited* a place, *to have been* there, taměnótka.

visit, s.; *to go on a v.*, shétaltcha, shlédsha; *to return from a v.*, shetalátka, téluitka.

vituperate, v. t., koktkínshka, shakákta, shkanága.

vociferate, v. i., hä'ma, yá-a; tchiluyéχa; *v.*, said of larger birds and wild quadrupeds, wóa; *v. in public*, amníamna; *while going about*, ámnadsha.

voice, human and animal, stû'tχish; *to emit v.*, stû'tχĕna, hä'ma; *having a v.*, stútχantko; *to alter the v.*, *to mute*, wákĕna, kuā'nkuana; *to be possessed of a deep* or *basso v.*, tχā'ntχana; *of a high v.*, tchē'ktcheka; *to speak with suppressed v.*, láklakpka, léklekpka; *to a distance*, leklektchámpka. Cf. waíwash.

voluminous, múni; kínkutko; *v.*, *solid, heavy, condensed*, húpkatko; *to be v.*, *heavy*, húpka.

vomit, v. i., tchúnua; *what causes vomiting*, tchúnukish. Cf. throw up.

voracious, vunékish.

vote, né-ulaksh; *to take a v.*, né-ulχa.

vulgar, kúidshi. Cf. character, mean.

vulture, black species, large, tchuaísh. Cf. turkey-buzzard.

W.

wade, v. i.; *w. in* or *through*, géupka; *w. through*, as through a ford, pánkua; *wading ford*, pánkōksh.

waft, v. i; *w. through*, strong air-drafts, wíli; light drafts, ukídshlin; *to be wafted*, nû'lidsha; *to be wafted about*, lúdshna; *to be wafted downward*, as fog, lútχi. Cf. drift, v.

wag, v. t.; *w. the tail*, shuadshámtch'ma, (kpĕ'l) shewokága.

wag, s., ká-ikash, shéshtalkāsh.

wage war, v. t, shéllual; *to go and w. w.*, gutédsha, shéllualsha.

wagon, *cart, truck, stage*, tchíktchik; wä'gĕn; *to ride in a w.*, léna; *to ford* a river *on a w.*, stílankua; *to start in a w.*, luháshktcha.

wail, v. i., shuáktcha; *to commence wailing*, shuaktchtámpka.

waist, kóto.

waistcoat, tē'lak.

wait, v. i.; *w. for*, tchawáya; tchélχa, waíha, wálχa; *w., look out for*, kmáka; *w. upon*, waíha.

wake, v. i.; *w. up from slumber*, skishúla.

walk, v. i., generic: géna, táměnû; *one who walks*, tatámnuish; *w. about*, kíshkanka, gíntala; *w. about inside of*, goyéna, cf. luyéna; *w. across the water* over a bridge or ford, gákua; *w. arm in arm*, hushpántchna; *w. around, skip about*, gatáml'χa; animals, núyamna; *w. around the water's edge*, galalína; *w. around a lodge on its outside*, gatî'tana; *on its inside*, luyéna; *w. away*, gû'shka; gúikaka, guhuáshktcha; *w. away* from the place habitually occupied, géka, gékna; *w. backwards*, as a crab, skä'-ika; *w. in company of, together*, sha-ulánka, sha-ulankánka, shulχátchna; *w. in a circular line*, gakála, ki-uggídsha; cf. circle, s.; *w. far off*, geknóla, guyántcha; *w. while leaning on*, as as on a staff, shikútcha; *w. on one leg, to hop*, kléna, shekliχiéa; *w. on long legs*, tchikólalχa; *w. on the horse's* or *wagon's side*, kishtĕlántchna; *w. straight out*, as lizards, ulítchkanka; *w. with a swinging gait*, wekíshtchna; *w. towards* through pursuing, shúdshipka. Cf. go, v., journey, s.

walker, *habitual*, tatámnuish.

walking-stick, hä'kskîsh.

wall *of building*, stálksh; *lumber-w.*, pápkash; *stone-w.* or *fence* of inclosure, wákalak.

wampum consisting of dentalium-shells, tútash; *w.-collar*, yámnash.

wand, shuékūsh, wálash, wá'hlkish.

wander, v. i.; *w. about*, lókanka, lólalχa, lúdshna; lúyapka, lúlamna, lútchipka; *w., stray away*, lulína.

wane, v. i., kä'gi; said of clouds, kä'gi, tchúkapĕle.

want, v. t.; *to desire*, háměni, shaná-uli; often expressed by the verbal desiderative in -shtka: *he wants to drink water*, hût a pû'nuashtka ámbu; *wanting, not possessed of*, kéliak. Cf. lack, need, wish, v.

wápatu, the edible root of *Sagittaria*, tchuá.

war, s.; *w.-expedition*, shéllualsh; *former w.-expedition*, shéllualuish; *w.-chief*, shellalólish lakí; *w.-cuirass*, cf. armor; *to wage w.*, cf. wage, warfare.

war-dance; *to dance a w.-d.*, ulókasha; *to dance a w.-d. before the fight*, tadshóla, yuhulaklálχa.

warehouse, sheshatuíkish.

warfare, s., shéllualsh; *to start for w.*, shéllualsha, gutédsha; *to start w.*, *to begin active w*, shellualtámpka, shuktámpka.

warm, adj., lushlúshli, kélpoksh; *to feel w.*, kélpka, shuálka; lúshlush gî, *or* lushlúshki; *to bathe in w. water*, kélua.

warm, v. t.; *w. oneself by the fire*, tchélui, kshéluya; *w. oneself in the sun*, tchatáwa, pl. wawatáwa; *to become, be warmed up*, animal body, lû'shka.

warmly, adv., lúshlush.

Warm Spring Indian, nom. pr., Waitä'nkni, Lókuashtkni; Yámakni máklaks, Yámakni.

warmth, lushlúshlish.

warn, v. t.; *to give warning against*, lewé-ula.

warpath, shéllualsh, shishúkash; *to go out on the w.*, gutédsha, shéllualsha; *warrior on the w.*, ktáklish, kílōsh, shishókish; *to be on the w.*, shéllual.

warped *by heat*, tchishiwátko. Cf. crooked, bend, v.

warrior, sheshalólish, shishókish, híshuaksh; *w. arrayed in the elk-skin armor*, ktáklish; *bold w.* or *fighter*, kílōsh; *fellow-w.*, shawalinéash, Mod. shítchlip; *hostile w.*, shishókish.

wart, sχî'tonksh.

Wasco Indian, nom pr., Ámpχänkni máklaks, Ámpχänkni.

wash, v. t.; *w. clean*, vudshóka; *w. articles* of *dress*, tédsha, temádsha; *w. for* somebody, tedshía; *w. out, to scour*, vudshokálχa; *w. one's body* or *part of it*, shúdshoka; *w. oneself and plunge*, péwa, pána; *w. off from one's body*, shiapkóla; *w. one's back*, shudshokalámna; *w. one's face*, stapátchka; *to make the gesture of washing one's face*, shatashpapkía; *w. another's face*, hashpátchka; *w. one's hands*, shatchákua; *w. another's hands*, hashtchákua; *w. one's head*, shetátcha.

wash-basin, stapatchkótkish

washerwoman, tetěmádshish, Mod. tétadshish.

washout, shnuntáltchish.

wash-towel, shiapkolótkish.

washtub, tetchótkish.

wasp, kínsh, skíntch; *yellow-jacket w.*, udélgatko skíntch.

waste, v. t., kewélχa, shnekégi.

watch, v. t. and i., shláka, Mod. shléka; shlépopka, wálχa; *w., be on the lookout*, wá'hlta; *w., keep w.*, sh ualaliámpka; *w. the interests of*, shualaliámpka, shlē'pka, shlépopka; *w. the fish over ice-holes*, vulán, Mod. uláwa; *watching place*, walákish. Cf. care, s.

watch, s., *time-piece*, shápash.

watchful; *to be w.*, as against thieves, wá'hlta.

watchman, shuashulaliámpkish; *w. of a guard-house*, i-álhish.

water, ámpu; *small quantity of w.*, ámpka; *into w.*, ámputat, íwa; *in the w.*, when connected with verbs, is often expressed by the verbal suffix -ua, -wa; cf. géwa, péwa, etc.; *near, on the w.*, by -íga: *to be near the w.*, talíga, lalíga; compare prefix tch-, ts-. *Body of w., w.-sheet*, é-ush; *small*, éwaga, ámpka, tchíwish; *to form a body of w.*, éwa, néwa, tchíwa; *w.-course*, kóke, dim. kókaga; *former w.-course*, pálkish, pálkuish; ntû'ltsanuish; "*w.-potato*," tchuá; *w.-fowl, ducks* and *geese*, mä'mäkli; *spring of w.*, forming a pond, éwaga, nushältko, kokága, wélwash; *stagnant w.*, tále, slúitch, tchíwish; *w. running* through a pond *with visible motion*, wáptash; *to bathe in cold w.*, péwa, pána; *in warm w.*, kélua; *to bring, fetch w.*, tchíktcha; *to carry about w.* in one vase, tchíamna; *to be cold*, said of w. only, tchkáwa; *to convey over the w.*, skótka; *to be covered with w.*, tchíχi; *to crowd together in the w.*, líwa; *to give, present w.*, tchíya, t'shía; *to go, jump, leap into the w.*, húwa, pl géwa; *to go towards the w.*, túkua; *to jump out of the w.*, said of fish, vutchéwa; *to live in the w.*, ámputat wá, udúmkanka; *to plunge in the w.*, kídsha, pána, péwa; *to sit near, on the w.*, tchalíga, du. wawalíga, pl. lilulíga; *to stand in the w.*, tgéwa, pl. líwa; *to stand near the w.*, tgalíga, pl. lilulíga; *to swim on the water's surface*, udumlalóna, udúmtchna; *under its surface*, kídsha; *to take the w. out of*, ámpu kitóka, kitóka.

water, v. i.; *place for watering*, tínuash.

waterbrash; *to have the w.*, kî'dshipka, tchíkamna.

waterfall; cf. cascade.

waterfowl; *wild ducks and geese*, mä'mäkli; species of *w.-f.*, yáhiash.

watermelon, shánkish=pakísh.

wave, lkásh; *concentric w., ripple*, tcheléwash; *to raise waves*, lkán.

wavy, lkákimitko.

wax; cf. beeswax and itánkish

way, stú; *pathway*, stúaga; *this w.*, adv., gítala; *in this w.* or *manner*, húmasht, tchí, tsí; *to be on one's w.*, gí-udshna, táměnû; *to construct a w., road*, stúya; *to place on the w.*, stúya

we, pron. pers., nāt, nā't, Mod. nāt, nā; *us, to us*, nálsh; *of us*, nálam; *just w., none but w.*, nátak; *w. for ourselves*, nátakinki.

weak, ká-i killitko; *w. in the knee-joints*, kokalkokáltko; *w.-minded*, kaítua sháyuaksh, létalani; *to be w.*, kä'gi; *physically*, kä'gi, skéka.

wealthy, mû shétaluatko; túma shúnuish gítko, shunuisháltko, nánuktua shunuisháltko; tálaltko.

weapon, shellolótkish.

wear, v. t., said of clothing, átpa; *w. a gown, long robe*, kóka; *w.* something *long*, úyamna, pl. í-amna, íyamna; *wearing a hat*, tchuyétko; *w. moccasins*, wákshna; *w. on oneself in perforated parts* of body, háshtamna; *w. on neck*, shepukága; *w. out, to use up*, as clothing, lelä'ma, wéna, téga, Mod. kága; *to be* or *become worn out, tired*, kédshika. Cf. necklace, neckwear.

weasel, *Putorius*, tcháshkai, dim. tchashkáyaga.

Weaslet, nom. pr. of a mythic animal: Tchashkáyaga, Tcháshkai.

weather; no ex. eq.: *the w. is dry*, páha nē'pkank; *the w. is fine*, tídsh nē'pka; *it is hazy w.*, tchatchákma; *bad* or *rainy w.*, yálkam, kúlχash; *it is bad w.*, kúi nē'pka; *to produce rainy w.*, yálχamăla; *it is stormy w.*, wítchtka; *it is wet w.*, mukálta; *it is windy w.*, shléwi; ka-á *or* ská shléwi.

weave, v.i., hishtualkánka. Cf. rock.

wed, v. t., said of both sexes, mbushéala.

wedge *of elk-horn*, tóke.

wedlock, shumpséalsh; *to unite a couple in w.*, shnumpshéala.

Wednesday, ndáni tínshna súndē=giúlank waíta; abbr. ndáni tínshna.

weed, s.; *stalk*, tchélash; a species of *w.*, *Compositae* family, vuámiam. Cf. plant, s.

weed out, v. t., said of plants, putóga, palaléa; of hair, beard, hushmō'kla.

week, súndē; *last w*, súndē giúla.

weep, v. i., shuáktcha; *w.*, as a baby, wéa; *w. aloud*, stû'tχishla; *w., lament while biting the teeth*, kóka; *w. for, w. after*, yutátka; *w. as a mourner*, káyaiha, luátpishla, líla, stû'tχishla; *w. pitifully*, tchē'ktcheka; *w., whine*, wáwa; *w. silently*, kúki; *to commence weeping*, shuaktchtámpka; *weeping cry of mourners*, luátpishlalsh.

weigh, v. t., by means of a scale, shninkák'lχa; *weighing-scale*, shninkak'lkótkish.

weigh, v. i., nkíkĕlχa.

weight, s.; *to place weights upon, to press down by w.*, latádshl'χa.

weighty, yútantko; *to be w*, yúta.

welcome; *to bid w*, stínta; gelídanka; *to bow for a w.*, útk'ûtka; *to go and bid w.*, gelidánktcha, tídsh tilō'tpa; *w.* given a woman *visiting her old home*, skátchish, Mod. skátish.

well, s., natural or excavated, wélwash; *to dig a w.*, shí'lkshla.

well, adv., tídsh; in the sense of *intensely*, mû, túm, ká-a, abbr. ka; suffix -ak, -hak; *w.-fed*, p'lítko;

w.-intentioned, tídsh hushkankátko; *well!* hágga ta!

west, tχálam, tinólish; *westwards*, tχalamtála, tχalamtítal, tχálamna; *westward from, to the w. of*, tχálamtana, tχálmakstant; *who, what comes from the w.*, tχalamtalákni.

west wind, tχálamash, tχalamtalákni shléwish; *it is w. wind*, tχálama.

wet, mukáltatko, Mod. págatko; *w. ground, clay*, túpesh, kuyúmash, mû'lmulatko; *one whose head is w.*, shetátchash; *to become w.*, mukálta; *to make w.*, pága; *it is w. weather*, mukálta.

wet, v. t., shmúkalta, shmukátana; *w. through*, pága, shpága; *w. one's head*, shetátcha.

wether, lakí shī'p, Mod. lakí kú-il.

whale; cf. ndsĕ'dsh.

what, pron. rel., anim. and inan., kat; *w.?* kaní? *w. is it?* tuá mat? *w. thing?* tuá? Cf. who, which.

wheat, húit; lólomak.

wheel, tilankidshátko.

wheel, v. t.; *w. around, w.* or *roll away*, tilankédsha.

wheel, v. i.; *w. around*, tilankánsha; *w. around on one's feet*, kedshamkedshalkéa.

wheeze, v. i., klópa, Mod.

when, if conditional, hä', hä; if temporal, *that time, when*, tatá; if causal, -óga, -úga, -uk (suffix of verbal); *at the time w.*, shúhank=shítko, tátatak; *w.? what time?* tatá? túshgish? *w. ever, just w.*, tátatak.

whence, adv., also interrog., tatá (for táta há).

where, (1) not interrog.: táta, túsh; *just w., right w., the place w.*, tû'sht, tû'shtak; *coming from w.*, tátkni, tû'shni, also interrog.; *wherefrom*, tatá, also interrog.; *whereto*, gétala, gíta, túshtala, tatá; *w.*, as a correlat. to *there*, (gä'tak): tä'tak; *just w.*, tä'taktak; *somewhere, at some place, anywhere*, as on body, etc., tuánkshi; *somewhere far out*, túshak; (2) interrog., *w.?* táta? tátai? tuánkshi? túsh? *whereto?* táta? túshtala? *wherefore?* tuá? wák? (and compounds), cf. why; *w. then?* tatátuk?

whet, v. t., léktcha.

whether, conj.; *if, w. or not*, támudsh, tam.

whetstone, lektchótkish.

which, pron. rel., anim. and inan., kat, but usually expressed by participles or verbals; *that w., the one* or *those w.*, pron. dem.-rel.: kat; *w. comes next*, túpĕluish; cf. who. Rel. and interrog. at the same time are: *w.?* kaní? *w. thing?* (not so often applied to persons), tuá? *at w. time, hour?* túshgish? *at w. place, spot?* tuánkshi? túsh? *to w. place, whither?* túshtala?

while, s.; *a w. ago*, úna; *a little w. ago*, welísht, nía, úna, té-in, téintaks nía; *for a short w.*, wigápani; *after a w.*, tchúi mā'ntch=gitk tchē'k *or* tchē'ksh; úntchēk, Mod. tchē'ksla; *for a w.*, húya, mā'ntch;

wē'; *a long w.*, mā'ntch, mā'ntchak.

while, conj.; expressed by verbal durative in -óta, -úta.

whine, v. i., kaikáya, shuá-uka; said of dogs, etc., wáwa; *to go around whining*, gaikánka.

whip, s.; *cattle-w. of leather*, shnátakpūtch; *w.-rod, thin w.-stick*, nawálash, lĕgákish; *w.-stick*, vutukótkish; *w.-snake*, ulak'kánkish.

whip, v. t., vudúka, vud'híta; wihü'tchχa; udúyua, udúpka, udúpkpa.

whippoorwill, *Antrostomus Nuttalli*, kíwash.

whir, v. i., táktχa.

whirl, v. t.; *w. around*, shulĕmokédsha.

whirl, v. i.; *w., skip about*, núyamna; *w. around*, anim., léna, talkídsha; *w. around*, as winds, vuyámna; *w. about*, as dry leaves in the wind, vuyumkédsha; as dust, etc., lĕmewílχa; lemléma; *w. around, to form a whirlpool*, niulgídsha.

whirlpool, s. Cf. eddy, whirl.

whirlwind, kákiaksh.

whiskers, smō'k; *one who wears w.*, shmókaltko.

whisky, lám; *w.-bottle*, lámam wákogsh, lámam bunuō'tkish.

whisper, v. t., láklakpka, léklekpka; *w. to a distance*, leklektchámpka.

whistle, v. i., shluyúga; *w. a tune*, shluyakíga; *w.*, said of birds, hä'ma; *whistling reed*, shlólush, stútash.

white, pálpali; *w. man* or *woman*, *w. people*, Bóshtin máklaks, Bóshtin; *w. paint*, lúpaksh; *to be at w. heat*, tchúitchiga, cf. incandescent; *w. oak*, cf. oak.

white-tail deer, múshmush.

whitefish; a kind of sucker-fish, *Catastomidae* family: udsháksh; *to take w. annually*, udsháksalsha.

whither, adv., also interrog., *whereto, in what direction*, túshtala, táta; *coming, arriving from which direction*, tû'shni.

whittle, v. t., vulína.

who, pron. rel. anim. and inan., kat; *whose*, kánam; *whom, to whom*, kándan; *the one who*, kat; *those who*, kákat; *who?* kaní?

whole, nánuk; *the w. day*, waítan, waitólan, nā'sh waitólank; *w., not torn*, ká-i tégatko, Mod. ká-i kágatko; *to pass a w. day*, waíta; *to have passed a w. day*, waitóla.

whore, sheshtólkish; *whoremonger*, sheshtólkish, kekeluípalish.

whorl, púsh; *little w., bunch*, pû'shak.

whortleberry; *upland w.*, íwam; a species of *w.*, gupélish, and others under íwam, q. v.; *to gather whortleberries*, í-umala; *to return from gathering* them, í-umaltka.

why, adv., also interrog.; *for what reason*, tuá, wak, wákgîtko, wák gíug, wakgiúga, wák lish; *w. after all*, wakaítch, wakaítch gíug; *w. then? w. after all?* tuátala? *w. not?* wakaí? (for wak ká-i?)

wick *of candle*, etc., tunsχántko kĕnukága.

wicked, kúidshi steínash, kúidshi; tchákalsh, pápalish. Cf. bad.

wickedly, kúi.

wickerwork; *w.-dish, -plate*, pá-'hla; sháplash; *w.-paddle*, sháplash, dim. sháplka; larger, tía. Cf. basket.

wide, múni, kínkutko; *very w.*, mūū-úni, mû kínkutko; *so w.*, tániani.

widow, wénuitko; *to be, become a w.*, wenóya.

widower, tchimántko; *to be, become a w.*, tchíměna.

wife, shnáwedsh; *wives*, wéwanuish; *young w.*, te-iniwá-ash; *to take as a w.* or *wives*, shnawédshla, Mod. shnawédshashla; wewánuishla; *wife's brother*, p'tchû'kap; *wife's sister*, mû'lgap; *brother's w.*, pa-alámip; *wife's sister's husband*, p'tchíkap.

wigwam, látchash, tchī'sh; *assemblage of wigwams*, tchī'sh. Cf. lodge.

wild, adj., *savage*, íwash; said of beasts, komû'shni; *to be in the w. state*, kílua; *to be w. from rage*, shawíga; *from excitement*, kílua.

wildcat, or *lynx*, shlóa.

wildfire, héshla.

wild tobacco; edible *root of w. t.*, kō'l; *the plant* producing it, *Valeriana edulis*, kō'lam; *to gather w. t. habitually*, kólalsha.

will, s., húshkanksh; *to have the w. of doing* something is generally expressed by the future tense in -uápka. Cf. willing.

Willámet River, nom. pr., Tchakáwana Kóke.

Williamson River, nom. pr., Kóke; Kóketat; *W. R.* in its *lowest* course, Yá-aga Kóke, Yá-aga.

willing; *to be w.*, suffix of future tense, -uápka; ká-i lewítchta.

willow; species of, yásh, dim. yáaga; lámkosh; kué-utch; *badger-w.*, *Cornus sericea*, kû'lsham yásh; *to be full of, studded with willows*, yáshala; *full of willows*, yáshaltko; *w.-branch, w.-rod*, used as frame for structures, lshíklak; *w.-basket*, yáki; *w.-lodge*, stinā'sh Kl., dim. stinā'ga.

win, v. t, *to gain*, íkaga; *w. again*, ikákpěle; *to be the winner in a game*, udúyua; *w. by gambling*, shi-íχaga; *w. from each other*, shi-íχaga; *to be the final winner* of *all the stakes*, wíuka; *object won*, íkaks.

wind, s., shléwish; *the w. blows*, shléwi; *to be full of w., air*, shípnû; *breaking w.*, shkî'sh; *whirl-w*, kákiegsh; *w.-bag*, shípnush; *w.-pipe*, sχutkanū'tkish, etc., cf. throat. For names of winds, cf. north, northeast, west, etc., storm.

wind, v. t.; *w. around*, wapíl'ma, wépla; *w. up, as a watch*, ki-uggídsha; *w. up*, as a rope, wapíl'ma; a thread, wítchχa; *w. up, terminate*, tména. Cf. tie, v.

wind, v. i.; *w. around*, gáměni; *w. around while ascending*, aggídsha. Cf. bend, turn, v. i.

window, and *pane of w.*, shétaluash; *w.-shade*, hishō'tkish.

wing, s., *of bird*, lă'sh; *provided with wings*, láshaltko; *w.-feather, shorter*, of a bird, hláka; *longer*, lásh; *to flap, move the wings*, when poising for a flight, or walking on ground, nínia; néna, Mod. shnē'dsha. Cf. flutter, v.

winged, láshaltko.

wink, v. i, kĕlámtcha, nidshonídshua, shuekáptcha; *w. with one eye*, knadshikía; *w. with one* or *both eyes*, shkitchíwa, shakĕlámtcha; *to keep on winking*, kĕlamtchtámna. Cf. blink, nictate.

winner, s.; cf. win, v. t.

winnow, v. t., and *to clean by winnowing*, shiulína.

winter, s., lû'ldam; *during w.*, lû'ldam; *w.-lodge*, lûldamaláksh; lúldam-tchī'ksh, wā'sh, käila-látchash; *to erect a w.-lodge*, luldemálχa; *fireplace of w.-lodge*, tánt.

wipe, v. t.; *w. down from*, ndshashlína; *w. off from*, ntchamā'shka, ndshashlóla, ntchamashlóla.

wish, v. t.; silently or openly, shaná-uli; expressing one's wishes by words, voice, more Mod. than Kl., háměni; *w., desire*, wítchna; *w. for*, shayákshua; *w. for oneself*, shaměnakía. Cf. desire, want, v.

witch, welékaga. Cf. spirit.

witchcraft; *magic spell of w*, shuī'sh; yayayá-as; *to suffer from a spell of w.*, shalχíta. Cf. spell, s.

with, prep., *together w.*, túla.

withdraw, v. i.; *w. from*, kédsha, gúikaka, gû'shka; *w., w. again*, shû'kpeli.

wither, v. i, kmukóltgî; said of trees, plants, nkála; *withered*, as a plant, pákatko.

withers, wakáluish.

within, adv., ginhiéna, yuhiéna; also expressed by the locative cases and by verbal suffixes; *to be w.*, ginhiéna, iwína, yuhiéna; *to live w.*, tchiχóga, tchiwíχa, pl. wádshuga. Cf. indoors, inside.

without, prep., ká-i túla; *w. us*, ká-i nálash túla; *being w.*, kéliak; *w.* in the sense of *outside of*, cf. outdoors, outside.

wizard; cf. conjurer.

wolf; *gray w., Canis lupus*, ké-utchish; the mythic *Gray Wolf*, Kéutchiamtch; *prairie-w.* or *cóyote, Canis latrans*, wă'sh.

woman, shnáwedsh, pl. wéwanuish; *young w.*, teína, te-iniwá-ash, shiwága; *married w.*, shnáwedsh, pl. wéwanuish; *w. recently married*, te-iniwá-ash; *w. married who has no children*, shápuksh; *women with their children, families*, wéwansni; *w. who lost one child*, k'lekála; *w. who lost two or more children*, lépklēks; *w. visiting her old home and bringing presents*, skátchish, Mod. skátish; *old w.*, cf. female, old, wife.

womb, suéntcham skútash, Mod.

wood; *piece of w.*, or *w.* considered as a raw material, ánku; *lumber*,

pápkash; *fallen* or *felled log of w.*, hímpoks; *rotten w.*, mû'lu; *dam of w.*, páplish; pyramidal *pile of w.*, *fire-w.*, túilash, stúilash; *woods*, if filled with shrubs, gátchesh; *woods*, consisting of timber only, ánku; *into*, *in the woods*, cf. recess, timber.

w o o d c h u c k, a rodent of the squirrel genus *Arctomys*, múi; *w.'s-teeth-game*, sk̲û'shash.

w o o d e d, gatchétko.

w o o d p e c k e r; *red-shafted flicker*, tché-ush; species of *flicker*, kilíwash; species of *black*, *red-headed w.*, wákwakinsh; *black w.*, *Hylotomus pileatus*, skaúkûsh, dim. skûkashága; *Harris' w.*, *Picus Harrisii*, shpíu'hpush.

W o o d R i v e r, nom. pr., E-uk̲alksíni K̲ók̲e.

w o o l, nī'l; shī'pam nī'l.

w o o l e n, adj., if rough to the touch, k̲itchk̲ítchli.

w o r d, hémkanksh; in the sense of *speech*, or of *connected words*, hemē'χish; wáltoks, Mod. wáltkash; *words spoken by* somebody, hémkankuish. Cf. speech.

w o r k, v. i., pélpela, shúta; *w. for*, pē'lpela; *w. in the ground*, käíla shúta; *w. on* somebody, shúta; *w. with a pickaxe*, ibutúya; *to commence to w.*, pelpeliéga, pelpeltámpka; *working tool*, shute-ótkish; v. t., *fit*, *appropriate to w. upon*, shútesh.

w o r k e r, shúshatish.

w o r l d, *earth* as well as *universe*, käíla; *about this w.*, génta käílatat; *to create the w.*, käílala; *for* somebody, käilalía. Cf. universe.

w o r m, generic: mû'lk, dim. mû'lkaga

w o r n o u t, inan., ámtchiksh, -amtch; cf. wear, v.

w o r r y, v. t.; *w.* somebody, shnumátchka; *worried*, yuyálkish.

w o r s h i p, v. t., stínta.

w o r t h *in price*, shéshatko; *to be w.*, *to cost*, shésha.

w o u n d, v. t.; *w. with an arrow*, *missile*, ngé-isha; shlín, pl. yúta; télχa; *w. continually*, shlitámna; *w. each other*, híshlan; *w. but not to kill*, ngēshe-úya; *to come near wounding*, shlí'kshga; *w. by means of*, shliúta; *w. by beating*, shútka; *w. with a cutting instrument*, ktákta; *w. with removal of flesh*, shúktakla; *without removal of flesh*, sháktakla; *wounded by a cut*, *gash*, ktakálitko; *w. with a long article*, or *by scratching*, upáta, upátia; *w. by firing*, ngé-isha; shlín, pl. yúta; *w. slightly*, *to graze*, ntíkshktcha; *w. by stabbing*, stúka; *each other*, stúyua; *repeatedly*, stúpka.

w o u n d, s; *w.*, *gash*, ktakálitko; *w. by which no flesh was removed*, sháktkaluish; *w. by which flesh was removed*, shúktashkuish; *stab-w.*, q v.; *shot-w.*, shlíwitko; *to have an open w.* or *sore*, hanuípka; *to inflict a w.*, *wounds*, cf. wound, v. t.; *to produce a burn*, *w.*, as nettles, u'hlopátana.

w r a n g l e, v. i, shúla; *w. with each other*, shuk̲ē'ki, shuk̲íkshlĕa.

w r a p, v. t.; *w. in*, as into a bundle,

sχúta; *w. around*, wapíl'ma; *w. around oneself*, shá-utăma; *w. oneself in*, skúta; *wrapped in*, skútatko; *to be completely wrapped in*, ukî'mtatka; *what wraps in, covers*, wálshash.

wreck *of canoe*, é-ukīk.

wren, tchítchulak.

wrench, v. t.; *w., take off*, lútχa; long obj., útχa, pl. ítχa; *w., contort*, as one's limbs, tilanshnéa.

wretched, yanhuáni, yuálkish; kúidshi; *to be in a w. state*, yánhua, yuálka; *w.-looking*, yuálkishptchi.

wriggle, v. i., wítwita; *w. while lying, floating* on the belly, willaslína.

wring, v. t.; *w. out*, as cloth, atchíga.

wrinkle; *hand-w.*, shéktanksh.

wrinkled, adj., kmapat'hiénatko; *w. in the face*, tmukólatko; *to become w. by wetting*, kmukō'ltgi.

wrist, s.; *w.-joint*, nawálash, népam nawálash; *w.-bone*, kápkapo.

write, v. t., shúmalua; *written mark, letter, paper*, shúmaluash; *writing pen* or *pencil*, shumalótkish.

wrong and *w.-doing*, kúidshi, létalani. Cf. bad.

wrongly, kúi.

wroth, kílōsh, shawígank, shawígatko; *to be* or *wax w.*, kílua, shawíga, shitchákta, shitcháktna; *to become w., angry at*, hishtcháktna, hushtlína.

wry; *w.-shaped*, tikíwatko; cf. bend, v., crooked.

Y.

Yáneks, nom. pr. loc., Yaínakshi; *native of, staying at Y.*, Yaínakshni.

yard; *y.-stick*, skilulχótkish.

yawn, v. i., skäyádshua.

ye, you, pron. pers. second pers. plur., āt, abbr. ā; i, ik, *thou*, is sometimes used instead; obj. case, *ye, to ye*, málash, mā'lsh, in Mod. also: māl; poss. case, *of ye*, málam. Cf your, yours.

year, illólash; *the y. goes round, ends, is over, past, completed*, illóla; *to finish one y.*, tína illóla; *one y. since*, tína illólash tánk; *many years ago*, gáhak; *ten years old*, tá-unep illolólatko, Mod. illólatko; *spring of the y.*, skó; *fall of the y.*, shálam.

yeast, and *yeasted dough*, shnuntop'lkótkish.

yellow, kakä'kli; *of y. metallic shine*, as copper, käkä'kli; *light y.*, spálptchi; *reddish y., dark sorrel*, tchuitchúili; *y. ocher*, spál.

yellow-hammer, or *red-shafted flicker*, tché-ush.

yellowish, kétcha käkä'kli, käkä'k-tkani.

yellow-jacket wasp, kínsh, skíntch.

yelp, v. i., shuá-uka.

yes, *yea*, *aye*, ē, ē-ē, ć-é, ī, ī-ī.

yesterday, waitóla, waitólank, nā'sh waitólan; úna, Mod. úna, nía; *last night*, úna pshín.

yet; *still*, *even now*, wē'; *not y.*, káyutch, k̲áyak, k̲á-i wē gî, k̲áyu, Mod. k̲áyu.

yew, popular name of a bush, tsúpinksham.

yolk *of egg*, kî'-adsh.

yonder, adj.; *the one y.*, gúni; adv., gúni, gétui; tú, tû't, tû'sh; pointing to long objects, persons, hût. Cf. that.

you, pron. pers., second pers. sing.; cf. thou, thee; second pers. plur., cf. ye.

young, adj., said of persons, té-ini; of persons, animals, plants, kitchkáni, ntchálkni, ndshékani, or by suffix -ága, -ak, -ka; *y. man*, *unmarried*, tchíluish, dim. tchilluyága; *y. woman*, shiwága; té-ini, te-iniwáash; *the younger*, *youngest*, tapínkani; *younger brother* or *sister*, tápiap; *to become y. repeatedly* after attaining old age, tchîltgipĕletámna.

young, s.; *y. of animals*, wéash, dim. wéka, or expressed by the dim. ending -ága, -ak, -ka, etc.; *y. of quadrupeds*, lelédshi, dim. leledshiága; *y. of* certain *quadrupeds*, *elk*, táwalsh; of *deer*, wí'hla, dim. wí'hlaga; *pregnant with y.*, as animals, lalá-ish; *y. of a wild animal* and of a *deer*, lílhanksh, Mod. lídlânksh; *y male animal*, lák̲iaga; *y. female animal*, gúluaga, ndshíluaga; *y. of the cóyote*, wă'sha-wéka; *y. of the red* or *silver fox*, wánam wéash, wanáka; *to bear y.*, wē'kala, hlá-a.

Young Silver Fox, nom. pr. of a mythic animal, Wanáka, Wának.

youngster, kitchkáni, ntchálkni, tchakiága. Cf. boy.

your, yours, pron. poss. second pers. plur., málam; *y. own*, málamtak; when used in the sense of *thy*, *thine*, cf. thy.

yourselves, ā'tak; obj. case, *y.*, *to y.*, málashtak, málshtak; poss. case, *of y.*, *your own*, málamtak; *ye for y.*, átaginggi.

Z.

zealous, k̲íllitko.

zigzag; *to move*, *fly in a z. line*, kakídsha, kinuína.

zinc, pálpali tchíkĕmen.

LIST OF ERRATA.

PART I.

IN ETHNOGRAPHIC SKETCH.

Page vii, last line: Sahaptin (in *one* word, not in two).
Page xxxvi, line 6 from below: read Tatápkaksh.
Page xlviii, line 2 from below: comma after "language."

IN THE TEXTS.

Quotations having a semicolon after the page number refer to poetic texts only, all of which stand after page 152.

Page 2, line 17, *tribes*, instead of "language."
Page 17, line 14, penō'dsa: caught up with them.
Page 17, line 19, read: never made slaves *those* of the Lake tribe.
Page 22, line 4, put semicolon after hátakt.
Page 22, line 5, senotánkash *they fought.*
Page 23, line 11, tánkt at *suddenly.*
Page 23, line 18, under tsî'n *thus I*, not "then I."
Page 24, line 12, hak: *in but two days.*
Page 24, line 18, Waktchí huk, instead of Wák tchíhuk.
Page 25, line 1, separate ni (*I*) from ndánnitaks, and erase note 25, 1, on page 27.
Page 35, line 19, nā'dshash: *to another spot.*
Page 37, lines 3–11, Bartell, false for *Boutelle.* During an interview which I had in Washington, D. C., April 3, 1890, with this officer, Lieut. (now Capt.) F. A. Boutelle, he stated that this passage contained no truth at all, except one fact: "That Major Jackson had asked Bogus Charley for the whereabouts of Captain Jack. Lieutenant Boutelle did not see Jack that whole day (November 30), for Jack kept himself secreted. On the morning of the same day Scarface Charley fired at Boutelle at a distance of about 30 yards, the bullet tearing his cardigan coat and undershirt at the elbow."
Page 43, line 5, nadshkshaptánkni, instead of nadshaptánkni.
Page 46, note to 35, 18: change pélpeli into pélpela (the word stands there *twice*).
Page 47, note 37, 10: for *reflective* read *reciprocal.*
Page 47, erase note to 37, 17.
Page 55, line 19, Scarface Charley was then thirty-two years old.
Page 63, erase note to 59, 9.
Page 68, erase note to 66, 16; the verb is *not* shnû'nta.
Page 72, in note to 71, 2: m'na instead of m'nálam.
Page 72, line 1, náyäns *some*, not another.
Page 74, line 1, kápto: *small suckers.*
Page 77, line 2, táyash *dry rye-grass.*
Page 78, line 13, tchî'pkshi means *where had lived.*
Page 82, line 4, and page 85, line 16, wéas *child* instead of *children.*
Page 87, line 12, for tû'k see Dictionary.
Page 96, line 16, vutolála is preferable to nutolála.
Page 99, line 8, nánuk sas *everything from them.*
Page 100, lines 12 and 16, kaíkĕma and káyĕkma: *did not recognize him.*

Page 102, note to 99, 3: tchχe-utchχé-uptchi *blue* is the correct form.
Page 103, lines 6 and 13, skí'shkish *dung-beetle, tumble-bug.*
Page 113, line 15, gág'kua is preferable to gákua.
Page 122, lines 12 and 13, real signification: *the lake is there! lakes are there!*
Page 128, line 6, gátpamnan *coming near.*
Page 131, lines 5 and 7. Cf. Dictionary under íwag.
Page 133, line 2, Ktá-i-Tupáksi, instead of Ktaítini
Page 138, line 2, mpáta; *fastens* or *pins* (upon me). Erase *note.*
Page 137, erase note to 137, 2.
Page 147, line 3, pú'pash *whorls* (not *its top*).
Page 151, note to 147, 3: táletat is from tále *small lake, pond, stagnant pool.*
Page 153, line 2, read nish instead of nî.
Page 153, line 3, read n'sh instead of m'sh.
Page 179, line 3, sháp'sam stutî'sh *sunbeams.*
Page 180, line 3, p'laíwash *golden eagle.*
Page 186, line 54, *want* instead of *like; wife* instead of *woman.*
Page 193, notes, first line, *six* instead of *eight.*
Page 193, note to 193; 10, *pagan* instead of *animal.*

IN THE GRAMMAR.

Page 211, erase from Vu- and the vowel u- ..... three lines down to udúyua.
Page 236, wiulálek; *strike into the fire!*
Page 257, pélpela *to work;* add *again* at end of line.
Page 294; erase udshakwéta.
Page 351, skē'l *mink;* erase the whole line.
Page 470, after "in the inflection of," add *parts of body.*
Page 485, temololä'mi. Erase this line.
Page 507, *incorporation* instead of *agglutination.*
Page 677, insert kú-i before tchä' m'l ûk.

PART II.

DICTIONARY; KLAMATH-ENGLISH PART.

Black Jim; change October 4 to October 3.
ówa; instead of íwa put e-ua.
gáhak; read mä'ntch=gítko instead of mä'ntch.
gáma; to grind, mash *with a stone.*
hémkanksh; also signifies *word.*
húshlta; erase "Der. shléta."
hútχi *to rush* or *run downhill.*
íshalk: borrowed from Chinook Jargon.
yē'n; to the list of sucker-fish add the vúnai.
kä'katilsh and Käkakilsh; Indian nickname for *bearded white men.*
kshápa; *bewitched* (instead of *poisoned*).
kshúiwalu *to deposit upon.*
ktaí=shíshnish *ousel* (instead of *wren*).
kúmal: read *pelican's-bill-cap.*
káko also means *leg;* cf. pahóka.
kélpka; read v. intr, not v. trans.
lópkash; read pánam, wápalash.
Lelékash; from leléka *to rub upon.*
lûlpalpalía; Der. lúlpala, -pělí.
lepleputä'na is really: lewalewaputä'na.

Lî'lo is the French *le loup*, in Chinook Jargon.

máklaks; first word on page 208: túmi, *not* úmi.

nanílash; species of little *bat*.

nínia; read, cf. naináya.

nutolála is: to swing, throw *into the fire*.

pá'hlak; read pálaga.

papiä'na; the absol. form is payä'na *to eat while going around inside of* (a lodge, etc.). From this correct also Grammar, p. 277.

pshí-kékenish; read: as morning and evening star.

púka, póka *to roast* is same word as mbúka No. 2.

spídsha and spítcha are both the *same* word.

shémtcha and shémtchna, *to hold a long object*.

shiō'lχi; is same as shiū'lki and hushtō'lki, q. v.

stéyak'lakpa: *to listen from the inside of* (a lodge, etc.).

shuínshna, shuipkúlish, shüipúklash; to be placed in the alphabetic order.

shukû'lkish: *council* and *crowd*.

tushlíndsha; the correct form is tushlínsha.

tchána, *to be unable, not to know how;* nû pélpelash tch. or tchánish *I can not work;* ká-i mish ni shapíyuapk tchánok *I can not explain it to you, not knowing it myself;* mā'nts î tchána, tsússak mîsh nî sapíya *you never grasp it* (although) *I explain it to you all the time.*

tchilíka; same word as tchlíka.

ulóka; not ulókasha.

Vulálkshi; read emptying from the *west*.

DICTIONARY, ENGLISH-KLAMATH PART.

Page 525, *caterpillar;* correct into sχēshî'sh.

Page 671, *strong;* to become stronger, said of winds, shiwíχi.

Page 693, *to watch;* set straight the shualaliámpka.

INDEX.

Roman figures refer to the "Ethnographic Sketch." The abbreviations for the three other parts are: T., Texts; G. Grammar; D., Dictionary, both parts.

Most of the Indian vocables of the Index and of the Notes are fully explained in the Dictionary.

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